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Thank you for prioritizing public health, safety and the environment in all future rulemakings and for taking action to address widespread public concerns.

Sincerely,
Mr David Roederer
2271 Watersong Cir Longmont, CO 80504-7401
dcroederer@yahoo.com
Many thanks for the tremendous efforts of The Lookout Alliance this past year. The result can only be what you all have strived for, namely a sustainable environment of a toxic-free pollutants, preservation of flora and fauna, and protections of public land values. Now if Boulder County can empower its jurisdiction, and its pre-emption of COGC regulations, we’ll have the teamwork of local government and citizens, hand-in-hand, to protect the quality of life for our youth in the future.
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1550 Violet Ave  Boulder, CO 80304-0603
elizneal@gmail.com
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Sincerely,
Mr. Adam Pastula
8130 Kincross Dr Boulder, CO 80301-4227
ajmail2011@gmail.com
Dear Commissioner Matt Jones,

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In the larger picture, I urge you to develop and execute a plan for Boulder County to be come a model for the world on how to develop the regenerative solutions we now need to preserve our health and way of living. Regenerative solutions in energy, agriculture, water, air, transportation, housing.

After all, we are Boulder County; one of the most intelligent, knowledgeable and prosperous counties in the world. If we cannot do the right thing, what chance does the world have? Extending the moratorium indefinitely is a good beginning.

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4252 Pebble Beach Dr Longmont, CO 80503-8359
adam@engle.com
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7507 Nikau Ct Niwot, CO 80503-7269
dianazont@comcast.net
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jasmin@jasincori.com
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Dear County Commissioners,

I implore you to ban fracking in Boulder County.

The reasons I implore you to ban fracking are well represented and detailed by 350 Colorado and I agree with them. I will spare you my reiteration of those many reasons and simply state: our health, the health of our planet, life altogether, is diminished in the present and imperiled in the future by the many adverse impacts of fracking.

Please, use SB 19-181 to prevent further fracking contributions to our F quality air and to demonstrate leadership in taking action in ways that contribute to, rather than further damage, the health of our environment, and our capacity to use legislation for positive and far-reaching outcomes.

With great hope that you will support health on every level by banning fracking,

Lauren Casalino,
4436 Driftwood Pl
Boulder, CO 80301
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Following the passage of SB19-181, the COGCC’s new mission is to protect public health, safety, welfare, the environment, and wildlife from the adverse impacts of oil and gas operations. Local governments now have the authority to pass stronger rules/regulations. Elected officials and regulators have a responsibility to ensure public health and safety.

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People in our community, including my family, are experiencing the harmful effects of fracking firsthand through our F-grade air quality, for which oil and gas operations are 30-50% responsible. This limits our ability to participate safely in outdoor activities, due to concerns about negative health impacts. This is unacceptable.

First, I call for an immediate pause on any further permitting of oil and gas development during the SB 19-181 rulemaking process, and until additional third party studies can show that public health, safety, welfare, and the environment are not being harmed. As Dr. Detlev Helmig’s research shows, benzene and other emissions from fracking know no boundaries and are affecting our air quality and health.

Second, with regard to rulemaking under SB19-181, I urge the following:

- Assess the cumulative impacts of oil and gas fracking and take appropriate action. In light of the substantial body of public health research showing serious harm to people living near fracking operations, the Front Range's F-grade air quality, and the need to transition rapidly off fossil fuels to address the climate crisis, a ban on fracking is warranted.

- At a minimum, responsible leaders must rapidly phase out oil and gas development, in line with the most recent IPCC report and 26% emission reductions by 2025 required by HB 19-1261.

- Use the PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE: if an action or policy has a reasonable suspected risk of causing severe harm to the public, the action should not be taken in the absence of scientific near-certainty about its safety. OBVIOUS!!!

- Fracking should no longer be permitted within 2500' of the places people live, work or play since the recent CDPHE study showed public harm up to the maximum distance studied of 2000', and other research has shown harm beyond 2000'.

- Oppose permits for additional wells near populations where a high density of wells already exist, until it can be proven that there is no increased risk from cumulative impacts of concentrated toxic emission exposures.

- Considering the vast number of fracking companies operating on junk debt or going bankrupt, companies proposing projects must be required to prove financial viability and pay increased bonding of at least $250K per well, with no per-company cap, to provide community funds to clean up and recap wells.

- End exemptions from setbacks and other rules for re-entry of old wells.
- Honor community authority to enhance regulations or adopt local bans. The new definition of the “public interest” in Colorado, per SB 19-181, is the protection of public health, safety, welfare, and the environment, providing a sound rationale for enacting strong restrictions and/or bans.

- Prioritize the protection of water sources near operations and require strategies to eliminate the waste of enormous volumes of freshwater used in hydraulic fracturing.

- Eliminate “forced pooling” - no one should have fracking forced upon them unwillingly.

Thank you for prioritizing public health, safety and the environment in all future rulemakings and for taking action to address widespread public concerns.

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ginger.ikeda@gmail.com
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7255 Lookout Rd Longmont, CO 80503-8627
donnalcsw@gmail.com
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PO Box 728  Boulder, CO 80306-0728
separatinco-any@yahoo.com
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- Eliminate “forced pooling” - no one should have fracking forced upon them unwillingly.

Thank you for prioritizing public health, safety and the environment in all future rulemakings and for taking action to address widespread public concerns.

Sincerely,

mrs mh robertson
10 James Cir  Longmont, CO 80501-6805
snowdropplets@yahoo.com
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Colorado Republicans and the Democratic establishment conspired with the oil and gas industry to defeat Proposition 112 to keep fracking wells at least 2500 feet from schools, playgrounds, waterways and other occupied buildings. Hydraulic fracking companies in Colorado pose an existential threat to public health and release into the air and inject into the ground, solutions containing known carcinogens endangering our health, safety and welfare. In March of 2012, Physicians for Social Responsibility called for a moratorium on fracking in order to protect human health and the environment. New York, Vermont and Maryland have all banned fracking because of the existential threats to the environment and public health. In 2019 Washington became the fourth state to ban fracking. Boulder County needs to lead the way in Colorado and ban fracking. Fracking results in air, water and soil contamination; species extinction; ozone depletion; climate change and necessitates medical treatment for skyrocketing cases of asthma, cancer, immune system diseases, cognitive deficiencies, miscarriages and birth defects. So, while the profits from fracking go to the oil and drilling companies, the costs of cleanup, adverse environmental and health consequences will be borne by the people of Boulder County. Weld County has over 23,000 active fracking wells and Boulder County must sue Weld County for damages to our health, safety and welfare. The oil and gas companies are putting their profits ahead of the health of the people in Boulder County; consequently, fracking equals murder. If Boulder County Commissioners won’t ban fracking and the oil and gas industry put fracking wells in our neighborhoods threatening our lives and our children's lives then don’t we have a moral responsibility to blow up wells and thereby eliminate fracking? Protecting the health, safety and welfare of Boulder County residents is worth a lawsuit.

Andrew J. O'Connor
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Dear Commissioners,

We have this opportunity to do something direct and substantive to move away from the dangers of fossil fuels, and the dangers of their extraction process. Don't pass it up!

Respectfully,
Michael Reshetnik
4833A White Rock Cir
Boulder, CO 80301
I've loved Boulder since my first time here in the 1980's. When my wife Beth and I decided to move to Boulder full-time in 2018 we looked forward to an active and healthy retirement here. Cycling is our primary physical activity but we worry about the effects of ozone and airborne contaminants on our health. It's shameful that on some of the best days for cycling the AQI is above 100; not healthy.

I understand this unhealthy air quality is a combination of transportation and fracking emissions. Electrification of the transportation sector is a slow process with many stakeholders. Fracking on the other hand, benefits no one except (maybe) those in the resource extraction business. This business harms our health and our climate. The only logical course is to ban fracking in Boulder County.

Some US states and entire countries have banned fracking, placing the health, safety and welfare of their citizens above fossil-fuel profits.

As a Boulder resident concerned about my family’s health, I urge you to permanently ban all fracking in the county. Thank you.

Ron Bennett
1655 Walnut St.
Boulder, CO 80302
It is rather inefficient to frack and send LNG transnationally, a large proportion of which is not needed nationally, especially considering the transition to distributive renewables. Yes and this is much less than the exorbitant costs of mortality and morbidity to our healthcare complex. There is no time for our descendants, much less ourselves. This is an emergency and needs a rapid and imminent transition to the critical needs of humanity itself. It deserves a Works Progress Administration type of solution like that applied after the depression preceding WW2. As of Friday, life as we know it is at threat for a conflagration of unfathomable proportions following the assassination of Soleimani, the stage for WW3. There have been recent military maneuvers by China and Russia. This is all basically a proxy war over national oil resources as a distraction from corporate full spectrum dominance that spans continents and will result in the

Sent from my iPhone
(Phone malfunction).

...a global corporate full spectrum dominance war that spans all continents and will end life as we know it, and more importantly result in unnecessary horrific and prolonged anguish for the marginal life remaining.

Lynn.  303-447-3216
Sent from my iPhone
Dear Board Chair Elise Jones,

I am sitting in your chambers, listening to the many arguments in favor of a total ban on fracking in Boulder County. I am in favor of a complete ban, testing the upper limits of local control provided by SB 181.

You have heard and read the studies demonstrating the impacts and risks of the hydraulic fracturing process: environmental pollution of water and air, exposures to cancer causing toxins including benzene, toluene, and methane, destruction of the landscape as the soil is scraped to install industrial extraction facilities, etc etc. The talking point repeated endlessly is “the science is clear.” It is abhorrent to me that your constituents must plead endlessly, as if there is any debate, for you, our Commissioners, to heed the science and do the right thing: enact a total ban of fracking.

What I haven’t heard spoken today is the downstream impact of fracking: the use of natural gas in the production of plastics. A Guardian report in January 2018, two years ago, revealed that the oil and gas majors had invested $180B since 2010 in increased plastic production. The American Chemistry Council reports that natural gas produced via hydraulic fracturing makes up 90% of the feedstock required to produce plastic (the other 10% comes from crude oil).

As I was walking into the Boulder County building, I looked down and saw, at the foot of a tree along Spruce Street, a discarded single use plastic water bottle. I picked it up, walked inside, and asked where the recycling bin is. There couldn’t be a more clear sign for all of us in Boulder County. We don’t need more plastic, we can’t contain what is already produced. This plastic has created an ecological emergency from our oceans to our mountains. According to research from the US Geological Survey August 2019, plastic particles have been found at the top of our Rocky Mountains.

We must ban fracking, and take on this industry which is entirely too powerful, monied, and influential: for our climate, for our health, and for our environment.

Thank you for prioritizing public health, safety and the environment in all future rulemakings and for taking action to address widespread public concerns.

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In response to Elise's summary I remind you that we are no longer afforded the luxury of time that Greta and Soleimani have so graciously afforded us. Time. That changes everything. Restrictions won't do. Ban is the back up. You know what to do. The old ways are for naught and you need to make the case that those who argue for archaic extractive and mineral rights on the basis of history is gone. We are the authors of new history. Be bold, relentless and firm. Then you will have earned your privileged seats.
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I attended the last BCC meeting last Tuesday and did not speak. I strongly support the words of Kate Merlin and Micah Perkins she they say, with SB-181 passed, it is plausible to implement a ban on certain areas. If KC Becker, Steve Fenburg and Edie Hooten agree - the law is in place for that reason, why are we not planning to use it for the reason it is intended? To protect people, land and wildlife. That is your job and that is why we voted on all of you. At a Divisible meeting last fall, I specifically ask Steve Fenburg if section 16 would be strong enough to protect out tax funded Open Space and said with an enthusiastic, 'Yes!'.

SECTION 16. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 34-60-128, amend (3)(b); and repeal (4) as follows:
34-60-128. Habitat stewardship - rules. (3) In order to minimize adverse impacts to wildlife resources, the commission shall:
(b) Provide for commission consultation and consent of the affected surface owner, or the surface owner's appointed tenant, on permit-specific conditions for wildlife habitat protection THAT DIRECTLY IMPACT THE AFFECTED SURFACE OWNER'S PROPERTY OR USE OF THAT PROPERTY. Such PERMIT-SPECIFIC conditions FOR WILDLIFE HABITAT PROTECTION shall be discontinued when final reclamation has occurred. PERMIT-SPECIFIC CONDITIONS FOR WILDLIFE HABITAT PROTECTION THAT DO NOT DIRECTLY IMPACT THE AFFECTED SURFACE OWNER'S PROPERTY OR USE OF THAT PROPERTY, SUCH AS OFF-SITE COMPENSATORY MITIGATION REQUIREMENTS, DO NOT REQUIRE THE CONSENT OF THE SURFACE OWNER OR THE SURFACE OWNER'S APPOINTED TENANT.

(4) Nothing n „p, or neg autnonty of coca and gas pci .

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As I understand your job, we entrust our tax funded Open Space to you, Boulder County Commissioners and as Trustees of this land, you need to protect it. It's your job. You finally voted to get GMO's off our Open Space... You need to use every tool in the tool box to stop Fracking on our Open Space. We must were these new waters of SB-181. Keep looking to SB-181 for new ways to protect us. It needs to start in Boulder County and it needs to begin before our moratorium runs out, to protect all that is precious to us. Baby steps.. Take them.

Sincerely,
Cyndi Nusbaum
1103 Frontier Dr.
Longmont, CO
80501

Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android
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phaedrapezzullo@gmail.com
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Thank you for prioritizing public health, safety and the environment in all future rulemakings and for taking action to address widespread public concerns.

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2073 Gold Finch Ct  Longmont, CO 80503-7919
ncurland@hotmail.com
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Regards,
Jeanne

Sent from Jeanne's iPad
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ebedenkop@gmail.com
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aaronconnerwhite@yahoo.com
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Comments on Article 12 – Special Review for Oil and Gas Operations
Submitted by Boulder County Nature Association
January 18, 2020

Boulder County Nature Association (BCNA) is a long-standing, local organization with over 250 members. Its mission is “to educate, inform and inspire for the purpose of conserving and promoting resilient natural ecosystems in our region”. We are submitting herein comments on the Boulder County Land Use Code, Article 12 – Special Review of Oil and Gas Operations, updated June 18, 2019. We would like you to seriously consider these comments as you further update the Article based on the recently passed Colorado Senate Bill 19-181.

As a preface, BCNA supports the County’s commitment and approach to address the impacts of oil and gas development in the County. We appreciate that the County understands the serious and extensive threats to public health and safety, public welfare, and public lands. Article 12, as it currently stands, has enabled the County to begin to address and control these threats and possible impacts. Even though BCNA would very much like Boulder County to permanently ban all oil and gas operations in the County, especially on Boulder County Open Space and lands with conservation easements, we understand a ban might be seen as a “taking” of mineral rights and lead to very expensive and prolonged legal battles. However, with the passage of SB19-181, the County now has a great opportunity to further expand its controls to protect public health and safety, and our environment and climate. Our comments below are submitted to assist the County’s efforts to increase its controls and thereby protect its residents and lands.

We must do all we can to protect our land and wildlife, and we can definitively “up our game”. The County, as a significant land owner and steward, has a major obligation to protect Boulder’s open space and its wildlife, which already are being impacted by operations in Weld County. Oil and gas operations are inconsistent with the Boulder County Comprehensive Plan and not a permitted use of Boulder County open space. Furthermore, oil and gas operations and their impacts are not what was envisioned by the citizens of Boulder County when they voted to purchase open space lands. Therefore, we must impose restrictions on some operations and tighter controls on other operations. In addition, project-specific permit applications should be denied if impacts are not acceptable and cannot be sufficiently mitigated, especially if there are alternatives to fossil fuels. Such additions to Article 12 would be far from perfect, but would mean that some, hopefully many, projects would not go forward, and the cumulative impacts of oil and gas operations would be significantly less.

General comments are listed below.

- Applicants need to document the cumulative impacts of oil and gas operations
in the region, not just the impacts of a specific project on a specific site/area. One project may not have significant impacts, but together multiple projects (existing and proposed) will definitively have multiple and severe impacts.

- Applicants need to disclose and assess all short-term and long-term impacts, including indirect, secondary impacts. Contributions to climate change need to be quantified and resultant impacts assessed in application documentation.

- The County needs to assess the cumulative impacts of all existing and proposed operations before approving permit applications, including impacts on climate change. For example, multiple approvals will lead, undoubtedly, to significant climate-changing emissions, affecting the area, region, nation and planet. Also, mitigation measures to control the impacts of individual projects, engineered and administrative, will be insufficient. The only meaningful mitigation is leaving the oil and gas in the ground. Therefore, approvals cannot be justified when there are alternatives to fossil fuels.

- Because a County-wide ban on oil and gas development may not be a viable option, the County should create a more rigorous permitting program, with tough project restrictions and performance standards. The County should expand the permit application requirements, and signal to applicants that individual applications would be denied if certain operations are included and performance standards cannot be met.

- The County should consider using the phrase “best available technology” wherever possible, especially related to the control of air emissions. The County should avoid terms that are vague and open to interpretation, and that can be used as loopholes. To sufficiently mitigate cumulative impacts, the most stringent, site-specific controls need to be applied.

- Boulder County should work with Weld County to control emissions from that county (refer to control strategies presented above and below). Boulder County also should pursue compensation from Weld County and its operators in order to address impacts on Boulder lands and wildlife (e.g., to cover remediation and restoration costs).

- Boulder County should collect and put aside sufficient funds to fully implement a robust oil and gas development control program, which includes inspections and enforcement. The funds should come from oil and gas operators, and not Boulder property tax payers.

Section-specific comments are listed below.

- 12-100, A. Include crop contamination and related threats to consumers (human and livestock) and economic loss.

- 12-100, B. Expand to state that if risks are too high, the County will deny Special Review approval.

- 12-400, A.2. Emphasize that concerns must be seriously addressed. State that impacts must be mitigated to the greatest extent possible using best available technology. [The terms “greatest” and “best” need to be used because of the cumulative impacts of individual projects.] If impacts cannot be mitigated to the satisfaction of stakeholders, the County should use mediation and could deny Special Review approval if resolution is not achieved.

- 12-400, A.3. Add that if a surface use agreement cannot be developed due to unresolved issues, the County will use mediation and could deny Special Review approval if resolution is not achieved.

- 12-400, A.4. Add that the County could deny Special Review Approval if
concerns to protect public health, safety and the environment cannot be resolved to the County’s satisfaction.

- 12-400, B.4. State that the submitted information must demonstrate in detail that the applicant understands all public health and environmental risks associated with proposed operations and has the ability to control them in accordance with all applicable regulations and permit conditions.

- 12-400, B.4.d. A report on emissions is not sufficient. Increases to ambient concentrations need to be estimated based on modeling methodologies approved by COGCC, CDPHE and/or BoCo, and assessed in terms of specific impacts (e.g., public health, ecosystem health, and social and economic health).

- 12-400, I.4. Modify 1500 feet to be consistent with the intent of SB19-181 and what the County believes to be sufficient based on recent scientific findings.

- 12-500, J. Explain that the information needs to be presented in a manner that will enable establishment of a comprehensive baseline of current conditions and assessment of impacts of proposed operations.

- 12-500, L. Leak detection and repair are not sufficient. Plans need to include air quality monitoring and propose a methodology to determine emission impacts. Impacts need to include cumulative impacts and climate disruption.

- 12-500, M. Applicants need to present an emergency response training program, including exercises. Training and exercises are part of preparedness, but the words are not mentioned in Article 12, and the County cannot assume applicants will cover training and exercises.

- 12-500, M.11. Neighbors need to be trained at regular intervals on how to respond to a variety of probable operational incidents. Applicants need to present such a program.

- 12-600, B. The language needs to explicitly include crop and livestock contamination, and associated economic loss. Applicants need to present a plan that indicates how they will determine such contamination and loss, and how they will compensate injured parties.

- 12-600, C. The County should require the use of best available control technology and air quality monitoring, and specify emission limits and appropriate ambient air quality standards as permit conditions. Applicants must submit monitoring results and comparisons with applicable regulatory standards.

- 12-600, E. Applicants need to explain how neighbors will be warned and notified when there is an incident.

- 12-600, H. This standard needs to include site drainage, soil loss and sedimentation.

- 12-600, I. Applicants need to present a plan to identify damage to natural resources and how they will restore the land to baseline conditions.

- 12-600, P. The County needs to specify water quality monitoring and appropriate standards as permit conditions. Applicants must submit monitoring results and comparisons with permit conditions.

- 12-700, D. Testing and monitoring requirements are not specified, nor are regulatory standards that define compliance. Monitoring plans need to be submitted and approved. Such plans should include data quality objectives and how data quality will be assessed. Also, controlled emissions must be controlled based on specified permit conditions (e.g., control technologies, amounts released per day and ambient concentration limits).

- 12-700, K. Devices must meet destruction efficiency standards specified as
permit conditions. Applicants also must submit operation and maintenance plans to ensure maximum destruction efficiencies.

- 12-700, L. The term “modern” should be changed to best available technology.
- 12-1000. Certain violations should be subject to fines and penalties specified in permits.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to comment on this critical effort to update Article 12 based on SB19-181.
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5000 Butte St Lot 43 Boulder, CO 80301-2236
wildrhodes@hotmail.com
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- Assess the cumulative impacts of oil and gas fracking and take appropriate action. In light of the substantial body of public health research showing serious harm to people living near fracking operations, the Front Range's F-grade air quality, and the need to transition rapidly off fossil fuels to address the climate crisis, a ban on fracking is warranted.

- At a minimum, responsible leaders must rapidly phase out oil and gas development, in line with the most recent IPCC report and 26% emission reductions by 2025 required by HB 19-1261.

- Use the precautionary principle: if an action or policy has a reasonable suspected risk of causing severe harm to the public, the action should not be taken in the absence of scientific near-certainty about its safety.

- Fracking should no longer be permitted within 2500' of the places people live, work or play since the recent CDPHE study showed public harm up to the maximum distance studied of 2000', and other research has shown harm beyond 2000'.

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- End exemptions from setbacks and other rules for re-entry of old wells.

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- Prioritize the protection of water sources near operations and require strategies to eliminate the waste of enormous volumes of freshwater used in hydraulic fracturing.

- Eliminate “forced pooling” - no one should have fracking forced upon them unwillingly.

Thank you for prioritizing public health, safety and the environment in all future rulemakings and for taking action to address widespread public concerns.

Sincerely,
Ms. Lynn Israel
1475 Kendall Dr  Boulder, CO 80305-6936
lynnjoywalk@gmail.com
Dear Board Chair Elise Jones,

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On Oct. 17th, 2019, the Colorado Dept. of Public Health and Environment released a study which found significant emissions of toxic substances such as benzene, along with related harmful health effects in people living up to 2000’ of oil and gas fracking operations. (Future studies must assess potential harm at greater distances).

People in our community, including my family, are experiencing the harmful effects of fracking firsthand through our F-grade air quality, for which oil and gas operations are 30-50% responsible. This limits our ability to participate safely in outdoor activities, due to concerns about negative health impacts. This is unacceptable.

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Mrs. Carla Behrens
904 Little Leaf Ct Longmont, CO 80503-6442
yayacarlita@comcast.net
Dear Commissioner Deb Gardner,

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yayacarlita@comcast.net
Dear Boulder County Commissioners

I’m writing to you from Longmont, where we are already bombarded several hours a day from all the wells in Weld County. We get a little relief when the winds change to blow toward the East and we get some fresh mountain air to dilute the chemical stew. My fear is that if drilling is allowed in Boulder County those of us in Longmont will be drenched from all sides and constantly.

SB181 requires a SB 181 requires a cumulative impact analysis of fracking’s impacts on air quality. Boulder County courageously implemented air monitoring at Boulder Reservoir. Longmont is working toward a similar monitoring program, but doesn’t yet have VOC data.

I am begging for the commissioners to either enact a ban, or extend the moratorium until the cumulative impact analysis of what will happen to our air in Longmont if drilling occurs in the county.

I also implore you to heed to the words of Greta Thunberg calling on politicians to follow the science. The scientists say fracking can’t be done safely. The Compendium of Scientific, Medical, and Media Findings Demonstrating Risks and Harms of Fracking (Unconventional Gas and Oil Extraction) states on page 19:

“Earlier scientific predictions are now bolstered by extensive empirical data, confirming that the public health risks from unconventional gas and oil extraction are real, the range of adverse environmental impacts wide, and the negative economic consequences considerable. Our examination of the peer-reviewed medical, public health, biological, earth sciences, and engineering literature uncovered no evidence that fracking can be practiced in a manner that does not threaten human health.”

Data in this Compendium include many studies that show harm, including one by Janitz that found health effects at two miles away from well sites and one from Willis that found odds of children and adolescents being hospitalized with asthma increased 25% and if there was a single well drilled in one zip code, the odds of a pediatric hospitalization increased 19%.

The Compendium has over 1,700 references. Please follow the science.

Our health is already impacted and drilling in Boulder County will only magnify our current pollution. A ban or moratorium is needed.

Sincerely,
Karen Dike, Retired RN, MSN
Dear County Commissioners and Staff,

With regards to your work to protect our communities from fracking for oil and gas, 350 Boulder County submits the following:

I. First, we call for a ban on fracking; backed by the most protective article 12 rules possible. As we have stated when we recently delivered the ongoing petition calling on you to declare a ban on fracking in Boulder County, an increasing number of groups (now representing over 10,000 Boulder County residents), businesses and individuals are calling for a ban as the only way to ensure public health and safety and to prevent further harm.

A. We have shared several legal opinions that 181 allows for local bans to protect public health and safety - they make case that it's reasonable and necessary.

B. E.g. In a 2017/18 case - Fracis vs. State of Co before State Supreme Court with former Rep. Joe Salazar - the court declared that what a Legislator says about a bill they are working to pass doesn't matter; it's what's in the bill that matters. Legislators who brought 181 said many things but if it's not in bill doesn't matter. Sen. Mike Foote said local govt's can do what they need to do.

C. Don't wait for Longmont decision; County must also take a leadership position - the law is on our side. Our obligation is to test the law and not be afraid to fight for what's right as so many have done throughout history.

D. According to HB1261 - have to reach emissions in 2025, 2030, and 2050. Colorado is not on track to meet these emissions goals, and a huge volume of the emissions are caused by the oil and gas industry. Local governments have to take ownership of these goals, not just the state. This is another clear reason why a ban is necessary and how the industry is harming communities.

E. Nothing in 181 prohibits and reasonable and necessary to do so.

F. We are operating in this space regarding property implied obligation - owners use shall not be injurious to the community. 181 says if oil and gas fracting is injurious to our community - causing problems to environment and public health
and safety, it can be prevented.

G. Mr. Salazar has provided to County attorneys a complaint for declaratory judgment now that 181 is in effect regarding the Longmont voter-passed ban on fracking. The title of 181 regarding local control - no land use pre-emption - was very clear. Local communities can be more protective, and the law doesn’t say no ban or moratorium.

H. There is plenty of evidence and scientific research to indicate that we are already being harmed by oil and gas development - to air quality (F-grade air quality), toxic exposures (benzene, etc), and climate crisis (permitting fossil fuel development runs contrary to our lawsuit against Exxon and Suncor). No further harm should be allowed. We must use the precautionary principle.

I. Per KC Becker’s comments in the DC and Longmont Times article about our call for a ban; it is possible to make the site-specific case that a ban is necessary and reasonable considering current harm and based upon modeling, which Maureen Barrett (and likely other researchers) could provide.

J. Any oil and gas development is going to contravene protection of public health and safety.

1. Monitoring from Detlev - benzene is consistent with levels suggesting cancer risks; 10K.

2. We must make sure air quality is not further impaired. Clean Air Act - background air quality is already very bad; when considering that, there isn’t any margin left to allow further pollution.

3. In modeling Maureen Barret provided last June presented to TLA, she demonstrated that even miles from well pad to other sites emissions exceed safe limits.

4. The County must consider background pollution levels and air quality must be protective of public health. Multiple agencies offer standards - we urge you to use the most protective to set local standards. Dr. Lisa McKenzie would be good to talk with about that. CA’s standards are probably the most protective.
5. Once you establish health standards, require every permit for any proposed site to do modelling through a trusted third party to model the maximum predicted emissions for all activities - tanks, trucks/traffic, diesel generators. Add that modeling to the background level. If the background level plus the modelling is in excess of air quality standards, the permit must be denied.

6. We also suggest that you use modeling to build case for a ban. Modeling can demonstrate how extensive the impacts are - hazardous air pollutants such as benzene with impacts from production phase for miles to the point of exposure where cancer effects are elevated risk - can be used as evidence by /for county to show that any permitting shouldn’t go forward, especially considering the background levels of poison and poor air quality we are already being exposed to.

7. Pollutants like VOCs and NOx, contribute to ozone nonattainment - and Boulder County already has F-grade air quality. Clean Air Act type rules can be used to get out of nonattainment - any increase in emissions must be offset by much greater amounts - the County can adopt anything more stringent than the clean air act. I.e. if there are VOC increases, the polluter must pay for 2x that in offsets locally; can be flexible in technologies or set of steps for applicants - e.g. polluters have had to buy electric buses for the whole cities in settlements that have happened in other situations.

8. All evidence applies equally to ban and applying regs as strong as possible - background levels are so bad that allowing any additional is unacceptable. We’re not going to meet 1261, approving more will make meeting those even harder. By developing modeling and background standards, the County can show we can’t meet our emissions standards. Develop modelling requirement that allows for denial of permit.

III. Article 12: Talking points/big picture concepts
   - Permit Denial - Must deny permits.
We need to make sure that the revised Article 12 takes full advantage of the County’s clear authority to deny applications that are incompatible with these protections. The primary goal of Article 12 should be to avoid adverse impacts, not just minimize or mitigate them.

Additional research is needed to first ascertain what harm is already being done due to 1) toxins (benzene Detlev’s research has shown), 2) F-grade air quality (oil and gas contributing ~40%), and 3) the GHG emissions already being emitted.

No permitting should be allowed without an analysis of current harm, benchmarks and without proof that additional permitting wouldn’t add to harm, which we frankly do not believe is possible.

Protect Open Space - No oil and gas operations should be allowed on public open space.

The residents of Boulder County, the City of Boulder, and other local jurisdictions, have invested hundreds of millions of dollars in open space.

These land purchases and conservation easements were enacted to protect natural habitats, preserve agricultural areas, provide opportunities for passive recreation, and to maintain the rural character of the unincorporated County.

Industrial activities, such as oil and gas development, are entirely incompatible with these goals, and are inappropriate on public open space.

Setbacks - The new County regulations should include safe setbacks for all oil and gas operations. Reasonable setbacks should be at a distance larger than that at which harm has been shown through scientific research.

There is plenty of research finding evidence of harm at ½ mile, ¾ mile, 1 mile and even at 2.5Km or 8,202ft - it was found that there was increased prevalence of low birth weight (LBW), small for gestational age (SGA), and reduced APGAR scores in infants born to mothers living within 2.5 km of a natural gas well.
In 2018, the residents of Boulder County voted overwhelmingly (77%) in favor of Proposition 112, the Colorado ballot initiative to create 2500 foot setbacks from occupied structures state-wide. Although the state level initiative did not pass, under SB19-181 there is nothing preventing the County from enforcing such setbacks within its jurisdiction. Safe setbacks are clearly justified by science, and supported by Boulder County residents.

- **Keep Operators Responsible for Costs** - The costs of oil and gas operations should not fall to the taxpayers of Boulder County. All operators should be required to pay fees and post bonds that are sufficient to cover the true costs of accidents, spills, and eventual well abandonment. Considering the dire financial situation of the fracking industry writ large and the large number of resulting bankruptcies as well as other recent analyses, we urge a minimum of $270,000 per well as a conservative estimate of the cost of well closure; and recommend $1M/well as safer. ($1/well is what CA had to pay for 2 well cleanups; Cornell’s Tony Ingraffea says 5% of well casings leak immediately and all will within ~30 years, so cleanup costs will be exorbitant to our communities once these companies that are already in financial dire straights go bankrupt and our communities are left cleaning up the messes and leaks).

- **Make Good Air Quality a Priority** - New oil and gas operations should not be allowed as long as Boulder County air quality is already unhealthy for residents.

- The Northern Colorado urban corridor -- which includes Boulder County -- is slated to be downgraded from “medium” to “serious” non-attainment for EPA ozone standards, meaning that residents are faced with adverse impacts such as aggravated asthma and early deaths from respiratory disease.

- According to a recent report by researchers at NCAR, oil and gas operations in the Front Range account for as much as 40% of total local ozone production on days when ozone exceeds the EPA health standard (vehicle emissions contribute a comparable amount).

- Boulder County residents have been doing our part to reduce vehicle contributions to ozone (e.g., emissions testing, investing in public transportation, using alternative transportation, etc.), but the oil and gas industry needs to reduce their enormous share of emissions.
We cannot allow expanded oil and gas development to further harm the air quality and health of Boulder County residents.

Require Carbon Offsets -- The Boulder County Commissioners declared a climate emergency on July 23, 2019, a move that was welcomed by Boulder County residents who recognize the urgency of climate change. Our oil and gas regulations should be consistent with this declaration!

For any new oil and gas permits approved, Boulder County should require operators to invest in local carbon removal to mitigate 100% of greenhouse gases released over the lifetime of each well (i.e., leaked and vented methane), as well as 100% of the carbon dioxide produced by the combustion of the produced fuels. Such a requirement would be consistent with Boulder County’s Sustainability Plan.

Treat all waste as hazardous waste (see Rolling Stone article “America’s Radioactive Secret”)

Make site specific recommendations mandatory

Remove the phrase "to the extent practicable" in all the places it occurs in Section 12-600 Special Review Standards or, if that isn’t legally defensible, implement a performance-based standard for each type of impact (land, water, air quality). Examples of where this phrase occurs:

- “C. Air Quality: The installation and operation of any oil and gas operation shall, to the maximum extent practicable, avoid causing degradation to air quality. “

- “P . Water Quality: Oil and gas operations shall, to the maximum extent practicable, avoid causing degradation to surface or ground waters within Boulder County.”

Zero emissions requirement (AA: Does this mean that all electrical power to the site would need to be supplied, in net annual total, by renewables? I think that is a good recommendation, and is already suggested as an option in site-specific mitigation measures.)

Prohibit flaring and venting of natural gas
- All electrical systems (no generators)

- County must not allow precious water resources to be used or damaged for oil and gas development; furthermore any water used in fracking must be required to be cleaned to the point of being safe for drinking.

We thank you for your leadership.

--

Micah Parkin
350 Colorado, Executive Director
504-258-1247
350 Colorado on Facebook
www.350Colorado.org
O&G Comment.
As revealed in the attached report our water challenged ecology is being challenged by the needs of hydraulic fracturing. Water is being taken from the river and not returned: in fact some is ending up in ‘permanent isolation in deep injection wells.

I would like to call the COGCC out on the public safety issues of:
1. A flow diagram showing the inputs and outputs of fracking. For instance how much is being taken, where it is being taken from, how much is being returned to the river, how much is being stored in deep injection wells, and what is happening to the water that is lost and therefore not accounted for.
2. An accounting of how much surface water and how much ground water is being taken.
3. An accounting of what is that is being added that is requiring the permanent storage in deep injection wells. It would seem something worth isolating from the world permanently should be revealed to the public who lie in the path of leaks.
4. The safety to ground water of the deep injection wells. If the bore holes are lined and the material being stored is concentrated, how long can the casing stand up to whatever is being stored there.
5. An explanation of the inspection procedures that insure that what is contained is remaining contained.
6. An accounting of water taken and water being denied down stream contracts as a result.
7. Water history for each bore hole being drilled, since the advent of horizontal drilling is increasing the water resource demand.
8. An accounting of the water that is being denied agricultural use.
9. Stream monitoring to insure that fracking chemicals are not being introduced into the water distribution system.
10. An accounting of where the water is being purchased from. If municipal water is being used and rates are based on use, is fracking paying this use fee? Meaning we may be experiencing a tragedy of the water commons?

Thank you,
David Takahashi
Two questions:
Are these “brine” trucks traveling back and forth near Bella Romero elementary school?
Are they releasing their contents on CO dirt roads to reduce dust?

“Brine-spreading is legal in 13 states, including the Dakotas, Colorado, much of the Upper Midwest, northern Appalachia, and New York.”

Thanks for reading this lengthy but highly informative article.

Jeanne

Sent from Jeanne's iPad
Dear Boulder County Commissioners

I would like to strongly urge you to either ban fracking in our county, or extend the current moratorium. Broomfield extended their moratorium, so why couldn't we?

I am certain that you know very well the core facts about fracking. Here are another two reasons why we should do everything possible to stop fracking in Boulder County.

1) This will be irreversible. If you let the Crestone Peak project go forward, this will be an open door for further oil and gas drilling. The poisoning of our air with VOCs will last for years to come and the damage to the land will be irreversible. This will not only degrade our quality of life but will put the most vulnerable to a higher risk of cancer. I have two little children and for their sake I will consider moving with my family, should drilling move into our county.

2) Financial collapse. The fracking industry has proven excellent in two things: extracting oil and producing red ink. There has been a nationwide shale slowdown that started in 2019. A wave of bankruptcies is expected between 2020 and 2024, based on the maturity dates of loans taken by the industry. Shale extraction has never been profitable and will never be. It is public knowledge that every fracked well looses 75% of capacity a year from completion.

The climate of uncertainty for the entire shale oil industry must be used to our full advantage. They are becoming increasingly weak and unable to fund legislation. You have done a great job so far and I strongly urge you to do whatever it takes to keep fracking out of Boulder County, whether an outright ban or extending the moratorium.

Respectfully,

Georgi Ivanov and
Catherine Brooks,
Roza Ivanova,
Marin Ivanov

Please check box below *  ● I acknowledge receipt of the Open Records Notification
Dear Boulder County Commissioners and Staff,

My last letter regarding oil and gas development in Boulder County was in strong support of the moratorium currently in place. It was based on personal experience, my testimony to the poison (as classified by the Federal Department of Transportation) used in fracking fluids. This time I want to strongly urge you to either ban fracking in our county, or extend the current moratorium. Broomfield extended their moratorium, so why couldn’t we?

I am certain that you know very well the core facts about fracking. The dangers for local residents have been documented by the Colorado Department of Health. Our air quality has considerably worsened due to extraction as proven by the INSTAAR at CU Boulder. A recent audit shows that the majority of oil and gas operators in Colorado were out of compliance with their monthly well reporting from 2016 to 2018, thus evading hundreds of millions in severance taxes for local governments. Also, we cannot really fight the climate catastrophe if we allow fossil fuel extraction in our county.

I would like to emphasize another two reasons why we should do everything possible to stop fracking in Boulder County.

1) This will be irreversible. If you let the Crestone Peak project go forward, this will be an open door for further oil and gas drilling. The poisoning of our air with VOCs will last for years to come and the damage to the land will be irreversible. This will not only degrade our quality of life but will put the most vulnerable to a higher risk of cancer. I have two little children and for their sake I will consider moving with my family, should drilling move into our county.

2) Financial collapse. The fracking industry has proven excellent in two things: extracting oil and producing red ink. There has been a nationwide shale slowdown that started in 2019. You can hear about an upcoming shale bust from industry insiders as well as opponents of extraction. A wave of bankruptcies is expected between 2020 and 2024, based on the maturity dates of loans taken by the industry. Shale extraction has never been profitable and will never be. It is public knowledge that every fracked well looses 75% of capacity a year from completion. Shale has on average given 15% less than predicted for the entire lifespan of extraction projects.

I am aware that Crestone Peak's project for 140 wells is funded by Canadian pension funs and not domestic banks. Maybe they will be more resilient because of that. And yet, the climate of uncertainty for the entire shale oil industry must be used to our full advantage. I believe this is a moment when they are becoming increasingly weak and unable to fund legislation. You have done a great job so far and I strongly urge you to do whatever it takes to keep fracking out of Boulder County, whether an outright ban or extending the moratorium.

Respectfully,

Georgi Ivanov and
Catherine Brooks,
Roza Ivanova,
Marin Ivanov

4550 Broadway St, Unit 212
Hello,

Please find attached comments regarding revisions to Article 12, and two relevant scientific papers.

Best,

Amy Allen
Good morning,

This was my first meeting.

I realize I am late to the game, but only moved into the area 2 1/2 years ago from Northern New Jersey. It took me until just recently to realize the amount of fracking going on in the state of Colorado. I was shocked! From the standpoint of many living in the NY metro, Colorado has always been viewed as an environmentally savvy state.

As I listened to your presentation, I couldn't help but react to you referring to the oil and gas companies as "stakeholders". Are not we, the taxpayers of Boulder County (who own the land our homes sit upon), the true stakeholders?

Fracking is just now being fully researched to prove it's harmful effects on air, water and ground quality. Those companies can never prove it is a safe practice, at this moment in time.

I realize that SB 29-181 did not go far enough so that new development is banned from our state. That the largest site in the state is slated for Boulder Country is unimaginable, once again in large part due to our reputation around the country.

I need to understand more about the ways your proposal protects us. Please point me in the right direction.

Also, Commissioner Jones brought up an excellent point about the tight turn around from review to vote.

Can the moratorium be extended so that this quality of life (threatening) amendment vote be fully vetted?

Respectfully submitted,
Kristin Dura
8912 Little Raven Trail
Niwot

Xcel issued their 2019 corporate results this morning and as I write this I am on their earnings call. Their corporate (all of Xcel) earnings per share in 2019 went up about 6.9% from $2.47/share in 2018 to $2.64/share in 2019.

More details on the full picture for all of Xcel below. Detailed results for Colorado ("PSCo") won't be out for another few weeks.

Importantly, scroll down to "Note 1" highlighted in yellow below to see that once again Xcel in Colorado or "PSCo" continues to contribute more to Xcel's "Earnings Per Share" than Minnesota ("NSP-Minn") even though Minnesota has a larger system, more capital expenditures and more employees. (Scroll down to yellow highlighting for 2019 EPS info. Information on system size comparison below.)

**Table LWG-3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peak Demand12</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NSP-Minnesota (MW)</td>
<td>9,524</td>
<td>8,848</td>
<td>8,621</td>
<td>9,002</td>
<td>8,546</td>
<td>8,927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSCo (Colorado) (MW)</td>
<td>6,678</td>
<td>6,152</td>
<td>6,284</td>
<td>6,585</td>
<td>6,671</td>
<td>6,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio PSCo/NSP-Minn</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.695</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This trend of Colorado contributing more to Xcel's Earnings Per Share than Minnesota has been going on for many years. (Historical data on pp 21-22 in the attached Answer Testimony as taken from Xcel's SEC (Securities and Exchange Commission) reports) and PPTs given to shareholders.

Happy to answer questions or provide supporting data.

Leslie Glustrom  
720-341-3154-cell  
Clean Energy Action, Boulder, Colorado  
**Accelerating the Transition to the Post Fossil Fuel World**  
http://cleanenergyaction.org/
2019 earnings per share were $2.64 compared with $2.47 per share in 2018.

Xcel Energy reaffirms 2020 EPS earnings guidance of $2.73 to $2.83 per share.

MINNEAPOLIS--(BUSINESS WIRE)-- Xcel Energy Inc. (NASDAQ: XEL) today reported 2019 GAAP and ongoing earnings of $1,372 million, or $2.64 per share, compared with $1,261 million, or $2.47 per share in 2018.

Earnings reflect higher electric margins primarily due to non-fuel riders and regulatory rate outcomes, higher natural gas margins and lower O&M expenses, partially offset by lower AFUDC, increased depreciation and interest expenses.

“We delivered strong financial results again in 2019, with earnings at the upper end of our guidance range. Xcel Energy continues to deliver consistent and solid performance, meeting or exceeding earnings guidance for the 15th consecutive year,” said Ben Fowke, chairman, president and CEO of Xcel Energy.

“We are proud of our continued progress in leading the clean energy transition on our path to 80% carbon reductions by 2030 and 100% carbon-free electricity by 2050, all while providing great value for our customers, communities, and shareholders. We took important steps on that journey this past year, completing three major Steel for Fuel wind projects, which contribute to the almost 4,700 megawatts of additional wind expected on our system by 2021. We begin the new year well-positioned to deliver on our financial objectives in 2020 and beyond.”

At 9:00 a.m. CDT today, Xcel Energy will host a conference call to review financial results. To participate in the call, please dial in 5 to 10 minutes prior to the start and follow the operator’s instructions.

US Dial-In: (800) 367-2403
International Dial-In: (800) 714-1899
Conference ID: 8911094

The conference call also will be simultaneously broadcast and archived on Xcel Energy’s website at www.xcelenergy.com. To access the presentation, click on Investor Relations. If you are unable to participate in the live event, the call will be available for replay from 12:00 p.m. CDT on Jan. 30 through 12:00 p.m. CDT on Feb. 2.

Replay Numbers
US Dial-In: (888) 203-1112
International Dial-In: (719) 457-0820
Access Code: 8911094

Except for the historical statements contained in this report, the matters discussed herein are forward-looking statements that are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Such forward-looking statements, including the 2020 earnings per share (EPS) guidance, long-term EPS and dividend growth rate, as well as assumptions and other statements are intended to be identified in this document by the words “anticipate,” “believe,” “could,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “objective,” “outlook,” “plan,” “project,” “possible,” “potential,” “should,” “will,” “would” and similar expressions. Actual results may vary materially. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and we expressly disclaim any obligation to update any forward-looking information. The following factors, in addition to those discussed in Xcel Energy’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 2018 and subsequent securities filings, could cause actual results to differ materially from management expectations as suggested by such forward-looking information: changes in environmental laws and regulations; climate change and other weather, natural disaster and resource depletion, including compliance with any accompanying legislative and regulatory changes; ability of subsidiaries to recover costs from customers; reductions in our credit ratings and the cost of maintaining certain contractual relationships; general economic conditions, including inflation rates, monetary fluctuations and their impact on capital expenditure and the ability of Xcel Energy Inc. and its subsidiaries to obtain financing on favorable terms; availability or cost of capital; our customers’ and counterparties’ ability to pay their debts to us; assumptions and costs relating to funding our employee benefit plans and health care benefits; our subsidiaries’ ability to make dividend payments; tax laws; operational safety, including our nuclear generation facilities; successful long-term operational planning; commodity risks associated with energy markets and production; rising energy prices; costs of potential regulatory penalties; effects of geopolitical events, including war and acts of terrorism; cyber security threats and data security breaches; fuel costs; and employee work force and third party contractor factors.

This information is not given in connection with any sale, offer for sale or offer to buy any security.

### XCEL ENERGY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

| CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (UNAUDITED) |
| (amounts in millions, except per share data) |
| Three Months Ended December 31 | Twelve Months Ended December 31 |
| 2019 | 2018 | 2019 | 2018 |

Boulder County oil/gas public comments received in 2020 | updated 11/09/2020 | Page 243 of 1400
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating revenues</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric</td>
<td>$2,231</td>
<td>$2,300</td>
<td>$9,575</td>
<td>$9,719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural gas</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>1,868</td>
<td>1,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total operating revenues</td>
<td>$2,798</td>
<td>$2,880</td>
<td>$11,529</td>
<td>$11,537</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating expenses</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric fuel and purchased power</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>3,510</td>
<td>3,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of natural gas sold and transported</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>918</td>
<td>843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of sales — other</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating and maintenance expenses</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>2,338</td>
<td>2,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation and demand side management expenses</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation and amortization</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>1,765</td>
<td>1,642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes (other than income taxes)</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>569</td>
<td>556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total operating expenses</td>
<td>$2,348</td>
<td>$2,541</td>
<td>$9,425</td>
<td>$9,572</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating income</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other income (expense)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>(14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity earnings of unconsolidated subsidiaries</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowance for funds used during construction — equity</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interest charges and financing costs</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest charges — includes other financing costs of $7, $7, $26 and $25, respectively</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>773</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowance for funds used during construction — debt</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>(37)</td>
<td>(48)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total interest charges and financing costs</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>736</td>
<td>652</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income before income taxes</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income taxes</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income</td>
<td>$292</td>
<td>$215</td>
<td>$1,372</td>
<td>$1,261</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weighted average common shares outstanding</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diluted</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>511</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Earnings per average common share</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>$0.56</td>
<td>$0.42</td>
<td>$2.64</td>
<td>$2.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diluted</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>2.64</td>
<td>2.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

XCEL ENERGY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Investor Relations Earnings Release (Unaudited)
Due to the seasonality of Xcel Energy’s operating results, quarterly financial results are not an appropriate base from which to project annual results.

**Non-GAAP Financial Measures**

The following discussion includes financial information prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), as well as certain non-GAAP financial measures such as ongoing return on equity (ROE), electric margin, natural gas margin, ongoing earnings and ongoing diluted EPS. Generally, a non-GAAP financial measure is a measure of a company’s financial performance, financial position or cash flows that excludes (or includes) amounts that are adjusted from measures calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP. Xcel Energy’s management uses non-GAAP measures for financial planning and analysis, for reporting of results to the Board of Directors, in determining performance-based compensation, and communicating its earnings outlook to analysts and investors. Non-GAAP financial measures are intended to supplement investors’ understanding of our performance and should not be considered alternatives for financial measures presented in accordance with GAAP. These measures are discussed in more detail below and may not be comparable to other companies’ similarly titled non-GAAP financial measures.

**Ongoing ROE**

Ongoing ROE is calculated by dividing the net income or loss of Xcel Energy or each subsidiary, adjusted for certain nonrecurring items, by each entity’s average stockholder’s equity. We use these non-GAAP financial measures to evaluate and provide details of earnings results.

**Electric and Natural Gas Margins**

Electric margin is presented as electric revenues less electric fuel and purchased power expenses. Natural gas margin is presented as natural gas revenues less the cost of natural gas sold and transported. Expenses incurred for electric fuel and purchased power and the cost of natural gas are generally recovered through various regulatory recovery mechanisms. As a result, changes in these expenses are generally offset in operating revenues. Management believes electric and natural gas margins provide the most meaningful basis for evaluating our operations because they exclude the revenue impact of fluctuations in these expenses. These margins can be reconciled to operating income, a GAAP measure, by including other operating revenues, cost of sales - other, operating and maintenance (O&M) expenses, conservation and demand side management (DSM) expenses, depreciation and amortization and taxes (other than income taxes).

**Earnings Adjusted for Certain Items (Ongoing Earnings and Ongoing Diluted EPS)**

GAAP diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other agreements to issue common stock (i.e., common stock equivalents) were settled. The weighted average number of potentially dilutive shares outstanding used to calculate Xcel Energy Inc.’s diluted EPS is calculated using the treasury stock method. Ongoing earnings reflect adjustments to GAAP earnings (net income) for certain items. Ongoing diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the net income or loss of each subsidiary, adjusted for certain items, by the weighted average fully diluted Xcel Energy Inc. common shares outstanding for the period. Ongoing diluted EPS for each subsidiary is calculated by dividing the net income or loss of such subsidiary, adjusted for certain items, by the weighted average fully diluted Xcel Energy Inc. common shares outstanding for the period.

We use these non-GAAP financial measures to evaluate and provide details of Xcel Energy’s core earnings and underlying performance. We believe these measurements are useful to investors to evaluate the actual and projected financial performance and contribution of our subsidiaries. For the three and twelve months ended Dec. 31, 2019 and 2018, there were no such adjustments to GAAP earnings and therefore GAAP earnings equal ongoing earnings for these periods.

**Note 1. Earnings Per Share Summary**

The following summarizes diluted EPS for Xcel Energy:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diluted Earnings (Loss) Per Share</th>
<th>Three Months Ended December 31</th>
<th>Twelve Months Ended December 31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Service Company of Colorado (PSCo)</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
<td>$0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSP-Minnesota Southwestern Public Service Company (SPS)</td>
<td>$0.24</td>
<td>$0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSP-Wisconsin</td>
<td>$0.09</td>
<td>$0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity earnings of unconsolidated subsidiaries</td>
<td>$0.03</td>
<td>$0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulated utility (a)</td>
<td>$0.01</td>
<td>$0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xcel Energy Inc. and Other</td>
<td>$0.62</td>
<td>$0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (a)</td>
<td>$0.56</td>
<td>$0.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Amounts may not add due to rounding.

PSCo — Earnings increased $0.03 per share for 2019, reflecting higher electric margin due primarily to capital riders and increased natural gas margin attributable to capital riders, weather and sales growth, partially offset by lower AFUDC and higher depreciation, interest and O&M.
NSP-Minnesota — Earnings increased $0.08 per share for 2019, reflecting higher electric margin resulting from regulatory rate outcomes and capital riders and lower O&M, partially offset by increased depreciation.

SPS — Earnings increased $0.09 per share for 2019, reflecting higher electric margin attributable to lower capacity costs, regulatory rate outcomes and higher demand revenue and higher AFUDC, partially offset by increased interest and depreciation.

NSP-Wisconsin — Earnings decreased $0.04 per share for 2019, reflecting lower electric margin, primarily related to sales decline and the impact of unfavorable weather, higher depreciation and lower AFUDC.

Xcel Energy Inc. and Other — Xcel Energy Inc. and Other primarily includes financing costs at the holding company.

Components significantly contributing to changes in 2019 EPS compared with the same period in 2018:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components of change</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Higher electric margins</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower ETR (a)</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher natural gas margins</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower O&amp;M</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher depreciation and amortization</td>
<td>(0.01)</td>
<td>(0.02)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher interest</td>
<td>(0.03)</td>
<td>(0.08)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower AFUDC</td>
<td>(0.02)</td>
<td>(0.12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (net)</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GAAP and ongoing diluted EPS — 2019 $0.56 $2.64

(a) Includes production tax credits (PTCs) and timing of tax reform regulatory decisions, which are primarily offset in electric margin.

The following summarizes the ROE for Xcel Energy and its utility subsidiaries at Dec. 31:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROE — 2019</th>
<th>NSP-Minnesota</th>
<th>PSCo</th>
<th>SPS</th>
<th>NSP-Wisconsin</th>
<th>Operating Companies</th>
<th>Xcel Energy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GAAP and ongoing ROE</td>
<td>9.31%</td>
<td>8.69%</td>
<td>9.71%</td>
<td>8.27%</td>
<td>9.06%</td>
<td>10.78%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROE — 2018</th>
<th>NSP-Minnesota</th>
<th>PSCo</th>
<th>SPS</th>
<th>NSP-Wisconsin</th>
<th>Operating Companies</th>
<th>Xcel Energy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GAAP and ongoing ROE</td>
<td>9.10%</td>
<td>8.91%</td>
<td>9.14%</td>
<td>10.77%</td>
<td>9.14%</td>
<td>10.65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 2. Regulated Utility Results

Estimated Impact of Temperature Changes on Regulated Earnings — Unusually hot summers or cold winters increase electric and natural gas sales, while mild weather reduces electric and natural gas sales. The estimated impact of weather on earnings is based on the number of customers, temperature variances, the amount of natural gas or electricity historically used per degree of temperature and excludes any incremental related operating expenses that could result due to storm activity or vegetation management requirements. As a result, weather deviations from normal levels can affect Xcel Energy's financial performance.

Degree-day or Temperature-Humidity Index (THI) data is used to estimate amounts of energy required to maintain comfortable indoor temperature levels based on each day’s average temperature and humidity. Heating degree-days (HDD) is the measure of the variation in the weather based on the extent to which the average daily temperature falls below 65°F Fahrenheit. Cooling degree-days (CDD) is the measure of the variation in the weather based on the extent to which the average daily temperature rises above 65°F Fahrenheit. Each degree of temperature above 65°F Fahrenheit is counted as one CDD, and each degree of temperature below 65°F Fahrenheit is counted as one HDD. In Xcel Energy's more humid service territories, a THI is used in place of CDD, which adds a humidity factor to CDD. HDD, CDD and THI are most likely to impact the usage of Xcel Energy's residential and commercial customers. Industrial customers are less sensitive to weather.

Normal weather conditions are defined as either the 20-year or 30-year average of actual historical weather conditions. The historical period of time used in the calculation of normal weather differs by jurisdiction, based on regulatory practice. To calculate the impact of weather on demand, a demand factor is applied to the weather impact on sales. Extreme weather variations, windchill and cloud cover may not be reflected in weather-normalized estimates.

Percentage increase (decrease) in normal and actual HDD, CDD and THI:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Three Months Ended December 31</th>
<th>Twelve Months Ended December 31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDD</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDD</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THI</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Weather — Estimated impact of temperature variations on EPS compared with normal weather conditions:

### Three Months Ended December 31

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retail electric</td>
<td>$ 0.005</td>
<td>$ 0.004</td>
<td>$ 0.001</td>
<td>$ 0.040</td>
<td>$ 0.114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firm natural gas</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.027</td>
<td>0.007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (excluding decoupling)</td>
<td>$ 0.012</td>
<td>$ 0.008</td>
<td>$ 0.004</td>
<td>$ 0.067</td>
<td>$ 0.121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decoupling – Minnesota</td>
<td>(0.001)</td>
<td>(0.002)</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(0.051)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total (adjusted for decoupling) | $ 0.011 | $ 0.006 | $ 0.005 | $ 0.067 | $ 0.070 | ($ 0.003) |

### Twelve Months Ended December 31

Sales Growth (Decline) — Sales growth (decline) for actual and weather-normalized sales in 2019 compared to the same period in 2018:

## Actual

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>PSCo</th>
<th>NSP-Minnesota</th>
<th>SPS</th>
<th>NSP-Wisconsin</th>
<th>Xcel Energy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric residential</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric commercial and industrial</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(2.3)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>(4.4)</td>
<td>(0.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total retail electric sales</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>(1.5)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>(3.1)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firm natural gas sales</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>(2.5)</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Weather-normalized

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>PSCo</th>
<th>NSP-Minnesota</th>
<th>SPS</th>
<th>NSP-Wisconsin</th>
<th>Xcel Energy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric residential</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric commercial and industrial</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(2.3)</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>(4.3)</td>
<td>(0.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total retail electric sales</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>(1.5)</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>(2.8)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firm natural gas sales</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Twelve Months Ended December 31

Year-to-date weather-normalized electric sales growth (decline):

- PSCo — Residential sales declined due to lower use per customer, partially offset by an increased number of customers. The decline in commercial and industrial (C&I) was mainly due to lower use per customer, primarily led by the food

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products and service industries, partially offset by growth in the metal mining and fabricated metal and industries. The decrease in customer use was partially offset by an increase in the number of C&I customers.

- NSP-Minnesota — Flat residential sales reflect lower use per customer offset by customer additions. The decline in C&I sales was a result of customer growth being offset by lower use per customer, and certain customers moving to co-generation. Decreased sales to C&I customers were driven by the energy and manufacturing sectors.

- SPS — Residential sales grew largely due to an increase in customers and higher use per customer. C&I sales grew based on higher use per small C&I customer and an overall increase in the number of C&I customers. In addition, the increase in C&I sales was driven by the oil and natural gas industry in the Permian Basin.

- NSP-Wisconsin — Residential sales growth was primarily attributable to customer additions and more use per customer. The decline in C&I sales was largely due to lower use per customer and decreased sales to the frac sand mining, food and manufacturing sectors, which was partially offset by customer additions.

Year-to-date weather-normalized natural gas sales growth

- Overall natural gas sales reflect an increase in the number of customers combined with higher customer use, particularly C&I at PSCo. This was partially offset by a decline in C&I sales at NSP-Wisconsin, driven by the frac sand mining industry.

Electric Margin — Electric revenues and fuel and purchased power expenses are impacted by fluctuations in the price of natural gas, coal and uranium used in the generation of electricity. However, these price fluctuations have minimal impact on electric margin due to fuel recovery mechanisms that recover fuel expenses. In addition, electric customers receive a credit for PTCs generated in a particular period.

Electric revenues and margin:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Millions of Dollars)</th>
<th>Three Months Ended December 31</th>
<th>Twelve Months Ended December 31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric revenues</td>
<td>$ 2,231</td>
<td>$ 2,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric fuel and purchased power</td>
<td>(830)</td>
<td>(947)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric margin</td>
<td>$ 1,401</td>
<td>$ 1,353</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Changes in electric margin:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-fuel riders (a)</td>
<td>$ 26</td>
<td>$ 107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulatory rate outcomes (Minnesota, New Mexico, North and South Dakota)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of lease accounting standard (offset in interest expense and amortization)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchased capacity costs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand revenue</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale transmission revenue (net)</td>
<td>(11)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timing of tax reform regulatory decisions (offset in income tax and amortization)</td>
<td>(15)</td>
<td>(37)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated impact of weather (net of Minnesota decoupling)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firm wholesale generation</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>(20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales declines (excluding weather impact)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (net)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total increase in electric margin</td>
<td>$ 48</td>
<td>$ 200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Includes approximately $11 million and $60 million, respectively, of additional PTC benefit (grossed-up for tax) as compared to the same periods in 2018, which are credited to customers through various regulatory mechanisms.

Natural Gas Margin — Natural gas expense varies with changing sales and the cost of natural gas. However, fluctuations in the cost of natural gas has minimal impact on natural gas margin due to cost recovery mechanisms.

Natural gas revenues and margin:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Millions of Dollars)</th>
<th>Three Months Ended December 31</th>
<th>Twelve Months Ended December 31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural gas revenues</td>
<td>$ 544</td>
<td>$ 558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of natural gas sold and transported</td>
<td>(272)</td>
<td>(305)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural gas margin</td>
<td>$ 272</td>
<td>$ 253</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overall natural gas sales reflect an increase in the number of customers combined with higher customer use, particularly C&I at PSCo. This was partially offset by a decline in C&I sales at NSP-Wisconsin, driven by the frac sand mining industry.
Changes in natural gas margin:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure and integrity riders</td>
<td>$8</td>
<td>$19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated impact of weather</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport sales</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail sales growth</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (net)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total increase in natural gas margin</strong></td>
<td><strong>$19</strong></td>
<td><strong>$54</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

O&M Expenses — O&M expenses decreased $14 million, or 0.6%, for 2019. Significant changes are summarized below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plant generation</td>
<td>$(23)</td>
<td>$(20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear plant operations and amortization</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>(7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (net)</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total decrease in O&amp;M expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>$(50)</strong></td>
<td><strong>$(14)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Plant generation, transmission and distribution costs were lower due to timing of maintenance activities;
- Nuclear plant operations and amortization were lower largely reflecting improved operating efficiencies and reduced refueling outage costs; and
- Distribution expenses in 2019 were higher than 2018 due to storms, labor and overtime incurred primarily in the first six months of 2019.

Depreciation and Amortization — Depreciation and amortization increased $4 million, or 0.9%, for the fourth quarter of 2019 and $123 million, or 7.5%, for 2019. Increase was primarily driven by capital investment including the Rush Creek, Hale, Foxtail and Lake Benton wind farms going into service, natural gas and distribution/transmission replacements, and various software solutions. These increases were partially offset by lower levels of accelerated amortization of PSO’s prepaid pension asset.

Taxes (Other than Income Taxes) — Taxes (other than income taxes) increased $2 million, or 1.4%, for the fourth quarter of 2019 and $13 million, or 2.3%, for 2019. Increase was primarily due to higher property taxes in Colorado and Minnesota (net of deferred amounts).

AFUDC, Equity and Debt — AFUDC decreased $11 million for the fourth quarter of 2019 and $42 million for 2019. Decrease was primarily due to the Rush Creek wind project being placed in-service in 2018, partially offset by the Hale wind project, which went into service in June 2019, and other capital investments.

Interest Charges — Interest charges increased $19 million, or 10.8%, for the fourth quarter of 2019 and $73 million, or 10.4%, for 2019. Increase was primarily due to higher debt levels to fund capital investments, changes in short-term interest rates and implementation of lease accounting standard (offset in electric margin).

Income Taxes — Income taxes increased $13 million for the fourth quarter of 2019. The increase was primarily driven by higher pretax earnings and a reduction in excess utility nonplant deferred tax amortization. These were partially offset by an increase in wind PTCs. Wind PTCs are credited to customers (recorded as a reduction to revenue) and do not have a material impact on net income. The ETR was 2.3% for the fourth quarter of 2019 compared with (2.9%) for 2018.

Income taxes decreased $53 million for 2019, primarily driven by an increase in wind PTCs. Wind PTCs are credited to customers (recorded as a reduction to revenue) and do not have a material impact on net income. These were partially offset by higher pretax earnings in 2019 and investment tax credits in 2018. The ETR was 8.5% for 2019 compared with 12.6% in 2018.

Additional details provided below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Three Months Ended December 31</th>
<th>Twelve Months Ended December 31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal statutory rate</td>
<td>21.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State tax (net of federal tax effect)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Decreases) increases:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind PTCs</td>
<td>(15.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant regulatory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
differences
(a) (6.5) (11.5) 5.0 (5.8) (6.2) 0.4
Other tax credits and NOL allowances (net) (1.6) (2.9) 1.3 (1.7) (1.7) —
Amortization of excess utility nonplant deferred taxes (0.1) (5.5) 5.4 (0.1) (0.7) 0.6
Other (net) (0.3) 1.5 (1.8) (0.4) 0.4 (0.8)
Effective income tax rate 2.3% (2.9)% 5.2% 8.5% 12.6% (4.1)%

(a) Regulatory differences for income tax primarily relate to the credit of excess deferred taxes to customers through the average rate assumption method and the timing of regulatory decisions regarding the return of excess deferred taxes. Income tax benefits associated with the credit of excess deferred credits are offset by corresponding revenue reductions and additional prepaid pension asset amortization.

Note 3. Xcel Energy Capital Structure, Financing and Credit Ratings

Following is the capital structure of Xcel Energy:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Millions of Dollars)</th>
<th>Dec. 31, 2019</th>
<th>Percentage of Total Capitalization</th>
<th>Dec. 31, 2018</th>
<th>Percentage of Total Capitalization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current portion of long-term debt</td>
<td>$ 702</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>$ 406</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term debt</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,038</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term debt</td>
<td>17,407</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>15,803</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total debt</td>
<td>18,704</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>17,247</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common equity</td>
<td>13,239</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>12,222</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total capitalization</td>
<td>$ 31,943</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>$ 29,469</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Credit Facilities — As of Jan. 27, 2020, Xcel Energy Inc. and its utility subsidiaries had the following committed credit facilities available to meet liquidity needs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Millions of Dollars)</th>
<th>Credit Facility (a)</th>
<th>Drawn (b)</th>
<th>Available</th>
<th>Cash</th>
<th>Liquidity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Xcel Energy Inc.</td>
<td>$ 1,250</td>
<td>$ 565</td>
<td>$ 685</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>$ 685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSco</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSP-Minnesota</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPS</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSP-Wisconsin</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$ 3,100</td>
<td>$ 1,094</td>
<td>$ 2,006</td>
<td>$ 3</td>
<td>$ 2,009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Credit facilities expire in June 2024.
(b) Includes outstanding commercial paper and letters of credit.

Term Loan Agreement — In December 2019, Xcel Energy Inc. entered into a $500 million 364-Day Term Loan Agreement to pay down borrowings and terminate the expiring $500 million 364-Day Term Loan Agreement.

As of Dec. 31, 2019, Xcel Energy Inc.’s term loan borrowings were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Millions of Dollars)</th>
<th>Limit</th>
<th>Amount Used</th>
<th>Available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Xcel Energy Inc.</td>
<td>$ 500</td>
<td>$ 500</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bilateral Credit Agreement — In March 2019, NSP-Minnesota entered into a one-year uncommitted bilateral credit agreement. The credit agreement is limited in use to support letters of credit.

As of Dec. 31, 2019, NSP-Minnesota’s outstanding letters of credit were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Millions of Dollars)</th>
<th>Limit</th>
<th>Amount Outstanding</th>
<th>Available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NSP-Minnesota</td>
<td>$ 75</td>
<td>$ 22</td>
<td>$ 53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Forward Equity Agreements — In 2018, Xcel Energy entered into a forward equity agreement. In August 2019, Xcel Energy settled the forward equity agreement by delivering 9.4 million shares in exchange for $453 million.

In November 2019, Xcel Energy Inc. entered into forward equity agreements in connection with a $743 million public offering of 11.8 million shares, which is expected to be settled in shares in 2020.

Credit Ratings — Access to the capital markets at reasonable terms is partially dependent on credit ratings. The following ratings reflect the views of Moody’s, S&P Global Ratings, and Fitch. In May 2019, Fitch revised its criteria for assigning short-term ratings and designated SPS’ short-term credit ratings (used for commercial paper) under criteria observation for a potential downgrade. In October 2019, Fitch removed SPS’ short-term credit ratings (used for commercial paper) from under criteria observation and affirmed SPS’ previous short-term rating of F2.

The highest credit rating for debt is Aaa/AAA and the lowest investment grade rating is Baa3/BBB-. The highest rating for commercial paper is P-1/A-1/F-1 and the lowest rating is P-3/A-3/F-3. A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities. Ratings are subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the credit rating agency and each rating should be evaluated independently of any other rating.

As of Jan 27, 2020, the following represents the credit ratings assigned to Xcel Energy Inc. and its utility subsidiaries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Credit Type</th>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Moody’s</th>
<th>S&amp;P Global Ratings</th>
<th>Fitch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senior Unsecured Debt</td>
<td>Xcel Energy Inc.</td>
<td>Baa1</td>
<td>BBB+</td>
<td>BBB+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Secured Debt</td>
<td>NSP-Minnesota</td>
<td>Aa3</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NSP-Wisconsin</td>
<td>Aa3</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PSCo</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SPS</td>
<td>A3</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>-A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Paper</td>
<td>Xcel Energy Inc.</td>
<td>P-2</td>
<td>A-</td>
<td>F2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NSP-Minnesota</td>
<td>P-1</td>
<td>A-</td>
<td>F2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NSP-Wisconsin</td>
<td>P-1</td>
<td>A-</td>
<td>F2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PSCo</td>
<td>P-2</td>
<td>A-</td>
<td>F2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SPS</td>
<td>P-2</td>
<td>A-</td>
<td>F2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2019 Debt Financing — During 2019, Xcel Energy Inc. and its utility subsidiaries issued the following debt securities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issuer</th>
<th>Security</th>
<th>Amount (in millions)</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Tenor</th>
<th>Coupon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PSCo</td>
<td>First Mortgage Bonds</td>
<td>$400</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>30 Year</td>
<td>4.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xcel Energy Inc.</td>
<td>Senior Unsecured Bonds</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>9 Year</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPS</td>
<td>First Mortgage Green Bonds</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>30 Year</td>
<td>3.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSCo</td>
<td>First Mortgage Green Bonds</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>30 Year</td>
<td>3.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSP-Minnesota</td>
<td>First Mortgage Green Bonds</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>30 Year</td>
<td>2.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xcel Energy Inc.</td>
<td>Senior Unsecured Bonds</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>10 Year</td>
<td>2.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xcel Energy Inc.</td>
<td>Senior Unsecured Bonds</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>30 Year</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2020 Planned Debt Financing — During 2020, Xcel Energy Inc. and its utility subsidiaries anticipate issuing the following:

- Xcel Energy Inc. — approximately $700 million of senior unsecured bonds;
- NSP-Minnesota — approximately $550 million of first mortgage bonds;
- NSP-Wisconsin — approximately $100 million of first mortgage bonds;
- PSCo — approximately $750 million of first mortgage bonds; and
- SPS — approximately $300 million of first mortgage bonds.

Xcel Energy Inc. plans to issue approximately $75 to $80 million of equity through the Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Program and benefit programs.

Financing plans are subject to change, depending on capital expenditures, regulatory outcomes, internal cash generation, market conditions and other factors.

Note 4. Rates and Regulation

Minnesota Electric Rate Case and Stay-out Petition — In November 2019, Northern States Power Company-Minnesota (NSP-Minnesota), a Minnesota corporation, and a wholly owned subsidiary of Xcel Energy Inc. (Xcel Energy), filed a three-year electric rate case with the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission (MPUC). The proposed electric rates reflect a three-year increase in revenues of approximately $201.4 million in 2020, with subsequent incremental increases of $146.4 million in 2021 and $118.3 million in 2022. The rate case was based on a requested ROE of 10.2%, a 52.5% equity ratio, an average electric rate base of $9.0 billion for 2020, $9.3 billion for 2021 and $9.8 billion for 2022. In addition, NSP-Minnesota requested interim rates of $122.0 million to be implemented in January 2020 and an incremental $144.0 million to be implemented in January 2021.

In December 2019, the MPUC approved NSP-Minnesota’s stay-out petition, which includes the extension of the sales, capital and property tax true-up mechanisms and delay of any increase to the Nuclear Decommissioning Trust annual accrual until Jan. 1, 2021.

Mankato Energy Center (MEC) Acquisition — In November 2018, NSP-Minnesota agreed to purchase MEC, a 760 MW natural gas combined cycle facility, for approximately $650 million from Southern Power Company (a subsidiary of Southern Company).
In September 2019, the MPUC denied NSP-Minnesota's request to purchase MEC as a rate base asset. In January 2020, the MPUC approved Xcel Energy's plan to acquire MEC as a non-regulated investment and step into the terms of the existing PPAs with NSP-Minnesota. A newly formed non-regulated subsidiary of Xcel Energy completed the transaction to purchase MEC on Jan. 17, 2020.

Jeffers Wind and Community Wind North Repowering Acquisition — In October 2019, the MPUC approved NSP-Minnesota's request to acquire the Jeffers Wind and Community Wind North wind facilities from Longroad Energy. The wind farms will have approximately 70 MW of capacity after being repowered. The repowering is expected to be completed by December 2020, at which time NSP-Minnesota anticipates finalizing the acquisition and to qualify for the full PTC. The $135 million asset acquisition is projected to provide customer savings of approximately $7 million over the life of the facilities.

NSP-Minnesota — Mower Wind Facility — In August 2019, NSP-Minnesota filed a petition with the MPUC to acquire the Mower wind facility from affiliates of NextEra Energy, Inc. for an undisclosed amount. The Mower facility is currently contracted under a PPA with NSP-Minnesota through 2026. Mower is expected to continue to have approximately 99 MW of capacity following a planned repowering. The acquisition would occur after repowering, which is expected to be complete in 2020 and qualify for 100% of the PTC.

NSP-Minnesota will need approval from both the MPUC and FERC to complete the transaction. The Department of Commerce filed comments in opposition due to modeling concerns, which we are working to address. NSP-Minnesota anticipates an MPUC decision in the second quarter of 2020. NSP-Minnesota anticipates receiving FERC approval in the third quarter of 2020.

PSCo — Colorado 2019 Electric Rate Case — In October 2019, PSCo filed rebuttal testimony requesting net rate increase of $100 million. This is based on a $353 million increase, offset by $245 million of previously authorized costs currently recovered through various rider mechanisms. The request was based on a ROE of 10.20%, an equity ratio of 55.61% and a current test year, which includes certain forecasted plant additions through December 2019.

In December 2019, the Colorado Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) held deliberations and approved a current test year ended Aug. 31, 2019, a 9.3% ROE, an equity ratio of 55.61%, the implementation of decoupling in 2020 and other items. This resulted in an estimated $42 million net base rate revenue increase, pending the CPUC's written decision. Final rates are expected to be implemented in February 2020.

SPS — New Mexico 2019 Electric Rate Case — In July 2019, SPS filed an electric rate case with the New Mexico Public Regulation Commission (NMPRC) seeking an increase in retail electric base rates of approximately $51 million. The rate request is based on a ROE of 10.35%, an equity ratio of 54.77%, a rate base of approximately $1.3 billion and a historic test year with rate base additions through Aug. 31, 2019. In December 2019, SPS revised its base rate increase request to approximately $47 million, based on a ROE of 10.10% and updated information. The request also included an increase of $14.6 million for accelerated depreciation including the early retirement of the Tolk Coal Plant in 2032.

On Jan. 13, 2020, SPS and various parties filed an uncontested comprehensive stipulation, which includes the following terms:

- A base rate revenue increase of $31 million;
- A ROE of 9.45%;
- An equity ratio of 54.77%; and
- An acceleration of depreciation on the Tolk Coal Plant to reflect early retirement in 2037, which results in a total increase in depreciation expense of $8 million. The Signatories will not oppose the full application of depreciation rates associated with the 2032 retirement date in SPS's next base rate case.

Hearings are scheduled for Feb. 17-21, 2020 with a NMPRC decision later in the year. SPS anticipates final rates will go into effect in the second or third quarter of 2020.

SPS — Texas 2019 Electric Rate Case — In August 2019, SPS filed an electric rate case with the Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUCT) seeking an increase in retail electric base rates of approximately $141 million. The filing is based on a ROE of 10.35%, a 54.65% equity ratio, a rate base of approximately $2.6 billion and historic test year that ended June 30, 2019. In September 2019, SPS filed an update to the electric rate case and revised its requested increase to approximately $136 million.

The final rates are expected to be made effective relating back to Sept. 12, 2019. SPS expects a decision from the PUCT in the third quarter of 2020.

Note 5. Xcel Energy Earnings Guidance and Long-Term EPS and Dividend Growth Rate Objectives

The procedural schedule is as follows:

- Intervenor testimony — Feb. 10, 2020
- Staff testimony — Feb. 18, 2020
- Rebuttal testimony — March 11, 2020
- Public hearing begins — March 30, 2020
- Final order deadline — Sept. 7, 2020

The following table summarizes SPS' base rate increase request:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revenue Request (Millions of Dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hale Wind Farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital investments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation rate change (including Tolk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expiring purchased power contracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New revenue request</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table summarizes SPS' base rate increase request:
Xcel Energy 2020 Earnings Guidance — Xcel Energy’s 2020 GAAP and ongoing earnings guidance is a range of $2.73 to $2.83 per share.\(^{(a)}\)

Key assumptions as compared with projected 2019 levels unless noted:

- Constructive outcomes in all rate case and regulatory proceedings.
- Normal weather patterns.
- Weather-normalized retail electric sales are projected to increase ~1%, including impact of leap year.
- Weather-normalized retail firm natural gas sales are projected to increase ~1%, including impact of leap year.
- Capital rider revenue is projected to increase $45 million to $55 million (net of PTCs). PTCs are credited to customers, through capital riders and reductions to electric margin.
- O&M expenses are projected to increase approximately 1% to 2%.
- Depreciation expense is projected to increase approximately $160 million to $170 million.
- Property taxes are projected to increase approximately $35 million to $45 million.
- Interest expense (net of AFUDC - debt) is projected to increase $50 million to $60 million.
- AFUDC - equity is projected to increase approximately $10 million to $20 million.
- The ETR is projected to be approximately 0%. The ETR reflects benefits of PTCs which are credited to customers through electric margin and will not have a material impact on net income.

\(^{(a)}\) Ongoing earnings is calculated using net income and adjusting for certain nonrecurring or infrequent items that are, in management’s view, not reflective of ongoing operations. Ongoing earnings could differ from those prepared in accordance with GAAP for unplanned and/or unknown adjustments. Xcel Energy is unable to forecast if any of these items will occur or provide a quantitative reconciliation of the guidance for ongoing EPS to corresponding GAAP EPS.

Long-Term EPS and Dividend Growth Rate Objectives — Xcel Energy expects to deliver an attractive total return to our shareholders through a combination of earnings growth and dividend yield, based on the following long-term objectives:

- Deliver long-term annual EPS growth of 5% to 7% based off of a 2019 base of $2.60 per share, which represents the mid-point of the original 2019 guidance range of $2.55 to $2.65 per share;
- Deliver annual dividend increases of 5% to 7%;
- Target a dividend payout ratio of 60% to 70%; and
- Maintain senior secured debt credit ratings in the A range.

### XCEL ENERGY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### EARNINGS RELEASE SUMMARY (UNAUDITED)

(amounts in millions, except per share data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Three Months Ended December 31</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating revenues:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric and natural gas</td>
<td>$ 2,775</td>
<td>$ 2,858</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total operating revenues</td>
<td>2,798</td>
<td>2,880</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income</td>
<td>$ 292</td>
<td>$ 215</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighted average diluted common shares outstanding</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>515</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Components of EPS — Diluted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulated utility</td>
<td>$ 0.62</td>
<td>$ 0.47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xcel Energy Inc. and other costs</td>
<td>(0.07)</td>
<td>(0.05)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAAP and ongoing diluted EPS (^{(a)})</td>
<td>$ 0.56</td>
<td>$ 0.42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash dividends declared per common share</td>
<td>$ 0.41</td>
<td>$ 0.38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Twelve Months Ended December 31</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating revenues:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric and natural gas</td>
<td>$ 11,443</td>
<td>$ 11,458</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total operating revenues</td>
<td>11,529</td>
<td>11,537</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income</td>
<td>$ 1,372</td>
<td>$ 1,261</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighted average diluted common shares outstanding</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>511</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Components of EPS — Diluted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulated utility</td>
<td>$ 2.86</td>
<td>$ 2.69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xcel Energy Inc. and other costs</td>
<td>(0.22)</td>
<td>(0.22)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAAP and ongoing diluted EPS (^{(a)})</td>
<td>$ 2.64</td>
<td>$ 2.47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book value per share</td>
<td>$ 25.45</td>
<td>$ 23.77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash dividends declared per common share</td>
<td>1.62</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(a)}\) Amounts may not add due to rounding.
Mr. Connor,
Also, FYI, please note the correct email address to send your comments is oilandgascomment@bouldercounty.org (vs. oilandgascomment@bouldercounty.org, which you emailed – there is no “and”).

I will forward this comment there so it can be part of the record.

Thank you. We’ll take a look.

Please find attached severance tax ballot initiative for your review. I believe that the language in the severance tax ballot initiative should be incorporated into Boulder County oil and gas regulations. I also believe that SB 181 confers the authority for Boulder County to impose a severance tax on oil and gas operators. In Colorado, the oil and gas industry pays the lowest severance tax in the U.S. In the news today, it was reported that a State of Colorado audit has revealed that oil and gas industry is defrauding and cheating Colorado by failing to fully, accurately and honestly report natural gas operations thereby shorting Colorado out of millions of dollars in tax revenue.

Colorado finds 50,000 oil, gas well reports were incomplete, missing

Over two years, more than 50,000 required monthly oil and gas well production reports weren’t turned in or were incomplete, which meant the state of Colorado wasn’t getting a complete picture ...

www.denverpost.com

Boulder County must hold oil and gas operators accountable because they are inherently dishonest by requiring the following:

a. requirement that Boulder County require oil and gas companies to pay increased and high bond amount per individual well;
b. requirement that oil and gas operators prove financial viability;
c. put into regulations that Boulder County has option of extending moratorium and institute a fracking ban in Boulder County pursuant to SB 181;
d. 5000 foot setbacks from homes, schools, businesses, open space, water way including lakes, ponds, streams and rivers pursuant to SB 181; and
e. put into regulations that Boulder County has option of suing Weld County for damages to health of residents and environment of Boulder County in violation of SB 181;
f. put into regulations that Boulder County has option of suing individual mineral rights owners who allow fracking for damages to health of residents and environment of Boulder County in violation of SB 181;
g. put into regulations that Boulder County has option of suing oil and gas companies for damages to health of residents and environment of Boulder County in violation of SB 181;
h. require oil and gas operators to submit monthly audits; and
i. require oil and gas operators to pay for daily air quality monitoring and mandate immediate shut down and impose fines for violations.

Please find Peak Watch article about oil and gas industry in Colorado paying the lowest severance tax in the nation for your review.


Torched and Burned: Why Does Colorado Subsidize the
World's Most Profitable Industry? - Peak Watch

Coal companies pay so little severance tax they make the stingy oil-and-gas industry look like Santa Claus. $0 $1,000 $2,000 $3,000 $4,000 $5,000 $6,000 $7,000

peakwatch.typepad.com

Please find Counter Punch article about SB 181 and setbacks and financial assurances for your review.


Chaos and Old Night: Fracking’s Hell Fires Still Burn Bright in Colorado - CounterPunch.org

Editorial Jeffrey St. Clair, Editor Joshua Frank, Managing Editor Nathaniel St. Clair, Social Media Alexander Cockburn, 1941-2012

www.counterpunch.org
The public learned yesterday that more than 75% of the oil & gas companies operating in Colorado have failed to submit more than 50,000 legally required monthly reports and, in so doing, knowingly cheated Colorado out of millions of dollars in owed taxes. We also learned that the equipment used to measure oil & gas production was not inspected to ensure accurate readings, likely causing a further under-reporting of output and underpayment of taxes. And to add insult to injury, this systematic fraud has been going on for years and the state regulatory agencies didn’t even realize it.

Why are these oil & gas companies not held to account like citizen taxpayers are? If a citizen does not file a required tax return and does not pay the taxes that are owed, the citizen has to pay back taxes, additional penalties and can go to jail. The same rules should apply to oil & gas companies. This industry has purposefully swindled the Colorado government and should not be excused from paying the taxes they owe + penalties accrued. The IRS does not forgive even honest mistakes like typos, why should the Colorado people let oil & gas corporations off the hook for this deliberate and longstanding cheating?

Clearly, this is not a problem that just started in the last 2 years. The audit only checked the last 2 years, so this non-compliance and tax evasion has likely been going on since the industry started operations here. Claiming that the statute of limitations has run out and that there is no way to punish the oil & gas companies for perpetuating this fraud is pitifully weak. Colorado is sending the message that it is OK to cheat and steal from us. Don’t EVER again let these oil and gas companies brag about how much tax revenue they pay towards supporting schools and our communities. This industry has not been paying their share for years and yet they use these same arguments against us when they claim that strengthening safety regulations and increasing severance taxes (closer to what other states require) would put them out of business. That is hubris on a massive scale.

Caught red-handed, the oil & gas industry now blames the COGCC for not noticing that the industry was hoodwinking them and cheating on its taxes. We must not allow the industry to shift the blame for their own deliberate criminal activity. However, it is astoundingly egregious that the COGCC has for years, failed to enforce its own reporting rules. That is the purpose of this regulatory agency. The COGCC itself should be punished for not doing it’s job and allowing many millions of severance dollars to go uncollected. The COGCC’s shoddy operations and lack of understanding of their own responsibilities makes it impossible to trust them to do all of their other vital regulatory functions. Why should we trust the COGCC with the far more difficult task of protecting Coloradans' health and safety when they have such huge procedural lapses in their basic duty of collecting and tracking paperwork?

The solution to this problem is not (as the COGCC has promised) to tweak some algorithms and hope that everyone forgets what happened. At the very least, we should require the oil and gas companies to pay their back taxes owed from the last 2 years covered by the audit and we should enforce the $200 per well, per day fine that these companies incurred. A punishment even more fitting for the crime would be to also prohibit these non-compliant companies from ever again doing business in our state. And going forward, the state legislature must act to ensure that the regulatory agencies enforce the laws already on the
books and must impose stricter controls on the corrupt and untrustworthy oil and gas industry.


Megan Wilder
Boulder County
To: BoCo Oil and Gas Comments, Planning Commission  
Cc: Kim Sanchez, Chief Planner  
Re: Revisions to Article 12, Oil & Gas Regulations  
From: PSR Colorado (Physicians for Social Responsibility)  
Submitted by: Harv Teitelbaum, PSR Colorado Board Member

It is the position of PSR Colorado (Physicians for Social Responsibility) that no amount of regulation can make fracking sufficiently safe to avoid unacceptable health and environmental harms to our local and global citizens and communities. We therefore call on BoCo to enact either a ban or a longer-term moratorium on the practice of fracking until and unless it can be proven irrefutably safe and harmless for Health, Safety, Welfare, Environment, and Wildlife. Regarding the draft revised regulations, please use the attached publication and information below to justify maximizing any and all limitations and restrictions contained in said regulations.

Please find attached PSR Colorado’s medical risk information publication on fracking.

PSR and Concerned Health Professionals of NY publish the Compendium of Fracking and Health Studies. I’ve excerpted conclusions from both the 6th edition and the 5th editions, below-

-Harv Teitelbaum


**From the Compendium of Scientific, Medical, and Media Findings Demonstrating Risks and Harms of Fracking, 6th Edition**

**Conclusion**

All together, findings to date from scientific, medical, and journalistic investigations combine to demonstrate that fracking poses significant threats to air, water, human health, public safety, community cohesion, long-term economic vitality, biodiversity, seismic stability, and climate stability.

The rapidly expanding body of scientific evidence compiled and referenced in the present volume is massive, troubling, and cries out for decisive action. Across a wide range of parameters, from air and water pollution to radioactivity to social disruption to greenhouse gas emissions, the data continue to reveal a plethora of **recurring problems and harms that cannot be sufficiently averted through regulatory frameworks**. There is no evidence that fracking can operate without threatening public health directly and without imperiling climate stability upon which public health depends. **The only method of mitigating its grave harm to public health and the climate is a complete and comprehensive ban on fracking.** (my bolds - H.)
From the Compendium of Scientific, Medical, and Media Findings Demonstrating Risks and Harms of Fracking, 5th Edition

1) Growing evidence shows that regulations are simply not capable of preventing harm. The state of California determined that fracking can have “significant and unavoidable” impacts on air quality, including driving pollutants above levels that violate air quality standards. Similarly, in northeastern Colorado, ambient levels of atmospheric hydrocarbons continued to increase even with tighter emission standards.” (Footnotes included).

2) Fracking and the disposal of fracking waste threaten drinking water.

3) Drilling and fracking contribute to toxic air pollution and smog (ground-level ozone) at levels known to have health impacts.

4) Public health problems associated with drilling and fracking include poor birth outcomes, reproductive and respiratory impacts, cancer risks, and occupational health and safety problems. (Colorado studies, primarily McKenzie’s, are cited.-H)

5) Natural gas is a threat to the climate.

6) Earthquakes are a proven consequence of drilling and fracking-related activities in many locations.

7) Fracking infrastructure poses serious potential exposure risks to those living nearby.

8) Drilling and fracking activities can bring naturally occurring radioactive materials to the surface.

(I omitted some state-specific points 9-11.- H.)

12) Fracking raises issues of environmental justice

13) Health professionals are increasingly calling for bans or moratoria on fracking, based on a range of potential health hazards and as reviews of the data confirm evidence for harm.

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 sufficiently averted through regulatory frameworks. There is no evidence that fracking can operate without threatening public health directly or without imperiling climate stability upon which public health depends. (my bolds - H.)
Dear Boulder County,

I believe there exists a mountain of evidence on the effects of gas extraction on the air. And equally sufficient documentation regarding the damaging effects on human health.

There is no setback sufficient to protect our air quality. Period. Can I build a bubble around my home so that x ft away, industrial pollution is permissible? x times 2? x times 10?

Im the City of Boulder, we care so much about environment that we vote to form our own utility with no fossil fuel contamination. yet in the County we tolerate permanent piosoning of aquifer and constant carcinogens spewing into the air???

People who live in Boulder County do so because a) they cannot live with the congestion, the noise and air pollution that comes with living in town, or b) they simply cant find or afford housing in the City.

So since there are fewer per square mile, we can be bullied and pushed around by fossil fuel interests? We went to great lengths in this state to pass Home Rule. That doesnt mean submitting our polite wish list to the industry, hungry for planet-choking fuels under our homes and gardens. This is not Texas! Or N. Dakota.

Home Rule means we are saying, "No! Not here!" There is NO industry, in todays 'profits first' world, that will ask what we want.

We elect our govt to do rule, not to beg mercy before the inalienable rights of corporations. We elected our govt. We passed Home Rule. So...rule!

Its interesting how some civic entities jump into the breach - take a stand. While others hem and haw, saying, "Oh dear no, its not in our power."

Your job is to tell them how it will be. Of course they will fight back. If they didnt, we wouldnt need laws, or you. And if you dont its left to us, to stand in front of the bulldozers and drilling rigs threatening our neighborhoods.

What would it cost to buy back our mineral rights on Boulder Open Space? More than all the research, stdy groups, litigation and negotiation? It seems Ive been told that the fracking wells are not actually a profitable venture, or marginally so. How much resistance does it take to alter their course? Lets find out - the lives of the very next generation depend on it!!!!

Sincerely,
Dexter Payne
Gunbarrel
Dear Commissioner Deb Gardner,

Following the passage of SB19-181, the COGCC’s new mission is to protect public health, safety, welfare, the environment, and wildlife from the adverse impacts of oil and gas operations. Local governments now have the authority to pass stronger rules/regulations. Elected officials and regulators have a responsibility to ensure public health and safety.

On Oct.17th, 2019, the Colorado Dept. of Public Health and Environment released a study which found significant emissions of toxic substances such as benzene, along with related harmful health effects in people living up to 2000' of oil and gas fracking operations. (Future studies must assess potential harm at greater distances).

People in our community, including my family, are experiencing the harmful effects of fracking firsthand through our F-grade air quality, for which oil and gas operations are 30-50% responsible. This limits our ability to participate safely in outdoor activities, due to concerns about negative health impacts. This is unacceptable.

First, I call for an immediate pause on any further permitting of oil and gas development during the SB 19-181 rulemaking process, and until additional third party studies can show that public health, safety, welfare, and the environment are not being harmed. As Dr. Detlev Helmig’s research shows, benzene and other emissions from fracking know no boundaries and are affecting our air quality and health.

Second, with regard to rulemaking under SB19-181, I urge the following:

- Assess the cumulative impacts of oil and gas fracking and take appropriate action. In light of the substantial body of public health research showing serious harm to people living near fracking operations, the Front Range’s F-grade air quality, and the need to transition rapidly off fossil fuels to address the climate crisis, a ban on fracking is warranted.

- At a minimum, responsible leaders must rapidly phase out oil and gas development, in line with the most recent IPCC report and 26% emission reductions by 2025 required by HB 19-1261.

- Use the precautionary principle: if an action or policy has a reasonable suspected risk of causing severe harm to the public, the action should not be taken in the absence of scientific near-certainty about its safety.

- Fracking should no longer be permitted within 2500' of the places people live, work or play since the recent CDPHE study showed public harm up to the maximum distance studied of 2000', and other research has shown harm beyond 2000'.

- Oppose permits for additional wells near populations where a high density of wells already exist, until it can be proven that there is no increased risk from cumulative impacts of concentrated toxic emission exposures.

- Considering the vast number of fracking companies operating on junk debt or going bankrupt, companies proposing projects must be required to prove financial viability and pay increased bonding of at least $250K per well, with no per-company cap, to provide community funds to clean up and recap wells.

- End exemptions from setbacks and other rules for re-entry of old wells.

- Honor community authority to enhance regulations or adopt local bans. The new definition of the “public interest” in Colorado, per SB 19-181, is the protection of public health, safety, welfare, and the environment, providing a sound rationale for enacting strong restrictions and/or bans.
- Prioritize the protection of water sources near operations and require strategies to eliminate the waste of enormous volumes of freshwater used in hydraulic fracturing.

- Eliminate “forced pooling” - no one should have fracking forced upon them unwillingly.

Thank you for prioritizing public health, safety and the environment in all future rulemakings and for taking action to address widespread public concerns.

Sincerely,
Dr. Alan Norton
8956 Prairie Knoll Dr  Longmont, CO 80503-7557
va_norton@yahoo.com
Dear commissioners,

you know the arguments, you know our planet is on fire.
I just want to go on record urging you to PLEASE ban all fracking in Boulder County. We have the alternatives, we can show others that it is possible to do the right thing for our children and the seventh generations.

THANK YOU!
Elisabeth Gick
2444 9th Street, Boulder

--
be vocal, be visible, push back
350colorado.org - because there is no planet B
I'm a Boulder resident writing from Alpine, TX, here for a friend's funeral. I passed through Pecos/Permian Basin frack zone. It was like Sauron's hell, and Hwy 285 had been destroyed by the huge trucks. Eye-opening.

That said, there's no comparison to Boulder County; nevertheless we have it bad enough, and our air quality is deteriorating. As a cyclist, I have to forego rides on alert days. There are numerous other well documented critical reasons why we should not allow fracking, of course.

Please keep up the good fight and extend the moratorium or bet yet ban fracking outright.

Thanks to you and staff for these years of hard work.
To Whom It May Concern:

I encourage you to implement the strictest regulations possible on the oil and gas companies in Colorado. The health of our environment and consequently the health of all Coloradans is at risk.

Thank you.

Ellen Blackmore
Boulder, CO
Hi There,

I am looking to buy a home in the Flatiron Meadows neighborhood in Erie. I'm curious to learn more about the wells and gas lines in that area.

Are you able to provide me with a map of the wells in the neighborhood and detail on whether or not the wells are still active? Are there plans to add more wells to this neighborhood? Are there gas lines running under the homes in Flatiron Meadows, or the K-8 Meadowlark school?

Thank you very much for your help!

Elyse Schelin
(303) 358-8676
Dear Commissioner Deb Gardner,

Following the passage of SB19-181, the COGCC’s new mission is to protect public health, safety, welfare, the environment, and wildlife from the adverse impacts of oil and gas operations. Local governments now have the authority to pass stronger rules/regulations. Elected officials and regulators have a responsibility to ensure public health and safety.

On Oct.17th, 2019, the Colorado Dept. of Public Health and Environment released a study which found significant emissions of toxic substances such as benzene, along with related harmful health effects in people living up to 2000' of oil and gas fracking operations. (Future studies must assess potential harm at greater distances).

People in our community, including my family, are experiencing the harmful effects of fracking firsthand through our F-grade air quality, for which oil and gas operations are 30-50% responsible. This limits our ability to participate safely in outdoor activities, due to concerns about negative health impacts. This is unacceptable.

First, I call for an immediate pause on any further permitting of oil and gas development during the SB 19-181 rulemaking process, and until additional third party studies can show that public health, safety, welfare, and the environment are not being harmed. As Dr. Detlev Helmig’s research shows, benzene and other emissions from fracking know no boundaries and are affecting our air quality and health.

Second, with regard to rulemaking under SB19-181, I urge the following:

- Assess the cumulative impacts of oil and gas fracking and take appropriate action. In light of the substantial body of public health research showing serious harm to people living near fracking operations, the Front Range’s F-grade air quality, and the need to transition rapidly off fossil fuels to address the climate crisis, a ban on fracking is warranted.

- At a minimum, responsible leaders must rapidly phase out oil and gas development, in line with the most recent IPCC report and 26% emission reductions by 2025 required by HB 19-1261.

- Use the precautionary principle: if an action or policy has a reasonable suspected risk of causing severe harm to the public, the action should not be taken in the absence of scientific near-certainty about its safety.

- Fracking should no longer be permitted within 2500' of the places people live, work or play since the recent CDPHE study showed public harm up to the maximum distance studied of 2000', and other research has shown harm beyond 2000'.

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- End exemptions from setbacks and other rules for re-entry of old wells.

- Honor community authority to enhance regulations or adopt local bans. The new definition of the “public interest” in Colorado, per SB 19-181, is the protection of public health, safety, welfare, and the environment, providing a sound rationale for enacting strong restrictions and/or bans.
- Prioritize the protection of water sources near operations and require strategies to eliminate the waste of enormous volumes of freshwater used in hydraulic fracturing.

- Eliminate “forced pooling” - no one should have fracking forced upon them unwillingly.

Thank you for prioritizing public health, safety and the environment in all future rulemakings and for taking action to address widespread public concerns.

Sincerely,
Mr. Adam Pastula
8130 Kincross Dr  Boulder, CO 80301-4227
ajmail2011@gmail.com
Please create the strongest regulations possible (if not an outright ban) on fracking in the county. We've seen plenty of evidence that it's not good for our planet, nor our own well being (such as our poor air quality...)

Thank you,
Adam Pastula
Boulder 80301
Dear Commissioner Deb Gardner,

Following the passage of SB19-181, the COGCC’s new mission is to protect public health, safety, welfare, the environment, and wildlife from the adverse impacts of oil and gas operations. Local governments now have the authority to pass stronger rules/regulations. Elected officials and regulators have a responsibility to ensure public health and safety.

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Thank you for prioritizing public health, safety and the environment in all future rulemakings and for taking action to address widespread public concerns.

Sincerely,
Mr. Douglas Waggoner
7483 Flagstaff Rd  Boulder, CO 80302-9515
douglasrwaggoner@hotmail.com
Regarding the update of Boulder county regulations of oil and gas development Article 12, I would like to see the strongest regulations possible.
Thanks, Deann Snider
Sent from my iPhone
Dear Commissioner Deb Gardner,

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People in our community, including my family, are experiencing the harmful effects of fracking firsthand through our F-grade air quality, for which oil and gas operations are 30-50% responsible. This limits our ability to maintain good health and our quality of life due to concerns of these negative health impacts. This is unacceptable.

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Thank you for prioritizing public health, safety and the environment in all future rulemakings and for taking action to address widespread public concerns.

Sincerely,
Ms. Kathleen Rutherford
4941 Maxwell Ave Longmont, CO 80503-2728
kathleenruthe@gmail.com
Dear Commissioner Deb Gardner,

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People in our community, including myself, with worsening asthma, are experiencing the harmful effects of fracking firsthand through our F-grade air quality, for which oil and gas operations are 30-50% responsible. This limits our ability to participate safely in outdoor activities, due to concerns about negative health impacts. This is unacceptable.

First, I call for an immediate pause on any further permitting of oil and gas development during the SB 19-181 rulemaking process, and until additional third party studies can show that public health, safety, welfare, and the environment are not being harmed. As Dr. Detlev Helmig’s research shows, benzene and other emissions from fracking know no boundaries and are affecting our air quality and health.

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Sincerely,
Ms. Gini Fortier
4500 19th St Lot 30 Boulder, CO 80304-0614
harmonyzafu@gmail.com
Dear Commissioner Deb Gardner,

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Thank you for prioritizing public health, safety and the environment in all future rulemakings and for taking action to address widespread public concerns.

Sincerely,
Ms. Barbara Miller
880 Mohawk Dr  Boulder, CO 80303-2609
kaymillerboulder@gmail.com
Dear Commissioners--I can not be at your meeting tomorrow, but I'd like to add my voice to those asking for a ban on fracking in Boulder County.

The science supports it.
The future demands it.
Our planet needs it.

I am chemically sensitive and as much as I appreciate the studies of Prof Helmig, I don't actually need to know the numbers on the amount of benzene, toluene, pentane and other volatile organic chemicals (VOC) in our air. I feel terrible all the time due to a chemical headache and on-going nausea and I can barely stand to be in Boulder County unless I'm above 9000 feet....

We need to put health and safety first.
Please enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County.

Thank you for your leadership and courage on this issue.

Leslie Glustrom
Boulder, Colorado
720-341-3154-cell
Hi,
I’ve lived in Boulder Country for 30 years. I live at 49 Barber Lane in Eldorado Springs and work in Boulder. Thank you for supporting the moratorium on of new oil and gas development in Boulder County. The Front Range air quality has been over the EPA’s limits for ozone for over a decade and the American Lung Association has given us an “F” grade. The air quality monitoring at the Boulder Reservoir done by INSTAAR and Detlev Helmig, make it clear that Boulder County’s air quality is already adversely affected by oil and gas drilling in Weld County. We can't afford to add any additional pollution to our air.

We need to stop oil and gas development from degrading our air quality further including the increased health risks. SB 19-181 gives cities and counties authority over fracking operations, and the authority to prioritize public health and safety in evaluating applications for new development. Let’s use this authority to increase our protections. SB 181 gives local communities the authority to prioritize public health and safety now, and with the precautionary principle in mind and mounting evidence, the most responsible choice is to ban fracking entirely.

Thanks, Erik Sween
I am not able to make the open comment today but would like to express my strong opinion to ban fracking in all of Boulder County.

I live in Lafayette, just 1 mile from the Erie border. I have experienced good health my whole life but now have been diagnosed with asthma which results in a chronic cough in order to inhale air, which has now been rated the 11th worst air quality in the nation, sometimes being worse than the air in Beijing. We are being told not to exercise outdoors and stay indoors on high ozone and particulate days. This is not the Colorado we, the citizens, want to live in. I am 100 per cent sure the asthma is directly related to our horrid air quality which we know is due to the fracking frenzy the politicians embraced.

As you know, Lafayette is on the front lines of the fracking plan and we are already feeling the effects of Weld county’s welcoming with open arms of the oil industry. As is evident, you cannot safely regulate the oil industry and fracking procedures. Once you open the door to the oil industry there is no turning back. As powerful as you think you are, you will not be able to control or safely regulate this industry. No one ever has. The only way to protect the health of living beings and the environment is to not let this industry enter in the first place, a complete ban from the start.

As you know, we are now past global warming and have entered a Climate Crisis. You have sued Sunoco for damage to the environment. You cannot allow in fracking under the guise of regulation and in the same breath sue the oil companies for damages without being complete hypocrites.

STAND STRONG AND BAN FRACKING!

Paula Kelly
Lafayette, CO 80026
Sent from my iPad
I am not able to make the open comment today but would like to express my opinion to ban fracking in all of Boulder County.

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STAND STRONG AND BAN FRACKING!
The damage done to groundwater and air is far too great, never mind that production & consumption is creating havoc with the planet’s climate, possibly for eons.

Boulder County should set a further example for the rest of Colorado, the nation, and the world, though other locales—even entire states & countries—have already enacted fracking bans. We’re late in our pronouncement. Let’s get with it!

Sincerely,
Karl

Boulder County, CO, USA, Earth
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I would like to solicit your support for a Resolution that I introduced for consideration at this Wednesday's Boulder County Democratic Party Executive Committee. First, I would like to acknowledge that this Resolution does not come from me. It comes from 350 Boulder County and the Lookout Alliance which is facing the immediate threat of fracking in the Gunbarrel and Niwot areas of Boulder County. This is in alignment with 15 other groups that support a ban on fracking in Boulder County. This message is an attempt to address issues of timeliness, your sense of risk and uncertainty regarding SB-181, and to ask that you refrain from simply kicking the can down the road.

Concerning timeliness, there are multiple reasons why this is the time to act. This is the time. The time is now. The County moratorium expires in March. Since it is decision time, it is also time to evaluate the direction of that decision. Sure, the Commissioners will likely extend the moratorium until the regs are finalized, but that does not reevaluate the decision and kicks the can down the road. There is currently a lawsuit pending to ban the Supreme Court ban on fracking bans (nice mouthful). Supporting this Resolution would dovetail nicely with that and give it momentum and public support. And maybe most importantly, now that the rules have changed and the COGCC is dragging its feet in resistance showing bad faith, this is the time for communities across the board to step up.

Now that the rules have changed, the Commissioners face risk and uncertainty in the face of SB-181 from both sides. A fairly simple and straightforward message to address these concerns has been developed that I would like to share with you. Each point builds upon the previous ones:

**The Rules Have Changed**

The Pre SB-181 Supreme Court ban on fracking bans no longer applies as it prioritized oil and gas production.

The people of Boulder, amongst others, have been leaders in implementing changes in fracking, including SB-181.

SB-181 allows for local control of oil and gas operations.

SB-181 does not preclude fracking bans.

SB-181 prioritizes human health and safety and the environment.
It has not been shown that it is possible to frack safely.

With the Boulder County Moratorium expiring in March, the timeliness of a BCDP Resolution will enhance its effectiveness.

With a ban on the Supreme Court ban on fracking bans (nice mouthful) pending in Court, the timeliness of a BCDP Resolution will enhance its effectiveness.

Longmont is an important part of Boulder and their City Charter is central to the law suit.

The lead attorney on the case, Joe Salazar, is the current Colorado Democratic Party Democrat of the Year.

Support for a Boulder County ban will build momentum and expand the greater movement.

If fracking bans are deemed legal, many more communities are expected to follow.

People in Boulder have been very involved and do care to be part of blazing the trail on this issue.

There is an ongoing project to document direct and specific harm and damage to Boulder residents.

Now that the rules have changed and the COGCC have been dragging their feet in resistance, this is the time for communities to step up.

Considering other actions that the Commissioners are taking such as suing Exxon for climate damages, it is hoped that the risk and uncertainty of supporting a fracking ban is quite reasonable, especially in the light of the will of the people of Boulder. Also, please do not consider this Resolution as an impediment to work on regs. It is important that that work continue even if the Commissioners do enact a fracking ban. 350 and the Lookout Alliance are absolutely in favor of strong regs as well. That is included in the Resolution.

Finally, it is asked that the can not simply be kicked down the road. The easy thing to do would be to extend the moratorium until the regs are finalized and wait until the court decision for a fracking ban. We ask that you empower and expand the greater movement. This is the time. The time is now. There are many communities that would like to ban fracking and many that already have, especially Longmont with a fracking ban in their city charter being the centerpiece of the law suit to ban the Supreme Court ban on fracking bans. This includes other communities inside Boulder County as well as communities outside of Boulder
County. We are not asking the Commissioners to do the impossible such as flying in the face of a currently valid Supreme Court Decision triggering a court challenge that they are sure to lose. Please help empower our community, our activists, and the will of the people by supporting this Resolution.

Thank you for your consideration,

Scott Hatfield

Boulder County Democratic Party Executive Committee, CO Democratic Party Central Committee, CO Democratic Party Executive Committee
303-413-1516
Dear Commissioner Deb Gardner,

Following the passage of SB19-181, the COGCC’s new mission is to protect public health, safety, welfare, the environment, and wildlife from the adverse impacts of oil and gas operations. Local governments now have the authority to pass stronger rules/regulations. Elected officials and regulators have a responsibility to ensure public health and safety.

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- Prioritize the protection of water sources near operations and require strategies to eliminate the waste of enormous volumes of freshwater used in hydraulic fracturing.

- Eliminate “forced pooling” - no one should have fracking forced upon them unwillingly.

Thank you for prioritizing public health, safety and the environment in all future rulemakings and for taking action to address widespread public concerns.

Sincerely,
Ms. Jane Enterline
2420 Bluff St Boulder, CO 80304-3720
jane.enterline@gmail.com
Because fracking is, other than climate change itself, the greatest known threat to the health and welfare of Boulder County residents, and because the regulations to be written are complex and technical, I believe that the County needs more time.

Indeed, because of the inherent danger to the County of fracking operations, our goal should be not regulation but banning. As a former fracking engineer testified to the County Commissioners several years ago, "regulating fracking" is an oxymoron. That is because once the liquids and gases--which include benzene, formaldehyde and radon among others--now safely locked underground are freed by blasting, no one can even predict where they will go, much less regulate them.

By all means, please extend the moratorium as long as possible.

Thank you.

Stewart Guthrie
Boulder 80301
Dear Commissioners,

I and my daughter both have asthma and since moving to Boulder from Lakewood last summer, we have noticed a marked increase in our symptoms. We believe this is related to the air quality in Boulder. Please consider making the oil and gas moratorium permanent as a big step towards ensuring the health of county citizens and fighting climate change. If we can’t do a permanent moratorium here, where could it happen?

Please also consider permanently continuing Boulder Reservoir VOC monitoring which is uniquely important for those with respiratory health conditions.

Lastly, please consider partnering with Boulder and/or CU to expand the air pollution monitoring at Athens Court/30th Street in Boulder so residents of the largest city in the county that have health conditions like us have more local air pollution data beyond just particulates. That way we can adjust our outdoor activities to get exercise but protect our respiratory health and avoid the worst pollution days. Now we have to rely on Denver or Longmont data for such pollutants as ozone, nitrous oxides, sulfur dioxide and carbon monoxide which can be very different than actual conditions in Boulder.

Thank you.

Barbara Fahey
Please read this article. We MUST ban fracking. That is the only course of action to protect our residences.

With respect,
Kristin Dura

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: kristin dura <kkdura@me.com>
Date: Thu, Feb 20, 2020 at 9:32 AM
Subject: NYTimes.com: Oil and Gas May Be a Far Bigger Climate Threat Than We Knew
To: Kristin Dura <kristinkdura@gmail.com>

From The New York Times:

Oil and Gas May Be a Far Bigger Climate Threat Than We Knew

The findings add urgency of efforts to cut emissions of methane, a powerful greenhouse gas routinely leaked or intentionally released into the atmosphere.

Do we really need more oil and gas development in our back and front yards? I just spoke with a dear friend whose daughter has AML and a very compromised immune system. She is now an adult and as a child grew up here (Boulder) during the time when Rocky Flats was an active site. Her Canadian doctors have asked about exposure to radiation when she was young. She was because she lived in Boulder. Our energy needs must be addressed in ways that don’t make us or our children chronically ill. Please consider this message with open hearted understanding that safety in our environment affects us all. That includes you and your children and grand children. Thanks for reading this. Marcia Usow Boulder resident since 1968
From: Megan Houseweart
To: Boulder County Oil and Gas Comment
Subject: Please extend the moratorium to July 2020
Date: Thursday, February 20, 2020 10:35:17 AM

Boulder County Commissioners & Staff -
Please extend the O&G moratorium from March 28 to at least July 2020. This extension will allow more time to strengthen the county’s regulations and take into account the SB181 rulemaking developments due to happen this spring and summer. Thanks for being willing to give this process the time it deserves in order to get the regulations right. The public appreciates your willingness to take our concerns into account.

Megan Wilder
Boulder County, 80302
As residents of Niwot since 1997, we strongly support extending the moratorium on oil and gas development and seismic testing in the unincorporated county, which is set to expire on March 28.

Over the years, as we drive east of Niwot on Hwy 52 as well as on 95th Street and Hwy 287, we've seen the damage that fracking has done to our roads, our air, and our rural environment.

The heavy fracking equipment (trucks) has damaged the roads and caused congestion.

The dark brown haze that can be seen over Weld County has become denser and denser every year since fracking operations began.

The wetlands that were intentionally built along Hwy 52 at CR 3 are now marred by drilling equipment. The wildlife has suffered, as well.

We moved to Boulder County because of the pristine views. The first time I saw the snowy back range as we drove west on Hwy 52 was unforgettable. That beautiful landscape will be shattered by the proposed drilling sites.

But most of all, the science on health hazards of fracking to the water supply (especially precious in Colorado), the air quality (especially to friends and family with asthma), and cancer-causing chemicals show that fracking infringes on our right to health and well-being.

Please extend the moratorium and, ultimately, we urge you to ban fracking in Boulder County.

Thank you for your consideration,
John & Amy Thornbury
6791 Walker Ct.
Niwot
Please extend the fracking moratorium. Thanks!
From: Frederica Acora
To: Boulder County Oil and Gas Comment
Subject: Please extend the Boulder County O
Date: Saturday, February 22, 2020 7:20:32 AM

Very Respectfully,
Frederica Acora
80304
From: Ronald Brown
To: Boulder County Oil and Gas Comment
Subject: Please extend the Boulder County O&G moratorium!
Date: Saturday, February 22, 2020 7:27:30 AM
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I’m writing to urge you to extend the moratorium on drilling and fracking in Boulder County. The dangers of oil and gas development are clear, and we need to be vigilant in regulating this industry in such a populated place as Boulder County. The industry has a lot of money and power on its side, and extending the moratorium will help to balance that power while the best possible protections to county residents are established.

I’m fortunate to have grown up in Boulder and enjoyed its mountain beauty and blue skies. It’s sad to see that the front range now has some of the worst air quality in the nation, due in no small part to oil and gas development in our midst. Please do the right thing on the part of Boulder County residents and extend the moratorium!

Sincerely,

Jackson Cooper

3810 Abeyta Ct
Boulder, CO 80301
Dear Commissioners,

Please extend the oil and gas moratorium through July 2020 (and beyond). We need more time to strengthen and refine the complex oil and gas regulations.

Thank you,

Jennifer Fleming
Boulder County
Please extend the Boulder County oil and gas moratorium!

Thanks,
Cindy Lurie
Lafayette
Dear Commissioners,

I am in favor of extending the moratorium on fracking. If we are not yet in a position to determine whether fracking is safe and in the best interest of our community then it would be irresponsible to let the moratorium end.

Thank you,
Becky O'Brien
Lafayette, CO
I am writing to ask you to please extend the Boulder County oil and gas moratorium. This is a very serious matter that threatens our health and the quality of our lives. This is also a threat to our economy for when the word gets out how polluted our air quality already is and and that our governing body is making poor choices for our well-being. Thank you for considering my views.

Judith Dack
2770 7th Street
Boulder 80304

Sent from my iPhone.
Please forgive any typos and mistakes !!
I support extending the moratorium to allow Boulder County staff to further strengthen and refine the complex oil & gas regulations.

Thank you,
Julia Bottom
From: Jeff Dunn
To: Boulder County Oil and Gas Comment
Subject: Please extend the Boulder County O&G moratorium!
Date: Saturday, February 22, 2020 7:40:56 AM

Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android
More time to refine complex regulations can only be good.
Thank you.

Jasmin Cori
4945 Twin Lakes Rd.
Apt. 44
Boulder, CO 80301
720-401-1764
The health issues at stake are just too great.
From: Cindy and Keith
To: Boulder County Oil and Gas Comment
Subject: Please extend the Boulder County O&G moratorium!
Date: Saturday, February 22, 2020 8:00:37 AM

Please extend the moratorium on fracking.

Thank you,
Cindy Gordon
Dear Boulder county commissioners,

As a family physician I am and have been for a long time deeply concerned about the health impacts of hydraulic fracturing in Boulder county and surrounding areas. The research clearly shows that fracking is damaging to human health and shortens peoples lives. It also clearly shows that fracking is contributing to the acceleration of climate change, which will cause many illnesses and premature deaths all over the Earth. Please extend the moratorium on oil and gas development in Boulder county. My preference is that the moratorium become permanent, or that oil and gas development be completely banned. This would significantly reduce human suffering, as well as the suffering of other animal species.

Sincerely,
William Van Eimeren, MD

1037 Berea Drive Unit B
Boulder CO 80305

Clinica Family Health Services
8510 N Bryant St, 2nd Floor
Westminster CO 80031
Dear Commissioners,
Since you are unwilling to even consider a ban, I strongly urge you to extend the moratorium, even past July.
Thank you
Norah Murray Lafayette
Greetings, I am writing to respectfully request that The Boulder County Commissioners to extend our current fracking moratorium through July 2020.

Thank you, Mary Beth Osnes

zipcode 80302
please extend the moratorium on fracking, thanks!!

--

please excuse brevity & typos - I am nursing a hand injury and limiting my digital correspondence.

Kate Miller
Owner, herbalist, farmer, formulator, & educator
Alpine Botanicals Artisan Apothecary
303.579.3638 | kate@alpinebotanicals.com
92 East 1st Street, Nederland, CO, 80466

www.alpinebotanicals.com
Dear Commissioners,

Please extend the moratorium on fracking in Boulder County through July 20th. Oil and gas regulations still need to be strengthened to protect air quality and ground water in urban and suburban areas. As a physician I have educated myself on the dangers of fracking on human health. In my opinion, fracking needs to be limited to areas away from human habitation and cultivation, as well as endangered wildlife habitat.

Perhaps one day soon we can even look at eliminating our reliance on fossil fuels altogether.

Julie Carpenter MD

Sent from my iPhone
I live in Niwot and support the extension of the moratorium. Although I am a Spanish interpreter certified by federal courts and the State Department, my degree is in ecology/environmental biology, and I am extremely concerned about the destruction of air, water and soil quality, as well as the long term effects of exposure to the toxins used in fracking. Please consider environmental and human health over profits of a dying industry. Thank you.

Sent from my iPhone
Elena Holly Klaver
Federally Certified Court Interpreter
Conference Interpreter
English <> Spanish
303 475 5189

Member: American Translators Association
Colorado Translators Association
Pronouns: she, her, hers

I acknowledge that I live in the territory of Hinóno’éí (Arapaho), Cheyenne and Ute Nations, according to the 1851 Treaty of Fort Laramie, and that Colorado’s Front Range is home to many Native peoples. Reconozco que vivo en el territorio de las naciones Hinóno’éí (Arapaho), Cheyenne y Ute, según el 1851 Tratado de Fort Laramie, y que el estado de Colorado al esté de las Montañas Rocosas es territorio de muchos pueblos indígenas.
Please extend the moratorium, thanks!
Katherine Anderson
Dear Boulder County Commission Members,

Please extend the deadline for the moratorium on fracking in Boulder Country.

I have lived on the Colorado front range since 1996 and have witnessed the fracking boom negatively impact our air quality. I no longer engage in hikes in Boulder Country open space as frequently or keep the windows open in my house because of the poor air quality. Increased traffic has been a factor, but fracking has also increased ground level ozone and methane emissions as well as exposed us to other carcinogenic substances such as benzene.

Please take the time necessary to effectively take the public’s interest and consider a full ban on fracking in Boulder County in accordance with the new statutes presented SB 19-181.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.
Dr. Kelsi Nagy
--
DPhil Candidate
School of Geography and the Environment
Oxford University


www.worldcowgirl.wordpress.com
Please extend the moratorium.

Thanks,

Theresa Anton

Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android
Dear Boulder County Commissioners:

As a long time Boulder resident and someone who loves this great State of Colorado, I am asking that you extend our current fracking moratorium, which is scheduled to end on March 28th. Please minimally extend it through July 2020.

This proposed extension would allow Boulder County staff to further strengthen and refine the complex oil & gas regulations. The extension would also allow more time for public comment and for more of the COGCC's post-SB181 rulemaking to be completed.

Too much is at stake. Our environment and our health should not be left to chance. New information about the devastating affects of fracking are continuing to be found. Time, is critical in sorting everything out.

Thank you,

Tara Dubarr
5402 Blackhawk Rd
Boulder, CO 80303
Extending the moratorium would allow Boulder County staff to further strengthen and refine the complex oil & gas regulations. The extension would also allow more time for public comment and for more of the COGCC's post-SB181 rulemaking to be completed, and possibly more rulemaking by the AQCC.

David Coulon Burns
Louisville, CO

The forest was shrinking, but the trees kept voting for the Axe, for the Axe was clever and convinced the Trees that because his handle was made of wood, he was one of them.--Turkish proverb
From: (null) (null)
To: Boulder County Oil and Gas Comment
Subject: Please extend the Boulder County O&G moratorium!
Date: Saturday, February 22, 2020 9:12:07 AM

Please keep our air clean

Sent from my iPad
Greetings,

I live in north Erie on the Boulder County side. Crestone has proposed 144 wells along Hwy 52 and very near or within fragile water ways (Boulder Creek and several reservoirs). I urge the commissioners to continue the drilling moratorium. This industry does more to pollute our local air, water and earth than any other in Colorado. The COGCC and our state governor do not abide by SB-181, so it’s really up to each town and county to resist this toxic industry.

Thank you,
Jeff Ramsey
Kenosha Farms, Erie CO.
It is important you vote to extend the moratorium against fracking
ThNK you.

Jacqui
This is really important for me and my family with young children. Please put the health and safety of the community first.

Thank you for your consideration.
Extend the moratorium. The rules to control fracking must be strengthened and refined.
Lyn Lowry
Longmont
Hanne & Lars Buur
4181 Westcliffe Ct
Boulder, 80301

Please extend the Boulder County O&G moratorium!
Hello Commissioners,

I am a resident of unincorporated Boulder County. Preventing fracking in Boulder County is the most important issue to me as a resident and a registered voter. I am writing to express my full support in extending the fracking moratorium in Boulder County. Please vote to extend it.

Thank you.

Chris Garone
Greetings Boulder County Commissioners,

It is essential to extend the oil and gas moratorium so that Boulder County staff can further strengthen regulations to protect Boulder County constituents.

It is important that Boulder County stands as a county to show that we are taking a stand against oil and gas fracking and keeping people safe by protecting our air and water. So many Colorado communities (including ours) are dealing with the adverse consequences of having fracking in their communities.

We must extend the moratorium as a method to bolster our decision making and take discernible actions against the harms of oil and gas.

Thank you,

--
Annie Beall
720.301.9117
We should be setting the example and leading the world on how to live in a fashion that leverages 100% renewable energy.

Doug Hurst
We need to take whatever steps are necessary to protect the health and safety of citizens. I have never believed that fracking does not pollute air and water. Better to err on the side of caution than to let them drill everywhere they want and then be sorry about it.

Dan Liss
registered voter in Boulder County.
Remember the Rule of the Four P’s: Please Place People over Profits! Extend the BoCo O&G moratorium!

Thank you!

Tom Stumpf
2863 Humboldt Circle
Longmont CO 80503
303-845-2696

Sent from my iPhone
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I'm writing to urge you all to PLEASE extend the current fracking moratorium. Boulder County needs to be a leader in clean energy sources, NOT fracking, which puts our residents' health at risk and contributes to the terrible air quality that is increasing in the Front Range.

Thanks for listening. Please extend this moratorium.

Regards,

Lisa Lewis
364 Lilac Circle
Louisville, CO 80027
For years, I’ve left dinners on the counter to grow cold while shoving cold pizza and vending snacks in front of my three children in the back of city hall and city council meetings and hearings in Denver. Enough. The constituents have been clear and dedicated. We have told you in every way to the detriment of our lives and nervous systems to STOP POISONING OUR AIR, WATER AND CHILDREN with fracking. To stop subsidizing corporate profits at our exact expense and the doom of our incredible environment and planet. Stop. The people drawing a paycheck for it, with schedules cleared to do so need to pick up this fight and find morals instead of working as pawns to ensure it continues. Ban fracking. It’s overdue. It’s simple. Apply the Clean Water Act to this as it is with ALL OTHER circumstance. Require transparency. Make the list of required toxins publish. Then science will connect it to its human health transgressions, and when required to pay for its direct damages there and on the earth, it will no longer be profitable.
I would like to see all such development and extraction banned in favor of green energy options. It's clear that the alternatives to fossil fuels are viable. We need more solar and wind energy production.

Thank you.

--
==Leonard
Leonard Sitongia
7309 Pebble Ct
Niwot, CO 80503
From: Steve Saeger
To: Boulder County Oil and Gas Comment
Subject: Please extend the Boulder County O&G moratorium!
Date: Saturday, February 22, 2020 10:20:07 AM

It's critical to spend the necessary time to get sensible protections in place.

Steve Saeger
Dear Commissioners,

We are counting on you. Please extend the moratorium. Thank you.
Charlene Wilkinson
Longmont
Dear Commissioners,
please extend the moratorium for as long as you possibly can, ideally forever! There is nothing good about fracking and we are literally sick of it.
Thank you, Elisabeth Gick

--

be vocal, be visible, push back
350colorado.org - because there is no planet B
Hello! Please extend the O&G moratorium to July of this year. We need more time. Thank you for your consideration.

Donna McIntyre
Lafayette

Sent from my Verizon, Samsung Galaxy smartphone
To Whom it May Concern,

Please extend the fracking moratorium in Boulder Co.

Thank you,
Samantha Kohn-Bardelman
Louisville, co
Fracking to make oil and gas companies richer is a national disgrace.

The abundance of water, sand and carcinogenic liquids used in the fracking process is appalling.

The clinical negative effects on the health of those working and living around fracking sites is well established just like the "old smoking" days.

Right now and in the future alternative energy is the way to go for the US and the rest of the world.

Our children and grandchildren will certainly benefit!!! A healthy life for all and less carbon is the answer for all people that live on our planet!!!!
Dear Commissioners - one more plea to please vote to extend our moratorium on Fracking. Every week more info seems to come out showing new evidence or air pollution and other dangers form oil and gas drilling and production. We need to stop this before additional damage is done to our health and the environment. We need you to stand up against goliath - even more now when many environmental and species protections are being rolled back.

Thanks
Judith Ansara (legal/voting name is Judith Gass)
895 Rain Lilly Ln.
Boulder CO 80304
We are very concerned about the contamination from fracking.

Susan Smith-Denny

Cell: 303-903-3643
Fax: 815-301-6672

Sent from my iPhone
From: Greene Fyre
To: Boulder County Oil and Gas Comment
Subject: Please extend the Boulder County O&G moratorium!
Date: Saturday, February 22, 2020 11:05:04 AM

Do this now!!! The health of our children and environment depend on it!

Mary C. Lin, M. Ed. M.F.A.
I’m writing to encourage you to extend the moratorium on fracking in the county. With the passage of SB181, we need to wait as long as possible to allow the new rules to be put into place and see where we can leverage them to protect ourselves better.

Thank you for looking out for public health,
Jennie Elliott
Lafayette
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

As East Boulder County residents, fracking is the single most important county level issue for my wife and me. We believe a total ban on fracking would be appropriate given the health and environmental problems related to the extraction process.

In the mean time, however, we would like you to please extend the moratorium.

Sincerely,

Ashley and James Newell
Erie, CO
This issue warrants the most careful consideration so please give that process as much time as possible. Thank you, Cecily Dell - Longmont

Sent from my iPad
To the Commissioners,

I wholeheartedly support extending the moratorium on fracking in Boulder County. In fact, you should do everything in your power to do so indefinitely until the time it is banned in the U.S.. Then we can worry about the rest of the Earth... But I digress.

Thank you for your time,
Chris Case

....... 

Check out my latest book: The Haywire Heart is a groundbreaking and critically important guide to heart care for athletes, and the first book to delve into the relationship between long-term endurance athletics and heart health.

@chrisjustincase
www.chriscasephoto.com
From: s. fox
To: Boulder County Oil and Gas Comment
Subject: Please extend the Boulder County O&G moratorium!
Date: Saturday, February 22, 2020 12:47:22 PM

Oil and gas development in Boulder County has already been causing serious damage to regional air quality, affecting children, older people and those who suffer from asthma or heart problems. It is also destroying the quality and economic value of whole communities and the tourist trade!

Please make sure you extend the Boulder County oil and gas Moratorium for at least 5 years. There are not anywhere near enough air, water and health studies, safety measures, nor industry responsibility for safeguards for lives and property or damage to the environment.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Sandra Fox
Delta Dr., Lafayette CA
Myself & my family of 3 implore you extend the boulder county moratorium on fracking for as long as humanly possible, preferably for ever! Fracking is proven to be detrimental to a communities health, & property values. I helped my best friend lose her daughter to childhood brain cancer - it was the most awful experience- one we will all become more familiar with if the scourge of fracking moves into the county we all revere for its natural beauty & healthy life styles it promotes. Boulder air quality is garbage - lets improve that - not sabotage it!
Thank you for agreeing & taking action as our representatives,
Amy Kohut
1007 Stein St
Lafayette CO 80026
I am writing to ask you to please extend the current moratorium on fracking through July 2020.

This issue is fundamentally important to me as well as to millions of our fellow Boulder County residents. Therefore I trust that my comments regarding this critically important issue will be addressed and thoughtfully considered. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Nancy Kosnar Hartman
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I urge you to extend the O&G moratorium to allow for more resident comments and give Boulder County staff more time to strengthen and refine the very complex oil and gas regulations. My children’s health and wellbeing count on it.

Thank you,

Tina Hinh
Boulder County Resident
Table Mesa
Just want you to know that the current fracking moratorium must be extended beyond March.

David Rogers
Boulder, CO
Dear Commissioners,

I writing to ask you to extend the moratorium on oil and gas fracking. At this crucial time when more is known about the dangers, regulations need to be strengthened, public participation needs to be encouraged and the COGCC’s rulemaking should not be rushed.

Thank you,
Dawn Kimble

--

dawnanddave.com
Yes, we need more understanding of air quality and environmental changes associated with this industry in our area so close to homes and schools. Thanks,

Julia Hanke
4711 Berkshire Ct, Boulder, Co 80301
Please extend the deadline until July of 2020. More time is needed to get important information about why the moratorium is so important.

Sally Blaser 3030-818-3934
Please extend the moratorium, thanks!
I am not in favor of fracking anywhere. Least of all, where I live and breathe. Let's have the courage to do the right thing and take a stand against privatization of our air, water and soil. Sure they may have or wish to obtain a lease for mineral rights but have they leased our clean air? our right to breathe and drink water without getting sick? Have they paid for the soil, the landscape, the views, the roads?

Sure, lease whatever you want, dear County. But like any good landlord, get a damage deposit!

Sarah B. Larrabee, Realtor
Creating healthy, vibrant communities through home ownership and land stewardship
303-579-2515
Please extend the moratorium, thanks.

Hazel McCoy
Longmont, CO
From: Melanie
To: Boulder County Oil and Gas Comment
Subject: Please extend the Boulder County O&G moratorium!
Date: Saturday, February 22, 2020 6:31:33 PM

Please extend the Boulder county oil and gas moratorium till at least July. There is still so much to be done here. Please don’t skimp on research. I believe in you Boulder County!
Melanie Whitehead

--

“Let the beauty we love be what we do. There are hundreds of ways to kneel and kiss the ground.” — Jalaluddin Mevlana Rumi - مولوی
HI Commissioners,

Please protect our quality of life in Boulder County and extend the fracking moratorium.

Thank you,
Sylvie Chevallier (41-year Boulder resident)
Please extend the County’s O&G fracking moratorium, to preserve our health, safety and our reasonable expectation to be safe where live/property rights.

Thank you for accepting my comment on this matter,
Honorable Tiffany A. Snyder ~ Mayor of Ward, Colorado (4-terms, now Ret.)
Honorable Tiffany A. Snyder
Mayor of Ward, Colorado (4-terms, now Ret.)
175 South 35th Street
Boulder, Colorado 80305-5434
Cell: 303-883-1689
Email: tiffany.ashley.snyder@gmail.com
This is essential. Thanks for keeping Boulder safe and healthy.
Jennifer Cornell
635 Mapleton Ave. #90
Boulder CO 80304
Dear Commissioners,

Please please please extend the fracking moratorium. For the sake of my 2 year old granddaughter and for my sake, an old lady with weak lungs, please allow time for the regulations to be refined so that the health of all of us is protected!

Thank you, Gail Neal, Boulder resident
1550 Violet Ave 80304
From: Chris Bentley
To: Boulder County Oil and Gas Comment
Subject: Please extend the Boulder County O&G moratorium!
Date: Saturday, February 22, 2020 9:07:22 PM

Please!!!

--

Chris

Chris Bentley

Chris@BentleyMarketingPlus.com | C) 970-319-9200 | LinkedIn Profile
Yes, we need to have the moratorium on fracking extended. I am very concerned about our deteriorating air quality in Boulder County and there seems to be no plan to improve this situation. Allowing fracking will only add more toxins into our air. Anne Knoll, 815 Emery, Longmont, CO80501
Heelp!

CHRIS BENTLEY
Renewable Energy Consultant
C: 970.319.9200
1501 Lee Hill Dr. #24, Boulder, CO 80304
cbentley@solarips.com
www.solarips.com
I fully support extending the Boulder County Oil and Gas moratorium. It’s important to allow the time for more of the COGCC’s post SB181 rule making. With the latest information available, better decisions for our health and safety can be made.

As a Lafayette resident, I’m concerned about the health effects of fracking close to our neighborhoods. The environment and air quality are also very important to me.

Thank you,
Sheila Stone
We counted on this staying in place, even being extended, when we bought here. It should be extended and expanded to include all of the front range and many miles past I25 just because of the density of population. People, not corporations MUST take priority!!!
Dear Commissioners,
I support extending the Boulder County moratorium on oil and gas exploration (fracking).
I value clean air, clean water, and clean soil for healthy life. There are energy-source alternatives to using oil and gas!
Thank you for your attention and consideration,
Annamaria Laverty
2415 Glenwood Dr
Boulder, CO
Dear Commissioners,
The oil and gas regulations are complex and there are so many factors to consider. We need to get this right. Please extend the moratorium to allow the time needed.
Thank you.
Sincerely,
Kathie Johannes

121 N Beaver Rd
Pinecliffe CO 80471
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

Please take as much time as possible to get new oil & gas regulations right. A few extra months of review and refinement are absolutely worth it – either to learn new things that might improve them further, or to strengthen current convictions.

Whether for good or bad, the decisions we make on this issue as a community stand to have an impact for generations. I would encourage each of you in your commitment to get this right and leave a positive legacy.

Best,

Ian Cairns
Lafayette
This is vitally important to protect our health.
Fracking puts toxic waste into our air and water.
It is a devastating and should not be permitted.

Thanks,

Brett O'Sullivan
Dear Boulder County Commissioners - Thank you for your hard work protecting our health and the environment in Boulder County.

I urge you to please extend the current oil and gas moratorium. Ideally, you would ban all new O&G development. At a minimum, it is only prudent that no new O&G development be permitted in Boulder County until rulemaking for SB19-181 has been completed.

Thank you for your consideration.

Thanks, Kim

…………………………
Kimberley Rivero
Cell: 720.341.2869
…………………………
Please extend the moratorium, thanks!

Ryan
I think that is the least we should do for now. I think that is definitely what a majority of the people in Boulder County want.
Sincerely
Steve hoover
4486 Driftwood pl.
Boulder 80301
From: Wufoo
To: Boulder County Board of Commissioners
Subject: Contact County Commissioners [#1356] - [Name: Hulsebus, Angie ] Re: Fracking
Date: Sunday, February 23, 2020 6:35:50 PM

Name * Angie Hulsebus

Email * arhulse@gmail.com

Address or General Area (optional) Boulder, CO 80303 United States

Subject * Fracking

Comments, Question or Feedback * Please extend the fracking moratorium. Thanks!
Angie

Please check box below * I acknowledge receipt of the Open Records Notification
Please extend the moratorium - let Boulder County lead the way in documenting it cares more about its citizens than O&G and $$$$.

Thank you,
Marilyn Belchinsky, Longmont
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,
I am writing to urge you to extend the moratorium on fracking now, and then to do everything possible to permanently ban fracking in Boulder County. I recently sat through the 2 hour panel you hosted on Climate Change and fracking and was shocked and appalled to hear that each new fracking well is issued a permit to add as many pollutants to the air yearly as 20,000 cars driving 25,000 miles would.
It becomes more and more obvious that fracking has no place in a liveable future!
Sincerely,
Kelly Bartell
563 West Cedar Place
Louisville, CO
80027

--
To be happy for an hour, get drunk;
To be happy for a year, fall in love;
To be happy for life, take up Gardening!

Kiss of the Deva : Permaculture Design and Maintenance
From: Lynn Israel
To: Boulder County Oil and Gas Comment
Subject: Please extend the Boulder County O&G moratorium!
Date: Sunday, February 23, 2020 8:44:03 PM

We cannot afford to have the kind of air and water pollution that comes with fracking. Please extend the moratorium. The time is now to make the move toward renewable energy and stop allowing this dangerous practice in our communities.

Lynn Israel

Lynn Israel
Boulder, Colorado

(303) 819-0621
Staff need time to strengthen the regulations that will protect us and our air and water quality. Let's preserve our environment and not contribute to its destruction by fossil fuels and their extraction.

Thank you for the hard work you're doing.

--
Ginger Ikeda
3320 15th St
Boulder 80304

SHARE THE ROAD :)  
Riders: Be Bright and Be Seen; Rules of the Road  
Drivers: Put down the @%$ cell phone and Save a Life; 3 Feet Between; Pass <15 mph above bike's speed. THANKS!

““The problem is not to find the answer, it's to face the answer.””  
- Terence McKenna  

““It takes courage to grow up and become who you really are.””  
-ee cummings
I live next to open space that they want to frack and we need protection for our families from the health hazards of fracking. We need strong regulations to protect our community.

Thank you,

Elizabeth Blakley
Please Commissioners, I support an extension on the moratorium, no new oil and gas operations in Boulder County, and the strongest regulations possible as a backstop.

KEEP OUR HOME AREAS CLEAN NO FRACKING OR OIL OR ANYTHING THEY CAN GO SOMEWHERE UNINHABITED
Please extend the fracking moratorium, with the strictest possible regulations. Boulder County can no longer be polluted for the sake of oil & gas!! We deserve to breathe clean air; it is bad enough that we are already adversely affected by what goes on in Weld County. Our own county government has a duty to protect us.

Sincerely,
Patricia McKenna
8154 Dry Creek Cir
Niwot

Sent from my iPhone
I wanted to write to you today to say that I STRONGLY support an extension on the moratorium. PLEASE do not allow new oil and gas operations in Boulder County, and ALWAYS have the the strongest regulations possible as a backstop.

I grew up in a boulder and want be confident in the health of our land and water so that I can raise my children here without concern. THIS IS SO IMPORTANT TO ME AND MY FAMILY.

Thank you so much for fighting for this boundary,

Henna Taylor
I support an extension on the moratorium, no new oil and gas operations in Boulder County, and the strongest regulations possible as a backstop.

Thank you for your consideration and support!
The citizens of our County are counting on you to stand up to the petro/chemical industry and protect our health and environment. DO NOT SELL US OUT!

Respectfully,
Penny, Stephen, Lock, & Lauren Davis
4808 Briar Ridge Ct
Boulder, CO 80301
Dear commissioners,

My wife and I totally support the extension of the oil and gas drilling moratorium and we would like to see a total ban on fracking in Boulder County. We live in the east county and would be very negatively impacted by any oil and gas projects.

Thank you,
Dr Thomas Daly and Jude Blitz
Dear Commissioners,

I’m emailing to say that I strongly support an extension on the moratorium.

Thanks for your work on this,

David Loy

www.davidloy.org
Please extend the fracking moratorium. We don't want fracking. Thanks.
Hello. I am writing to say that I support an extension on the moratorium on new gas and oil operations in Boulder County. We need the strongest regulations possible to properly protect our air and water quality.

Sincerely,
Jane Angulo

Sent from my iPad
PLEASE EXTEND THE MORATORIUM ON FRACKING IN BOULDER COUNTY.

Carolyn Richardson.
1212 Cavan Street
Boulder CO  80303
I support extending the Boulder County moratorium on oil and gas exploration (fracking). I value clean air, clean water, and clean soil for healthy life for all. There are energy-source alternatives to using oil and gas! Thank you for your attention and consideration,
Greetings,
As a teacher, parent and grandparent-to-be, I am very concerned about the health of children and their families. I have met a number of people who have developed serious health problems very soon after fracking operations began near them. Whole families have had to move. (And we know that there are plenty of families in CO that are unable to "simply" move to another town.)

Thank you for representing me and all citizens of Colorado by protecting our basic wellbeing and extending the Boulder County Oil and Gas Moratorium.

Sincerely,
Louise Brooke
1460 Quince Ave 201
Boulder, CO 80304
Dear Boulder County Commissioners:

I am writing to request that the proposed extension of our current fracking moratorium to be extended through July 2020. This hopefully will allow more time for the refinement of complex oil & gas regulations. If I had my way, it would be extended forever.

I am appalled knowing of so many young children having the diagnosis of asthma, at 18 months of age. Polluting of our precious air, land and water is worrisome.

Please do the right thing when making decisions that affect the health of Coloradans.

Sincerely,
Patricia Pearson, RN
Please extend the Boulder County O&G moratorium because we need more time to write the regulations that the state now permits to put human health and welfare and wildlife before profits. I am greatly disturbed that 40% of the air pollution we now suffer from comes from methane. I am disgusted that we already have to put up with the pollution that blows here from Weld County where oil and gas production is a free-for-all. I now suffer from asthma and never did before...on bad air days, I have to use an inhaler. We already have documented incidents of how living close to fracking wells affects human health. The money the state gets from severance taxes is a pittance compared to the money the state and county derive from outdoor recreation and tourism. Please don't let them devastate the environment of Boulder County. Thank you.
Carla Behrens
904 Little Leaf Court
Longmont, CO 80503
Dear Commissioners,
Please extend the oil & gas moratorium for Boulder County.
Thanks,
Leigh Collector

Sent from my iPhone
Do not FRACK UP Boulder!!!!! Colorado is way too heavily polluted already from selfish frackers.

Patty Sunfield, MA, LPC, LAC
Licensed Professional Counselor
Licensed Addiction Therapist
Addictions/Trauma/Depression/Relationship Specialist
Cranial Sacral Therapist
Transformations, LLC
303-668-5692
Hi there,

I would like to respectfully ask that you extend the Boulder County moratorium on oil and gas development. Following the passage of SB-181, it is important that Boulder County decisions pause for a moment while the SB-181 rulemaking reaches a more finalized state.

Please, extend the moratorium so you can more fully avail yourselves of the SB-181 guidance as well as ensure that Boulder County is doing its best to refine the complex oil and gas regulations.

Thank you,
Beth Ewaskowitz

--

Elizabeth L (Godden) Ewaskowitz, PhD
Owner and Principal Consultant / Learning Strategy / Instructional Design / Medical Education
E Squared Consulting, LLC
cell: 720.628.4659
www.linkedin.com/in/bethewaskowitz
Dear Commissioners,

I support an extension on the moratorium, no new oil and gas operations in Boulder County, and I would like the strongest regulations possible implemented.

Thanks
Brenda de St Simon
720-201-2977
I know this causes health issues to adults and children. Please extend!!

--
Deb Bopsie
1460 Quince Ave. #201
Boulder, Colorado 80304
207-284-5509
This is critical to the ecological health of all participants of Boulder County. thank you.
Marge Theeman, PhD
ColoradoCare YES!
The air is getting REALLY bad in the front range.

please please please extend the moratorium, thanks!
Hello,

I support extending the Oil and Gas fracking moratorium. Thank you for continuing to work on behalf of the health and safety of our community.

Susan Secord
Boulder, CO 80305
You have my full support in doing this.

Thank you for all your hard work on behalf of the County and the Country.

Chris Hoffman

1280 Fairfield Drive
Boulder, CO 80305 USA
303-513-3621 (mobile)

For a cleaner, safer, healthier world, support the bipartisan Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act
https://energyinnovationact.org
As a resident of Lafayette it makes no sense to allow more fracking given the state of our climate. It is not something we can continue so it is time to stop.
I have lived in Boulder County since 1998, and I have never seen the air quality this bad. I read reports that water has been contaminated as well. I don't believe that the fracking operations are not sufficiently regulated and that the regulations in place are not adequately enforced; therefore, I strongly urge the Boulder County Commissioners to extension of the moratorium on new oil and gas operations in Boulder County. In addition I request the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations or a total ban.

Respectfully,
Bradley Kelemen
From: Portia Palmer
To: Boulder County Oil and Gas Comment
Subject: Please extend the Boulder County O&G moratorium!
Date: Monday, February 24, 2020 6:36:24 PM

My husband and I and all of our friends support this moratorium.

Thank you!
Patricia Gassaway
Please extend the moratorium as rulemaking changes continue this spring. We don't need to be subsidizing the O & G industry at the expense of our health and environment while the change process takes place.
Thank you.
Jasmin Cori
4945 Twin Lakes Rd. Apt. 44
Boulder, CO 80301
720-401-1764.
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I am a student at Niwot High School. My school is only three miles away from a proposed fracking site that would be the largest in the state. I am writing to you to push an extension on the moratorium until July of 2020. As a resident of Boulder County, fracking negatively impacts our community as there is plenty of evidence to support that it is completely unsafe and unhealthy for us and the environment.

For these reasons, we urge you as county commissioners to extend the moratorium and protect the health of our community and our environment.

Sincerely,
Lillian McLellan
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I urge you to approve a significant extension to Boulder County’s current moratorium on processing applications for oil and gas development and seismic testing.

Early in the process of adapting Article 12 to HB 19-181, I was seriously concerned that it wouldn’t be possible for the staff, no matter how capable (and they are), to investigate all the protective changes that could be permitted in the allotted time.

The range of topics is enormous, from the need to keep our air quality from deteriorating further; the protection of residents’ health, safety and welfare; to the protection of Boulder County’s precious environment, water, soil, agriculture, and open space. Your options are many, from policy to technical requirements. The range and the options available simply require a tremendous amount of research, review (both staff and public), and careful wording.

With all those considerations, you have to get it right, and you have to take the time necessary to get it right! Not only does the precautionary principle apply, but so does the nursery rhyme, Humpty Dumpty. Substitute Boulder County's health, environment, and welfare for Humpty in the rhyme. Once broken or destroyed, “all the king’s horses and all the king’s men couldn’t put Humpty together again.” Let’s just get this right, so we’re not worried about repairing what is broken.

Sincerely,

Tricia Olson
7446 Park Pl
Boulder, CO 80301
Please extend the Boulder County Oil & Gas moratorium!
TAKE ALL THE TIME YOU NEED TO GET THIS RIGHT - like, FOREVER.
But AT LEAST through July 2020!

Thank you for prioritizing our air, water, quality of life and FUTURE above O&G profit$.

--

Pam Leland

she / her / hers

StrengthsFinder: Connectedness, Empathy, Adaptability, Maximizer, Belief, Input, Self-Assurance
I want better monitoring of all methane leaks from all existing oil and gas facilities in Colorado. I want to see a drastic reduction in all methane leaks from all existing oil and gas facilities in Colorado by using existing technology.
Hello -

As a concerned resident of Boulder County, I ask that you continue your climate leadership and protection of residents’ health and safety by enacting a ban on fracking in unincorporated Boulder County. Even if you ignore the detrimental effects of Fracking on the environment, which we of course should not - our air quality is horrendous. I have asthma and it is an issue to me personally.

We need to stop putting profits above human health concerns.

Thank you,

Brian Gillin
3233 Castle Peak Ave, Superior, CO 80027
Hi,
I'm writing in regard to the proposed extension of the moratorium on fracking in Boulder County. Boulder does not need more oil and gas wells or fracking. I support a complete ban on fracking in Boulder County.
We need to be investing our time, energy, and resources in renewable energy like building solar and wind farms as well as in energy storage options and stop wasting resources on fracking.

Nick

Nick Morrison
nick.morrison@uwalumni.com
303-921-6786
Hello,

I recently moved to Boulder County from Adams. Part of my choosing my new home in this area was considering which civic organizations would stand up to the oil and gas industry and put the health and wellness of its citizens first. Please consider extending your current ban on fracking in Boulder County. My wish would be that it would be indefinite, but I understand there are processes to follow. I’ll always support council members voting to stop further incursions of oil and gas.

Thank you for your time,

Tamara Graff
629 Stonebridge Dr.
Longmont, CO 80503
Extend the current moratorium on fracking in Boulder County.
Rob Mortimer, Boulder
We need greater enforcement of existing regulations and projects, a moratorium on new permits, and a ban on fracking in Boulder County.

There is no way to do fracking safely. Testing has shown that fracking chemicals get into our soil and water; the noise causes stress and health problems; and the building of roads and infrastructure contributes to habitat loss and land degradation. Any jobs created are usually short-term, as very few employees are needed for active extraction, and most wells are only productive for a short time, before they are abandoned. The work is also dangerous for the workers themselves, with frequent spills and accidents, sometimes fatal ones.

In addition to the short-term harms, fracking moves us in the wrong direction in terms of mitigating climate change. There is already only a slim chance of our planet being able to avoid a catastrophic temperature rise in the next 100 years; we need to be devoting our energy and financial resources toward moving away from fossil fuels, not towards them. A renewable energy industry could provide many more jobs than fracking, at less cost to the planet and our health.

Boulder County has an opportunity to set an example for other areas of the country by taking a strong stand against fracking. My parents live in Western Pennsylvania, which has been altered almost beyond recognition by fracking. Residents of formerly peaceful rural areas are kept awake at night by fracking operations; roads have been bulldozed through their woods without their consent; their tap water has become unsafe; their children and animals have gotten sick. (See http://marcellusprotest.org/ for more information.) People there wish they had known more about fracking when they still had a chance to stop it; please learn from their example and push back hard, now.

Thank you,

Alden Perkins
Boulder
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I have lived in the area my entire life and watching fracking creep closer and closer into my hometown has been heartbreaking. I ask that you honor the will of the people of Boulder County, instead of giving into the special interests of oil and gas companies, and extend the fracking moratorium through July 2020.

Thank You,
Michaela
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

Thank you for enacting a moratorium on accepting and processing of new oil and gas development applications and seismic testing in unincorporated Boulder County. As a concerned resident of Boulder County, I ask that you continue your climate leadership and protection of residents' health and safety by enacting a ban on fracking in unincorporated Boulder County.

Boulder County is uniquely positioned to serve as a leader on climate change issues. Please continue your climate leadership and enact a ban on fracking in unincorporated Boulder County.

We need to do our part to address the climate crisis and the IPCC’s call for a rapid transition off fossil fuels in order to stay below 1.5 degrees. In light of this, we should not be bringing online any new fossil fuels.

Physicians for Social Responsibility has also called for a ban on fracking, concluding that “There is no evidence that fracking can operate without threatening public health directly and without imperiling climate stability upon which public health depends.” (“Compendium of Scientific, Medical, and Media Findings Demonstrating Risks and Harms of Fracking”, https://www.psr.org/blog/2019/06/19/new-analysis-of-fracking-science-finds-serious-harms-to-public-health-environment-and-climate/)

The Front Range is already considered a “non-attainment area” under the US EPA’s limits for ozone pollution, and has air quality rated an “F” by the American Lung Association. We must stop oil and gas development from leading to further diminishment of our air quality, and the many associated increased health risks. We can’t afford to add any additional pollution to our air.

The work of INSTAAR’s Dr. Detlev Helmig, based on air quality monitoring at the Boulder Reservoir, funded in part by Boulder County, has concluded that Boulder County’s air quality is already adversely affected by oil and gas drilling in Weld County (reported in Boulder Weekly, February 2019, https://www.boulderweekly.com/news/as-state-dems-prepare-legislation-data-shows-oil-and-gas-emissions-significantly-affect-boulder-county-s-air-quality/).
Analysis based on Crestone’s CDP performed by air quality engineer Maureen Barrett of Barrett Engineering found that Crestone’s planned operations would lead to levels of NO2 and benzene exceeding health standards in areas along Highway 52. We cannot allow fracking to take place in Boulder County, and make these forecasts a reality for years to come.

Given the serious threats that fracking in Boulder County would pose to our air and water quality, and to the climate, the clear and only responsible choice is to ban fracking entirely.

SB 19-181 gives counties and municipalities land-use and zoning authority over fracking operations, and the authority to prioritize public health and safety in evaluating applications for permits. Let’s use this authority to increase our protections. SB 181 gives local communities the authority to prioritize public health and safety now, and with the precautionary principle in mind and mounting evidence, the clear and only responsible choice is to ban fracking entirely.

SB 19-181 gives counties and municipalities land-use and zoning authority over fracking operations, and the authority to prioritize public health and safety in evaluating applications for permits.

Given the serious threats that fracking in Boulder County would pose to public health and safety, our air and water quality, and to the climate, the clear and only responsible choice is to ban fracking entirely.

Colorado communities deserve full due process and a halt to permitting to allow time for a thoughtful, thorough process that enables public participation in rulemaking at the state and local levels and accomplishes the intention of SB19-181 -- protection of public safety, health, welfare and the environment.

Thank you, Boulder County commissioners for giving us this pause, let’s move this pause to a FULL_STOP.

Best,

Gretel Follingstad
Dear Board of Commissioners, please extend the moratorium on fracking in Boulder County for more time for public review.

Regards, Ken Altshuler
Please extend the moratorium and ban fracking in Boulder County. Our air and water quality, public health, and the climate demand nothing less. Since I moved to 95th & Arapahoe 10 years ago, I have developed asthma and acute allergies. I am sure there is a correlation with my home’s proximity to fracking wells. Is my health less valuable than oil and gas industry profit? I have lived in Boulder County for nearly 50 years and decry the environmental degradation I have witnessed.
Thank you for your consideration,
Bonnie Schwab
825 Beauprez
Lafayette 80026
To: Boulder County Board of Commissioners

I am writing to you today to ask you to PLEASE help BAN Fracking in Boulder County, CO. Please extend the moratorium as an immediate step, and please also reiterate our calls for the most protective oil and gas regulations possible, and PLEASE Ban Fracking in Boulder County, CO. Thank you!! for your help in the health and well being of the plants, animals, humans, air and water in one of the most beautiful places in the US, Boulder County, CO.

Shanti-Peace,

Denise Motta, NSCA-CPT, E-RYT500, YACEP
Yoga & Fitness Instructor

denmot@cybercon.net
Esteemed Commissioners,

As a Boulder resident since 1967, I implore you to take advantage of the legislation that now gives more local control over fracking and EXTEND the moratorium. Please do it for the health of those affected and for the environment. In addition to adding to the methane in our air, fracking takes an insane amount of water. Please do the right thing and extend the moratorium.

Respectfully,
Cara Anderson

Sent from my iPad
We cannot expand fossil fuel extraction and have a chance of keeping global temperature rise below 2°C, as concluded in a report released by Oil Change International in 2016 (The Sky’s the Limit, http://priceofoil.org/content/uploads/2016/09/OCI_the_skys_limit_2016_FINAL_2.pdf) . The work of INSTAAR’s Dr. Detlev Helmig, based on air quality monitoring at the Boulder Reservoir, funded in part by Boulder County, has concluded that Boulder County’s air quality is already adversely affected by oil and gas drilling in Weld County (reported in Boulder Weekly, February 2019, https://www.boulderweekly.com/news/as-state-dems-prepare-legislation-data-shows-oil-and-gas-emissions-significantly-affect-boulder-countys-air-quality/). SB 181 gives local communities the authority to prioritize public health and safety now, and with the precautionary principle in mind and mounting evidence, the clear and only responsible choice is to ban fracking entirely. Hazel McCoy
Longmont, CO
We are supposedly a health centered town for the last 100+ years.

Please vote to NOT mess up our water, our air and our homegrown food, struggling farmers.

I am a taxpayer, land owner, and I VOTE.

Thanks, Julia Gibbs
Please extend the fracking moratorium. With plant earth at a fragile moment in time I think it is totally irresponsible and even reckless to permit or allow further fracking in Boulder County let alone elsewhere.

David Jaggar.
Hello Commissioners,

Here we are again, kicking the can down the road and not taking any substantive measures to actually fight Climate Breakdown aka "Climate Change". As some of you may know, I've been very vocal about my concern with fracking in Colorado, and in Boulder County specifically.

My concerns have not diminished since 2012, since I first became aware of the issue. In fact, my concerns have only increased due to the plethora of science evidence and firsthand accounts of people literally living with fracking in their neighborhoods and backyards.

It's been almost 8 years since I joined the fight and what have we learned?

1. The Oil and Gas industry (the "industry") will stop at nothing in order to continue to develop oil/gas resources. They are only interested in short term profits and have a complete disregard for the actual real costs of this type of extraction.
2. All of the real costs and harm of extraction are being pushed onto the people and wildlife living here in Colorado, and great personal expense and well-being.
3. The industry doesn't care about the health or safety of its workers or residents living Colorado. They defend fracking within hundreds of feet from schools and hospitals.
4. The industry doesn't care about how extraction negatively impacts our environment: water, air and soil. In fact, they actively spread propaganda touting how the industry is vital to our economy, etc.
5. The industry only focuses on the benefits of fossil fuels and ignores all negative impacts, which are many and devastating.
6. Fracking is a leading cause (if not the leading cause) of methane emissions to our environment which is a major driving force currently fueling irreversible catastrophic climate breakdown.
7. Radioactive waste is byproduct of fracking and that type of pollution and harm is not being mitigated properly. This radioactivity may even be in the natural gas being delivered to customers to heat their homes and cook their food.
8. The waste water from fracking is not handled properly.
9. Fracking destroys water, a vital resource needed for our survival.
10. The Republicans in this state don't seem to care about any of the points listed above. Neither do the Democrats. The Dems have specifically stated that they can't stop the fracking industry and that
their hands are tied, so to speak.

11. Both parties are actively practicing science denial and have their head's in the sand thinking that we can leisurely transition our energy systems to cleaner and green technologies over the next 30+ years. They fail recognize or take seriously the actual threats we are facing.

How can this be possible?

With respect to whether or not the county should extend the fracking moratorium, I believe they should NOT extend the moratorium, but instead issue a state of climate emergency and BAN FRACKING NOW as well as all extractive processes. The county should implement immediate emergency measures to transition to green energy technologies. We have a lot of smart and highly educated people (and scientists) living here. We can solve this problem if we really want to and we need to solve it now, not 30 years from now.

That's where I stand. Time is running out and things are not looking good for us as a species. I'm deeply concerned by all of this. As a resident of Boulder County since 1995, I have seen the degradation of our air quality with my own eyes and the situation is only getting worse. Smog, haze and pollution are common now in Boulder, and it breaks my heart.

It didn't used to be like this. We need to change course.

Finally, I would attend the upcoming meeting and state my concerns publicly, but the meeting falls during regular working hours. I can't attend, because I need to work. So, I'm writing this email instead. I believe these meeting times are deliberately planned to be inconvenient for working people such that the Commissioners won't have to deal with actual people like me showing up with actual concerns and protesting this issue in front of a public audience on a public record.

Ban fracking now. Time is running out for all of us.

We should do better. We need to do better.

Sincerely,

Gabriel Perry
Boulder, Colorado

PS - When you have another meeting regarding this issue, simply re-read this email and change the dates/times accordingly. All of it will still apply.
My name is Tina Naugle. I live in Longmnt. I'm a fifth generation Coloradoan, born and raised in Denver. I have a BS in Forest Biology from CSU and an MS in Forest Management from the University of Montana. I have recycled and inhaled smoke since I was born. I quit smoking in 2008, but I have COPD. I'm allergic to cats, perfume and diesel fumes.

It's hard for me to walk outside because of the air pollution here. Fracking, the production and the transportation of oil and gas are destroying our environment on the Front Range and elsewhere. Please help stop it.
Dear Commissioners:

Please seriously consider extending the temporary moratorium on Boulder County’s processing of applications for oil and gas development and seismic testing in the unincorporated county, which is set to expire on March 28!

Remember the Rule of the Four Ps: Please Place People over Profits!

Thank you,

Tom Stumpf
2863 Humboldt Circle
Longmont CO 80503
303-845-2696
We know that oil and gas wells are responsible for much of the pollution in our atmosphere. They deny this and continue to push for more fracking regardless of the consequences. Their main goal is to make money for their stockowners and line their own pockets. Please extend O&G moratorium. Thanks, Sue Jackson
Please vote to Extend the Fracking Moratorium.

Thank You,
Carolyn J. Richardson
1212 Cavan St
Boulder 80303
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I am a high schooler at Niwot High School which is only three miles away from a proposed fracking site that would be the largest in the state. I am writing to you to push an extension on the moratorium until July of 2020. As a resident of Boulder County, continued fracking negatively impacts our community as it can lead to highly contaminated water, negative impacts on the climate, and a serious decrease in the air quality.

For these reasons, I urge you as county commissioners to extend the moratorium and protect the health of our community.

Sincerely,
Niwot Environmental Club Member
Hello fine folks of our wonderful Boulder County -
I am a Boulder County citizen and continue to live each day with serious concern for our
environment and our health as it relates to fossil fuel extraction and specifically as it relates to
the Policy our elected officials push forward regarding this exploration and extraction,
specifically hydraulic fracturing, Fracking..
First,
Thank you for enacting a moratorium on accepting and processing of new oil and gas development
applications and seismic testing in unincorporated Boulder County.

PLEASE push forward a plan to BAN FRACKING in Boulder County. We collectively desire to go
this direction as a community and you are our leaders, the ones we NEED DESPERATELY to make
such monumental decisions for us and our children's future. These decisions are unfolding RIGHT
NOW.

PLEASE consider this...
Physicians for Social Responsibility has also called for a ban on fracking, concluding that “There is
no evidence that fracking can operate without threatening public health directly and without
imperiling climate stability upon which public health depends.” (“Compendium of Scientific,
Medical, and Media Findings Demonstrating Risks and Harms of Fracking”,
https://www.psr.org/blog/2019/06/19/new-analysis-of-fracking-science-finds-serious-harms-to-
public-health-environment-and-climate/)
Also,
We cannot expand fossil fuel extraction and have a chance of keeping global temperature rise below
2°C, as concluded in a report released by Oil Change International in 2016 (The Sky’s the Limit,
http://pricefoi of.org/content/uploads/2016/09/OCI_the_skys_limit_2016_FINAL_2.pdf)
WE ARE BOULDER COUNTY, COLORADO. We are known around the world a s a very
special place in the US. This is due to great decision making in the past from our leadership in
combination with community involvement and support.

PLEASE
You should recognize we are in very unique position as a County to creat the model of the
future through advocacy and principal.

PLEASE
Let me know how I can help to push Commissioners into this moral direction.

Thank you
Mark Glen
2800 17th st
Boulder, CO 80304
To Whom it May Concern:

Please extend the moratorium on Fracking and work toward a complete ban in the near future. Our children lives depend on it.

Thank you,

-Jacob Marienthal
February 26, 2020

Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on an extension of the current fracking moratorium and updates to the county's oil and gas regulations (Article 12).

Extending the moratorium at least until the County has updated and finalized regulations in place seems a no-brainer. The public is now counting on additional opportunities to be heard leading up to the April 6th hearing on Article 12.

Additionally, given the relatively short timeline for the completion of SB 19-181 rulemaking, it also makes sense to extend the moratorium until the updated statewide regulations are in place. So please extend the moratorium and exercise due diligence in protecting the residents, wildlife, and the land, air, and water that gives us life.

Please also consider our moral obligation to not just minimize our ecological footprint, but to find creative ways to enhance the life-giving capacity of the Earth. You have a special responsibility to lead our community in doing what is necessary to protect future generations and build local resilience in the face of the climate emergency.

The contentious issue of fracking in Boulder County, our serious air quality problems, the links to disease and death, the runaway train of climate disruption, and the demands of our young people have all brought to the fore the need to reframe the role of government.

I include below an overview of some of the foundations that can help clarify your role and responsibilities as elected officials. Surely this is a time to take stock and reflect deeply on how we can do better.

Sincerely,

G. Scott Brown
Boulder, CO

A Good Governance Approach to Health and Well-Being

What follows is intended to help shift the conversation and basic assumptions about public health and environmental policy in Colorado and the Boulder Valley. The good governance approach is relevant to a full range of issues and can help restore faith in government and move us in the life-affirming direction that our survival requires.
The Public Trust Doctrine: Protecting the Things We Share

Standing in contrast to the view that government’s main responsibility is to protect private property and promote economic growth is an ancient theory of governance called the Public Trust Doctrine. The Public Trust Doctrine has two parts:

1. Community members have a right to equal access to publicly held resources (Commons) that are necessary for food, shelter, travel, community life, wildlife, and water.

2. The primary responsibility of government is to hold these common assets in trust and maintain them for the well-being of present and future generations.

When an aspect of the Commons is threatened, it is a threat to the public at large, and the community has the right to withhold its consent. The government, in turn, has a responsibility to gain informed consent of the community and use a precautionary approach to environmental and public health decisions.

Public investment in the Commons necessary for health and well-being must be the first order of government spending (clean air, water, and energy; public transportation, etc.).

What Does Good Governance Look Like?

Some basic requirements of good, responsible governance include:

- The recognition of the rights of future generations to inherit a habitable, thriving planet.

- Free, prior, and informed consent of the people. This is a foundational pillar of democracy and good governance.

- Support for projects that promote the phase out of fossil fuels and build resilience in the face of the climate emergency, and active opposition to projects that perpetuate fossil fuel dependence and undermine community resilience.

- Budgets that reflect and demonstrate the government’s responsibility to the Commons, environmental and social resilience, and future generations.

- Implementing the “polluter pays” principle, requiring any industry with the potential to pollute the air or water, or otherwise harm public health and the Commons, to post a bond or other financial assurance that guarantees the public won’t have to pay for the damage. No polluter should be allowed to damage the Commons or break laws designed to protect the Commons without being held accountable.

- Codification of protections for the Commons through state constitutions, city charters, and other means. For instance, the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania includes Article 1 Sect. 27:
The people have a right to clean air, pure water, and to the preservation of the natural, scenic, historic and esthetic values of the environment. Pennsylvania’s public natural resources are the common property of all the people, including generations yet to come. As trustee of these resources, the Commonwealth shall conserve and maintain them for the benefit of all the people.

- Using a precautionary approach to environmental and public health decisions (described in more detail below).

**The Precautionary Approach**

A commitment to good governance is demonstrated by a precautionary approach to environmental and public health decisions. The precautionary principle is defined in the [Wingspread Statement](#):

“When an activity raises threats of harm to human health or the environment, precautionary measures should be taken even if some cause and effect relationships are not fully established scientifically.”

In other words, when there is the *potential* for harm, decision-makers must take action to prevent that harm. The EU offers an inspiring example of a large political body that has adopted the precautionary principle.

There are five steps that can be taken to implement a precautionary approach:

1. **Heed Early Warnings.** Are there trends in data showing increasing levels of disease or pollution or climate change impacts? Such trends sound an alarm that should be heeded. Trends are not causation but they are scientific evidence that can trigger various preventive measures. For example, respiratory problems come sooner than cancer and other diseases and should be acted upon.

2. **Look for Alternatives.** Identify and promote the best alternatives to harmful activities. Most environmental and public health decisions use an acceptable risk model. Instead of simply accepting risk, the precautionary principle directs us to determine if an activity poses a threat of harm, and if it does, to look for a safer alternative.

3. **Set Goals.** When the trends show decreases in honey bees or increases in asthma and breast cancer or dying rivers, goals should be set to reverse those trends.

4. **Reverse the Burden of Proof and Hold Polluters Accountable.** Instead of the community having to prove early warnings are caused by the activity in question, those doing the activity are responsible for proving it is harmless and safe. This also includes holding polluters accountable. Legal and regulatory frameworks currently favor economic activity over environmental and public health protection. Polluters need to be held accountable by making them pay for the damage they cause.
5. Democratic Participation. Because the precautionary principle is a way to make ethical decisions, the people affected need to be at the table to help document the early warnings, set goals and look for the best alternatives. Communities have the right to give or withhold their free, prior and informed consent to activities that affect their future.

Toward a New Ethic of Respect and Responsibility

The times call for a reframing of the role of government as a strong, trusted, and ethical defender of public health and well-being. Old assumptions must be questioned. Public participation must be given a more meaningful and respected role.

We are living in a time of crisis—a great unravelling of systems. But crisis always comes paired with opportunity, and restoring governance to its rightful place is foundational if there is to be any sense of hope. We are all called to become advocates for the Earth and future generations.

Get involved in the Good Governance Working Group
Contact Scott Brown at Scott@4activepeace.com

Additional Resources:

Much inspiration for this write-up and many of its specifics come from the work of Carolyn Raffensperger and the Women’s Congress Compendium for Political Change

Carolyn Raffensperger Ted talk

Models for Protecting the Environment for Future Generations

Science and Environmental Health Network website

The Wingspread Statement on the Precautionary Principle

The Precautionary Principle in EU Policy

G. Scott Brown, MA
Transformation Guide
720.565.9388
Author of Active Peace: A Mindful Path to a Nonviolent World
Hi,

I'm writing in regard to the proposed extension of the moratorium on fracking in Boulder County. Boulder does not need more oil and gas wells or fracking. I support a complete ban on fracking in Boulder County.

We need to be investing our time, energy, and resources in renewable energy like building solar and wind farms as well as in energy storage options and stop wasting resources on fracking. Fracking takes away more from our community than it contributes.

Sincerely,
Sarah Morrison
Please extend our current moratorium to allow public review of the updates to article 12 (the oil and gas regulations), or even better, make the moratorium permanent.

Thank you.
Dear Boulder County Commissions,

We think that the moratorium on oil and gas drilling in Boulder County is one of the best things that the Boulder County commissioners have ever done. This clearly helps to protect the health and safety of all Boulder County residence. We hope that you take into account the recent data and findings on the impact to air quality to Boulder residence from these drilling operations.

We can’t thank you enough for everything that you’ve done to make Boulder County a leader in prudent regulation of Oil and gas drilling

MIKE and ANDREA BANKS

PO Box 7951,

Boulder, CO 80306
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

Thank you for your hard work protecting our health and the environment in Boulder County.

I urge you to please extend the current oil and gas moratorium. Ideally, you would ban all new O&G development. At a minimum, it is only prudent that no new O&G development be permitted in Boulder County until rulemaking for SB19-181 has been completed.

Thank you for your consideration.

Terry Snyder  
4738 McKinley Drive  
Boulder Colorado 80303
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

Please extend the moratorium on fracking in Boulder County. There is abundant evidence for the dangers of the industrial practice of fracking. It is a major trespass that the oil and gas industry has encroached so close to residential and agricultural areas. It is a horrible waste of freshwater, dangerous to the air quality, dangerous to farms and soil health, and accelerates climate chaos. Therefore, I support a ban on fracking.

Sincerely,

Chris Allred
From: Suzanne De Lucia
To: Boulder County Oil and Gas Comment
Subject: Please extend the Boulder County O&G moratorium!
Date: Wednesday, February 26, 2020 2:36:05 PM

--

Suzanne M. De Lucia, CBI
Fellow Of The IBBA
President
Front Range Business, Inc.
5353 Manhattan Circle, Suite 101
Boulder, CO 80303
Office: 303-499-6008
Fax: 1-888-521-8219
sdelucia@frontrangebusiness.com
www.frontrangebusiness.com
To Boulder County Commissioners,

Extending the Moratorium until regs are finalized looks to be a given. Granting permits before regs are approved would be to ignore the priority of human health and safety over production. Fracking also looks to upend efforts to reign in our greenhouse gas emissions. There is no handle on fugitive emissions except that they are under reported. Exposure has resulted in numerous medical problems.

There is much contention over whether it is even possible to frack without directly threatening human health. Physicians for Social Responsibility has released a “Compendium of Scientific, Medical, and Media Findings Demonstrating Risks and Harms of Fracking” to this point. The burden of proof should not be on people being contaminated. The burden of proof should be on showing that human health and safety will indeed be protected. The evidence is showing that is not the case.

Due to the direct threat posed by fracking to human health and safety and the environment, the moratorium should be replaced with a ban. SB 181 allows for local control of O&G operations. SB 181 prioritizes human health and safety and the environment over commercial profit interests. SB 181 does not preclude fracking bans. This is the time to act. Please do not just kick the can down the road.

Ban fracking in Boulder County now!

You could wait until the court case is decided on removing the ban on the Supreme Court ban on fracking bans is decided. You could also help raise the voices of all the other communities that do want to ban fracking but are faced with risk and uncertainty. Boulder residents have been very involved with this issue and want the County to be leaders. Multiple municipalities in the County have voter passed fracking bans. This is the time to get behind those voices.

Strong regs should also be developed even with a ban.

Thank you for your consideration,

Scott Hatfield
2845 Broadway #102
Boulder, CO 80304
February 26, 2020

Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I appreciate the ability to comment on behalf of an extension of the current fracking moratorium as well as on updates to Boulder County's oil and gas regulations (Article 12).

It is so important that the public have the full allowed time for comments prior to the hearing on April 6, and an extension helps to provide that.

As the State of Colorado works to finish work on SB 19-181, I advocate that the moratorium be extended until this State update is in effect. Our environment is in dire need of advocacy, as our communities' health and the health of our children is already in jeopardy from activities related to hydraulic fracturing in Boulder County (and Weld, from which we receive a great deal of air pollution -- I've seen the reports!).

With thanks,
Terry S Mast
Longmont, CO

--
Humans are wonderful, and we can do amazing things when we act together. I have seen this time and time again with my own eyes. - Archbishop Desmond Tutu
Dear Boulder County Commissioners.

We, the leadership team of the Lookout Alliance, a community organization committed to educating the public about the hazards of oil and gas operations, would like to express our support for an extension of time for the current moratorium the county has in place for oil and gas exploration and drilling. It is the county and the state's responsibilities to enact strong regulations in the wake of the new state law SB 19-181 that are sufficiently protective of public health and our environment, including wildlife, air, water and soil quality. We have participated in the public process for updating the county's oil and gas regulations, and would like assurance that our input is being properly considered by county staff. As of the date the county gave an update to its efforts to update Article 12 a couple weeks ago, it was clear that this point had not yet been reached. Therefore, we strongly support an extension of time for the current moratorium set to expire on March 28th so that the county staff can adequately fulfill its fiduciary responsibilities to the residents of Boulder County.

Thank you for your consideration of this statement.

Sincerely,
The Lookout Alliance

Leadership Team Members:
Lon Goldstein
Gabrielle Katz
Tricia Olson
Kimberly Rivero
Leslie Weise
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the current fracking moratorium.

There are so many reasons to continue the moratorium most of which, or perhaps all of which, you have heard. The ongoing and emergent threat of climate disruption and disasters is perhaps the most relevant. We know fracking contributes significantly to greenhouse gas emissions. We know it has created serious air quality conditions and is thereby linked to disease and death.

It seems to me to be clear that the moratorium should be continued at least until we have updated and finalized regulations in place and until there are opportunities for input in the county’s oil and gas regulations.

But, if we consider the moral obligation that county governance has to the people to protect future generations by protecting, not just Boulder County residents, but the ecosystems - the wildlife, plants, air, water and soil that give us all life, then the moratorium becomes an imperative.

It is past time to take consequential action to respond to what we are facing as a local and world community.

Thank you,
Gaia Mika

Gaia Mika
1501 Dellwood Ave.
Boulder, CO 80304
gaiamika@colorado.edu

To love. To be loved. To never forget your own insignificance. To never get used to the unspeakable violence and the vulgar disparity of life around you. To seek joy in the saddest places. To pursue beauty to its lair. To never simplify what is complicated or complicate what is simple. To respect strength, never power. Above all to watch. To try and understand. To never look away...and never, never, to forget.
~ Arundhati Roy
Dear Commissioners,
I so appreciate your willingness to consider extending the moratorium against fracking in Boulder County.
I'm writing to encourage you to do just that. The health and wellbeing of the people of this county are at stake.
As you are aware, no doubt, there is documentation of the harmful affects of fracking on people who live anywhere around a fracking site.
Please protect us.
Thank you for your consideration.
Margot Iseman
80301
Dear Boulder County Officials,

I strongly report extending our moratorium on fracking. Our air is already the 13th dirtiest in the U.S. The ten poisonous gases our 60,000 wells expel are poisoning our waters, giving our citizens everything from asthma to cancer, and causing babies to be born with birth defects.

Our planet and our people need to be relieved of the source.

Please extend our moratorium on fracking.

Jacqui Goeldner
303-447-2931
Dear Boulder County,

My name is Emily Beck and I live at 8079 Meadowdale Square in Niwot. Our neighborhood is 5 miles from a proposed Crestone site at 287 and 52, where 18 of the 140 wells are slated to be drilled.

At this site, there is currently one fracked well in operation. Two weeks ago I drove to this site, got out of the car and stood beside the well. Do you know what it feels like to stand beside a fracked well?

I heard the grind of the metal engines. I felt the ground rumbling under my feet and I felt the scalding heat on my face from the flare. The produced water tank warning label read “Causes skin irritation. Suspected of damaging fertility. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.”

Just this one well felt so implicitly dangerous. The warning label is, in fact, warning us that this is dangerous.

I drove away from the site in tears. Please do not let fracking destroy our Boulder County. Please do extend the moratorium and enact a permanent ban.

Thank you,

Emily Beck  
Business Development Manager  
Energy & Sustainability Services  
Schneider Electric
Do not allow fracking in Boulder.

CHRIS BENTLEY
Renewable Energy Consultant
C: 970.319.9200
1501 Lee Hill Dr. #24, Boulder, CO 80304
cbentley@solarips.com
www.solarips.com
As a Boulder County resident, I am asking the County commissioners to extend the moratorium on fracking. Richard Forer
To Boulder County Commissioners-

Please extend the moratorium and exercise due diligence in protecting the residents, wildlife, and the land, air, and water.

You have a special responsibility to lead our community in doing what is necessary to protect future generations and build local resilience in the face of the climate emergency.

Instead of the community having to prove early warnings are caused by the activity in question, those doing the activity are responsible for proving it is harmless and safe. This also includes holding polluters accountable. When there is the potential for harm, decision-makers must take action to prevent that harm.

Nancy Keehner
Boulder, CO
It is imperative to make the transition to less destructive energy sources and from fossil fuel extraction. Conservation must be more emphasized, and precious resources need to be protected.

I have resided in Boulder for a decade and in that brief span the air quality has markedly declined.

Economic interests are not necessarily at odds with ecological concerns, as the potential for alternative investment is vast.

Thank you for your consideration.

Yvonne LeFevre
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

This is to express my support for extending the current fracking moratorium, and updates to the county’s oil and gas regulations. (Article 12).

When I moved to Boulder County in 1992 from Omaha, Nebraska, and started a family and a business here, it was in large part because I knew that the leaders here cared deeply about both the wellbeing of its citizens as reflected in our collective connection to nature, and the conservation of the environment that sustains us. Please continue to protect both by keeping the moratorium in place at least until there is no doubt that the practice of fracking causes no potential harm to either.

Thank you for your consideration.

John Ehrhart
1176 CW Bixler Blvd.
Erie, CO 80516
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I ask that you extend the current fracking moratorium and updates to the county’s oil and gas regulations (Article 12).

The County should have updated and finalized regulations in place before ending the moratorium. Please take the time to listen first to the public leading up to the April 6th hearing on Article 12.

Another reason it makes sense to extend the moratorium is to wait until the updated statewide regulations are in place. The timeline for the completion of SB 19-181 rulemaking is relatively short.

So please extend the moratorium and exercise due diligence in protecting the residents, wildlife, and the land, air, and water that are our commonweal.

Thank you,

Kathy Partridge

--
Kathy Partridge
2719 Denver Ave.
Longmont, CO 80503
303-594-6434

(she, they)
Thanks Phil--Below is a screen shot of market cap for Extraction Oil and Gas from 2017 to date from the link you sent. Thanks!

Copying Boulder County Commissioners so they can see quickly what is going on with companies like Extraction...

https://www.macrotrends.net/stocks/charts/XOG/extraction-o-g/market-cap

Leslie Glustrom
720-341-3154-cell
Clean Energy Action, Boulder, Colorado
Accelerating the Transition to the Post Fossil Fuel World
http://cleanenergyaction.org/

On Thu, Feb 27, 2020 at 9:59 AM Phillip Doe <ptdoe@comcast.net> wrote:
Extraction stock is now basically worthless by the rules of Wall Street, as the link below
certifies. In our opinion, it would be an abdication of social and fiduciary responsibility for any elected official to encourage or pursue oil and gas development with this company. We fear many other drillers cannot be far behind. The alarm should be raised, we feel, to alert local governments of Extraction’s collapse and the growing financial risks posed by the fracking industry.

https://www.macrotrends.net/stocks/charts/XOG/extraction-o-g/market-cap

Phil Doe
Environmental Director
Be the Change
---
To unsubscribe: <mailto:cclc-all-unsubscribe@lists.riseup.net>
List help: <https://riseup.net/lists>
February 27, 2020

Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on an extension of the current fracking moratorium and updates to the county's oil and gas regulations (Article 12).

Extending the moratorium at least until the County has updated and finalized regulations in place seems a wise path. The public is now counting on additional opportunities to be heard leading up to the April 6th hearing on Article 12.

Additionally, given the relatively short timeline for the completion of SB 19-181 rulemaking, it also makes sense to extend the moratorium until the updated statewide regulations are in place. So please extend the moratorium and exercise due diligence in protecting the residents, wildlife, and the land, air, and water that gives us life.

Please also consider our moral obligation to not just minimize our ecological footprint, but to find creative ways to enhance the life-giving capacity of the Earth. You have a special responsibility to lead our community in doing what is necessary to protect future generations and build local resilience in the face of the climate emergency.

The contentious issue of fracking in Boulder County, our serious air quality problems, the links to disease and death, the runaway train of climate disruption, and the demands of our young people have all brought to the fore the need to reframe the role of government. Surely this is a time to take stock and reflect deeply on how we can do better. Thank you and

Peace,
~Randy
I take Mondays as a Sabbath rest from work—including emails. I only respond to emails in emergencies on Monday.
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on an extension of the current fracking moratorium and updates to the county's oil and gas regulations (Article 12).

Extending the moratorium at least until the County has updated and finalized regulations in place seems a wise path. The public is now counting on additional opportunities to be heard leading up to the April 6th hearing on Article 12.

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Sincerely,

Cindy firnhaber
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on an extension of the current fracking moratorium and updates to the county's oil and gas regulations (Article 12).

Extending the moratorium at least until the County has updated and finalized regulations in place seems a wise path. The public is now counting on additional opportunities to be heard leading up to the April 6th hearing on Article 12.

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Sincerely,

Linda H
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on an extension of the current fracking moratorium and updates to the county's oil and gas regulations (Article 12).

Extending the moratorium at least until the County has updated and finalized regulations in place seems a wise path. The public is now counting on additional opportunities to be heard leading up to the April 6th hearing on Article 12.

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The contentious issue of fracking in Boulder County, our serious air quality problems, the links to disease and death, the runaway train of climate disruption, and the demands of our young people prove the need to reframe the role of government. Surely this is a time to take stock and reflect deeply on how we can do better.

Sincerely,
Jen Dudenhefer, concerned Erie resident
Dear Boulder County Commissioners: A new analysis by researchers at the University of Rochester report that methane emissions from human activity, are 25 to 40% higher than previously thought! Please extend the moratorium!

Sincerely,

Linda Foos
Esteemed Boulder County Commissioners,

In light of the new schedule put forth by the Boulder County Commissioners on February 19, 2020 (https://www.bouldercounty.org/news/county-commissioners-to-consider-oil-and-gas-2020-moratorium-extension/), which takes into account ongoing changes being made to Article 12, I urge the Commissioners to extend the current Moratorium on Oil and Gas Development until July 31, 2020. Based on the meeting dates and proposed public testimony and input being considered at said meetings, It would be premature to end the moratorium on March 28, 2020, as originally planned. Extending the moratorium until July 31, 2020 would give the Commissioners and the public time to engage in the process of updating Article 12 to take into account the health, safety, and environmental concerns of Boulder County citizens with regard to oil and gas development.

Thank you for considering this request,

Cynthia Allison
5791 S Orchard Creek Cir
Boulder, CO 80301
Please extend the moratorium and exercise due diligence in protecting the residents, wildlife, and the land, air, and water that gives us life.

Sincerely
Joan Tice
From: Leslie Glustrom
To: Boulder County Oil and Gas Comment
Subject: Thank You for Extending the Oil and Gas Moratorium
Date: Thursday, February 27, 2020 6:58:36 PM

I will be brief.

I am chemically sensitive and can barely stay in Boulder County now due to the bad air quality.

I will appreciate your vote to extend the current oil and gas moratorium.

Thank you for all your work on this issue!

Leslie

Leslie Glustrom
Boulder, Colorado
720-341-3154-cell
Hello!

I am asking you vote to extend the Moratorium.

I am a business owner with 2 restaurants in Boulder and 2 in Denver. I am very concerned with air quality and the health of our local water and soil systems. We buy and sell food that is grown here. Our farmers need protection from big oil companies. These companies are destroying our environment without discussion or consent.

The beautiful natural landscape is covered with rigs and holding tanks. It’s ugly and harmful.

I am happy to say more.

Thank you for your time,

Erika Whitaker
Given the serious threats that fracking in Boulder County poses not only to our air, but also to water quality, humans, animals, and the climate, the clear and only responsible choice is to ban fracking entirely. I am counting on you now to extend the moratorium. Thank you for placing the quality of all life above short-term oil and gas profits.

Deborah Fink
Boulder, CO
Dear Commissioners,

On behalf of 350 Boulder County, and our ~3,800 members in the county, I write to urge you to extend the moratorium on oil and gas operations in the county until at least mid summer or fall in order to give the public sufficient time to read, research and prepare recommendations in response to the Article 12 recommendations. As you know, there are many other state proceedings also taking place that we and our members are also intervening in that are taking a lot of time of volunteers, with little time to spare. So the extension will make for a better, more thoughtful process.

Gratefully,
Micah Parkin
350 Boulder County Team Leadership Council Member

--

Micah Parkin
350 Colorado, Executive Director
504-258-1247
350 Colorado on Facebook
www.350Colorado.org
We are writing to ask that you extend the current moratorium on new oil and gas applications in Boulder County. We urge you to enact the most protective (of health, safety, and the environment) oil and gas regulations that are possible. Please join with Physicians for Social Responsibility and the Boulder County Democratic party in supporting a ban on fracking in Boulder County. Climate change is the most pressing issue of our time; oil and gas operations are a major cause of causing the crisis. THANK YOU for your actions and efforts in protecting the county in the past and in the future.

Sincerely,

Drs. Bob & Marti Hopper
550 Ithaca Drive
Boulder, CO 80305
To Whom It May Concern:

As a property owner in Boulder County I wish it put on record that I am opposed to any, and all, fracking in the State of Colorado.

Thank you.

Jeffrey Kersting
129 County Rd 90
Allenspark, Co
Commissioners,

Please extend the moratorium to allow time to continue finding more about the harmful effects of this industry to our health and to the health of the planet.

People in the Boulder County gas patch are already being harmed. I live in NE Longmont and I feel sick when the air blows from the East or the Northeast from Weld County. I get a scratchy throat and feel unwell. I'm not so young anymore and am susceptible to the VOCs wafting my way. Do you ever check the VOC levels at INSTAAR Boulder Reservoir website to see how much we are being poisoned? http://instaar.colorado.edu/ar1/boulder_reservoir.html That's right, you're being poisoned too! Plus your kids, grandkids - anyone who lives in Boulder County!

What about those poor people that live even closer to the wells and other oil and gas infrastructure? We don't want to be guinea pigs to an industry that doesn't care about our health, safety and welfare!

I've heard recently that Extraction is barely surviving financially. What happens if they go belly up and leave behind a huge mess for the tax payers to clean up? You've got to check this out! https://www.macrotrends.net/stocks/charts/XOG/extraction-o-g/market-cap

You have all the evidence you need to say "NO WAY". Honestly, we can't afford to take any more chances. We have 10 years or less to reduce the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere or we're all TOAST. So how are you going to lead?

Be fierce and be brave. And consider turning the county to Home Rule - where the citizens of Boulder County actually have a voice, instead of the Statutory ridiculousness.

You can do it!

Teresa Foster
Longmont

p.s. I've got great photos of the brown cloud if you'd ever be interested in seeing them! I take the photos at all times of the year. It is seriously sick stuff. That's what you're breathing!
The greatest responsibility of the County Commissioners is to ensure the health, safety, and well-being of residents of Boulder County.

If you take this mission seriously I believe it will serve the interests of all best if you continue the current moratorium on processing applications for fracking in Boulder County. The risks to human health are well documented, as are the industry's ongoing attempts to evade regulation and compliance with existing rules and safeguards.

While it should be the responsibility of the COGCC to ensure the health, safety, and well-being of residents of ALL Coloradans, it has proved on many occasions to be completely incompetent at this part of its remit. It is a classic captive agency, falling far too much under the sway of pro-industry individuals and groups.

Because of this, it is imperative that the Commissioners assume all power entrusted to them in order to protect us.

Thank you,

Orin Hargraves
Niwot
Good afternoon,

Please see attached for API comments regarding Boulder County’s proposed extension of its moratorium. Please let us know if you have any questions.

Have a wonderful day,

Chris

Chris McGowne
Associate Director
American Petroleum Institute – Colorado
1660 Lincoln Street, Suite 2900
Denver, CO 80264
720-878-7688 (Cell)
mcgownec@api.org

Follow us on twitter: @COPetroCouncil

This transmission contains information that is privileged and confidential and is intended solely for use of the individual(s) listed above. If you received the communication in error, please notify me immediately. Any dissemination or copying of this communication by anyone other than the individual(s) listed above is prohibited.
February 28, 2020

Boulder County Commissioners
1325 Pearl Street
Boulder, CO 80302

VIA EMAIL

SUBJECT: Proposed Oil & Gas Moratorium Extension

We are submitting this letter on behalf of the American Petroleum Institute, which represents all facets of the oil and natural gas industry in Colorado. API member companies are committed to ensuring a strong, viable oil and natural gas industry capable of meeting the energy needs of Colorado in a safe and environmentally responsible manner.

API would like to strongly urge the county to reconsider its position on extending its moratorium on oil & permitting and seismic testing. API firmly believes that extending the moratorium sends a strong message to those closely watching our state: that oil and gas is not welcome. Further, such an extension will extend Boulders ban on oil and gas beyond a year in duration, which deeply concerns our organization and its members.

Further, the changes to state law recently enacted by the Colorado legislature do not alter the county’s authority to impose a moratorium. While local governments have statutory authority to regulate oil and gas development to the extent necessary and reasonable to protect public health, safety, and the environment, this does not include authority to completely prohibit certain activity. Local authority is further defined in SB19-181 with reference to minimizing and mitigating potential impacts of development, not outlawing them completely. Moreover, many environmental statutes, such as the federal Clean Air Act and Colorado’s Water Quality Control Act, use terms like “protection,” but no court has seriously entertained an argument that they completely prohibit air emissions or discharges to state waters.

API would like to point out that Colorado’s oil and gas operators have continued to negotiate in good faith with state regulators and impacted local communities in order find real solutions to complex issues, and the result of those good faith efforts are COGCC rulemakings that are likely to be prevalent for the foreseeable future. This includes a substantial update of the rules this coming spring.
Thus, as the Council considers this moratorium, we again strongly urge you to reject this proposal. API would also like to extend an offer to each member of this board, as well as to county staff, that we would like to offer to meet with each of you to discuss your concerns surrounding development.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (720) 878-7688, or mcgownec@api.org.

Sincerely,

Chris McGowne
Associate Director
Colorado Petroleum Council
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I am a high schooler at Niwot High School. My school is only three miles away from a proposed fracking site that would be the largest in the state. I am writing to you to push an extension on the moratorium until July of 2020. As a resident of Boulder County, continued fracking will impact my life as the particulates and chemicals released from the proposed wells could have negative consequences for student health.

For these reasons, we urge you as county commissioners to extend the moratorium and protect the health of our school.

Sincerely,

Victor Gerber
Greetings,

Here is another comment supporting an extension of the moratorium on oil and gas permit applications. Really, what I am advocating for is eliminating any more oil and gas drilling permits entirely in the state of Colorado.

You know the reasons.....deteriorating human health and welfare, recent EPA air quality ratings, water pollution and sequestration, environmental and wildlife resource diminishment (tourism), billions in taxes owed by the oil and gas companies, insufficient mapping of flow lines, unsafe 'closure' of old wells, inadequate funding for well clean-up, climate change, etc., etc.

Until all of these issues are addressed and remedied, further well permitting should just be unthinkable.

Thank you,
Ronda Lawrence
4500 19th St Lot 44
Boulder, CO 80304
Please extend, indefinitely, the Boulder County ban on fracking.

Remember the Rule of the Four P’s: Please Place People over Profits!

Thank you,

Tom Stumpf
2963 Humboldt Circle
Longmont CO. 80503
303-846-2696

Sent from my iPhone
Please extend the moratorium on fracking. Fracking is dangerous and encourages reliance on non-renewable energy.

Thank you.

Julia Moravcsik
1528 Greenbriar Blvd
Boulder CO 80305

Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPhone
I am writing to strongly urge you to extend the moratorium on fracking in Boulder County.

Fracking is a dangerous and destructive process to forcibly obtain oil and gas from the earth. It damages land and structures and threatens clean water supplies among many other things.

Those who enacted the moratorium were aware of the destructive forces of fracking and took this step to stop it. I urge you to extend the moratorium to wisely put into place.

Thank you.

Kate Gulliver
605 Ridgeview Drive
Louisville, CO 80027
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

Thank you for enacting the moratorium on fracking in Boulder County. I am calling for you to extend the moratorium in order to organize a complete understanding and response but even more, I am calling for a complete BAN on fracking and new oil drilling in unincorporated Boulder County.

Here’s why: The science has begun to come in on this and it turns out that Fracking is NOT safe. It is NOT clean. It doesn’t affect just the feet or even miles around the drill sites, it affects our air all along the front range and also the ground water that feeds wells, irrigation, farm animals, and wild life.

Ten or twelve years ago Hickenlooper and others said that fracking would be a transitional fuel to solar and wind energy. It hasn’t worked out that way, fracking just keeps increasing. As long as they can do fracking, greedy oil companies are not going to transition. It is up to the people and the people’s government to refuse them the right to frack. THEN we can transition and clean energy sources will pick up in a meaningful way, because they will have to.

I live in unincorporated Boulder county. We moved here from Boulder city in 2010. In 2013 my daughter was diagnosed with Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia. The doctors said it was likely caused by environmental agents.

I don’t think it was the red M&Ms - when there are carcinogens to "F" levels in the air. Do you? Last fall my husband was diagnosed with a very aggressive prostate cancer. I have to ask myself, could that have been brought on or made worse by the pollution we are all living with? Every time we get an upslope wind coming in from the fracking fields to the east I think: what cancer is going to show up next?

Here’s the thing: This toxic air isn’t just in the farmlands, it is in Boulder, too and the other cities along the front range. No one is safe. No economic prosperity can keep people safe. Even the people in the multi-million dollar homes west of Broadway are breathing this “F” quality air. People don’t want to hear about this danger, they want to keep thinking life here is clean. Boulder keeps attracting newcomers because of our so-called clean environment. To promote that is unethical. Far better to clean it up and not be hypocrites.

Finally, The battle for the climate and the future of life on the planet is fought locally. The top climate battle in Boulder county is fracking. This is our climate battleground. We have to ban fracking and get on with a clean transition.

Please ban fracking, be a good example to other communities and join the many places in Europe who have just said NO to fracking.

Janis Hallowell
Colorado native, resident of Boulder or Boulder county since 1979.
My family and friends and employees have been sickened by fracking. My staff who live out east of I-25 where they are surrounded by drill rigs, have been sickened by fracking.

My daughter was having hemorrhaging periods at age 11, 20 days out of the month, and when tested it was found she was in the 85% percentile of adult female US women for exposure to 3 VOCs that come from fracking operations. Children should be at ZERO on that test, and never more than the 20th percentile or they are at risk from these carcinogens.

My daughter knows 3 kids at Boulder High School with cancer. This is not normal.

My mom and stepdad both got dementia and heart issues after a fracking rig went up behind their house. My staff who live in the Frederick and Dacono areas report that they have neighbors dying suddenly of brain and lung cancer, leaving children, since the fracking moved in around their neighborhoods. I just lost another friend to brain cancer.

Other countries are BANNING fracking.

I went to the EPA hearing on high ozone levels that have been out of compliance for a long time. It was heartbreaking to hear from doctors, nurses, pediatricians, and educators about the rise of asthma rates. Did you know that schools near fracking and the refinery have a 32% Asthma rate? This is outrageous!

I have a smokers hack from the pollution on the front range, but I am not a smoker. When I leave on a business trip, the cough goes away. When I return, it starts up in a couple days.

If you have accepted money from anyone in the oil and gas industry, you need to recuse yourself from this decision. If you have family members in the oil and gas industry, you need to recuse yourself.

The corruption of the oil and gas industry is KILLING Colorado citizens.

Do the right thing, and for God’s sake do it NOW before more of us die.

I have lived in Colorado 40 out of my 60 years, and we can no longer see the mountain peaks that I saw in my youth, and we saw even 10 years ago. Shame on us for not stopping this assault on our environment and our citizens.

Sincerely,
Luana Rubin
To whom it may concern:

As a Boulder resident since birth, I want to live in this city and state that prides itself (and tourism economy) on the beautiful natural world around us. Our air quality is suffering, there have been explosions and deaths in our community and surrounding area as a result of extraction operations, and the precious water supply of our world is at risk.

Many of my friends who live near fracking are worried about the health of their unborn or future children to the extent that many are grappling with the decision to even have children because climate change is looming. We have even discussed where we all would move to if fracking takes over and continues to exacerbate climate change. We have a limited window to address this issues and it is now, but closing quickly.

To protect our home and our citizens, we must stop extraction! I urge you to BAN Oil and Gas Development in Boulder County and beyond!

We are grateful for the moratorium that allowed more time to be thoughtful about processing new applications and this next step to ban fracking is essential for protecting a healthy future for our community.

Sincerely,
Larissa Rhodes

Graduated from Crest View Elementary, Centennial Middle School, Boulder High School, and University of Colorado Boulder.
Proudly a Longmont Resident of Boulder County.
Please extend the moratorium on fracking in Boulder county. My preference would be to halt it altogether in Colorado!—Thanks, Pat

Sent from Mail for Windows 10
Dear Commissioners,

I support the extension of time to fully and properly update the Boulder County regulations pertaining to oil and gas development, in light of new state law SB-181. Given the harmful impacts of oil and gas extraction, and the priority to protect public health, welfare, and the environment, the Commissioners and staff must take this role very seriously and research and consider all relevant information to formulate rules that are sufficiently protective.

Thank you for your consideration of this comment.
Leslie Weise
Niwot, CO
I’m writing to urge you to listen to the residents of Boulder County and extend the moratorium on new oil and gas developments through July 2020.

As a resident of Boulder County, the public health and safety risks posed by fracking are unacceptable for residential areas. This includes homes, community centers, and schools. This past week I met with students from Niwot High School, and they are incredibly upset and concerned with the proposed plan to open more than 100 new fracking wells within 3 miles of their school. This type of development so close to a school is unconscionable, and threatens the health and safety of our youth. We need more time to put forth regulations to appropriately protect our community.

Please continue your climate leadership by extending the moratorium, and moreover, banning fracking in Boulder County.

Thank you.
Naomi Curland
Longmont, CO 80503
As a Boulder resident for the past 30 years I have to say I have a high stake in the quality of life and the environment Boulder County residents are privileged to have. Over the years my husband and I have voted and paid taxes to support the Open Space program and other initiatives that preserve Boulder County.

Please vote to continue the moratorium on fracking. The known consequences to health and environment caused by fracking make it an inappropriate technology for our county.

Thank you,

Laurie Larsen
Boulder County resident

Sent from my iPhone
To Whom it May Concern,

My wife and I moved to Longmont, CO in 2016 and we have loved our city and how it’s developed over the years. We love bike riding and enjoying the outdoors, drinking beer made from the fresh Colorado that we often take for granted.

We are both documentary filmmakers, and we’ve interviewed scientists around the planet and helped create feature documentaries *Chasing Ice* and *Chasing Coral* about the devastating effects climate change has had on our world. The science is clear that we as a collective human species, we need to do everything in our power to slow down and stop greenhouse gasses. I truly believe this is the do or die moments of our time.

Luckily we live in Colorado, and even better, Boulder County, which makes us even more uniquely positioned to serve as a leader on climate change issues. We feel proud to be Longmont residents as Longmont continuously puts sustainability as a top priority, and we’ve been living outside of range from any fracking sites which greatly pollute our air and have created other health issues for residents living and working nearby. This is why I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in unincorporated Boulder County now and forever.

I could list out and site multiple studies that show how bad this is for our air and for our planet ad nauseam, or list out the devastating and irreversible impacts of leaks and spills that have occurred in Colorado and around our nation. The debate is over and the science is clear; we are poisoning ourselves and our environment with fracking. Yes, it has achieved many amazing technological advances, and we are thankful for that, but the time for putting profits over public safety needs to end. It’s time to choose what’s right over what’s easy.

My wife and I hope to one day start a family, but in all honesty, that hope dwindles every time we hear that more oil and gas development will be occurring in the state that we love. It not only impacts the mortality of women giving birth, but it also effects our morality by dimming that brighter future we once dreamed about. It’s time to make a choice that we as a collective species can all look back at down the road and feel good about. It’s time to move to keep fossil fuels in the ground and protect our climate and future generations.

Sincerely,
Mark
Please extend the current fracking moratorium in Boulder County so your staff has more time to work on the local regulations made possible by SB 19-181. In addition, please consider a ban on fracking in Boulder County due to the negative impacts fracking has on public health, air/water quality, and our climate. Thank you.

Ken Gamauf
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I strongly urge you to indefinitely extend a moratorium on new oil & gas wells in all of Boulder County.
Let me briefly mention four of the many reasons for the (indefinitely) extended moratorium.

1. Our County and State must ensure that there are enough monitoring technicians, whom are paid directly by the State/government, to be able to monitor and do unannounced sample measurements of oil/gas operations, at least annually for each well. Note that the emissions monitoring technicians, whom are paid by the oil/gas companies, have an inherent duty or motivation to their payer in how their reports are produced. Consequently, much more emissions occur than have been modeled and reported “measured” for the oil gas well operations.

2. Boulder County, as well as the rest of the USA, needs no new oil/gas well drilling operations. Our current oil/gas wells are ample to meet our nations needs. Our country exports vast amounts of oil and compressed gas. Consequently, any new oil/gas well capacity is associated with the export of oil & gas. Our county is experiencing and suffering from the increasing world emergency from Global Climate Disruption. We are reaching an accelerating “point of no return” where positive feedback loops accelerate rapid global warming that cannot be stopped.*

3. Oil/gas well operations are causing substantial damage to our Public Health. For example, our county exceeds the maximum allowable level of Ozone-type pollutants for too many days of the year and is one of the worst in the USA. Also there is the immense stress and damage from the increased global climate disruption. Boulder County first needs to work with State and others to monitor and research health effects from oil/gas well operations, in order to develop better control to diminish existing emissions.

4. We will need less and less oil and gas production, as we make the essential expedient progress in energy efficiency and renewable energy capacity.

Thank-you for your courage and strength to stand up for our county and people, in order to prevent the unnecessary extensive damage from more oil/gas drilling operations.
John C. Bollinger, PE
143 Salina St.
Lafayette, CO 80026
720-937-3176

* NOTE: Examples of deleterious Positive Feedback Loops include:

1. - Warmer temperatures melt more ocean ice, which then increases absorption of sun energy to increase Earth/water temperatures higher. Then ocean ice melts even faster (accelerating exponentially theoretically).

2. - Increase melting more frozen organic matter and sequestered carbon dioxide/methane in the polar regions tundra, there by causing increased anaerobic decomposition and its methane emissions. Then tundra melts faster from increased GHG (GreenHouse Gases) and produces even more CO2 & methane.

3. - Increased ocean temperatures reduce its solubility of CO2, causing more CO2 to be emitted from the oceans, instead of only being absorbed. (Ocean water becomes saturated with CO2 more quickly at warmer temperatures.) Increased atmospheric CO2 raises ocean temperatures even higher.
4. Global Climate Warming and Disruption from increased GHG (GreenHouse Gases) causes increased wild fires, droughts and other destruction of plant (& tree) life, so that world photosynthesis CO2 absorption substantially reduces. Thus, CO2 levels increase even faster.

5. With increased ocean surface temperatures, the atmospheric water vapor increases and greatly amplifies Greenhouse gas warming. Then, ocean water warms even more, causing more atmospheric water vapor. (Atmospheric water vapor has probably the greatest GHGas effect, but of course is not directly controllable.)

6. (Many more similar "positive" feedback loops do exist.)
From: kate sessions
To: Boulder County Oil and Gas Comment
Subject: No fracking in Boulder
Date: Friday, February 28, 2020 3:41:39 PM

Thank you.
Kate Sessions
917.232.5834
Dear Boulder County Commissioners and associated colleagues,

I’m writing in strong support of extending the existing moratorium on fracking in Boulder County through July 2020 from its current expiration in March. Ideally fracking would be permanently banned in Boulder County due to ever-increasing evidence of its dangers to all things living, but extending the moratorium is a good step. We can all continue to review further given that timeframe.

Please extend the March-expiring moratorium through July 2020.

Best regards,

Kim Keech
kJkeech@comcast.net
Dear Boulder County Commissioners:

I am a resident of Boulder County and I urge you to vote to extend the current moratorium on Boulder County’s processing of applications for oil and gas development and seismic testing in the unincorporated county.

Thank you,
Deborah L. Segaloff
7180 Longview Drive
Niwot, CO 80503
Email: deborah-segaloff@uiowa.edu

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Dear commissioners,
Please continue your climate leadership and enact a ban on fracking in unincorporated Boulder County. Our children and the future generations will be grateful.
Thanks for your great work,
Christel
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I’m writing to support extending the existing moratorium on fracking in Boulder County through July 2020 from the current expiration in March of this year. We would like to see fracking permanently banned in Boulder County due to increasing evidence of its harmful effects, but extending the moratorium is a good step.

Please extend the March-expiring moratorium through July 2020.

Sincerely,

Brad Keech
Boulder County resident
brad@pressureprinting.com
I am a student in Boulder county.

Sent from my iPhone
I’m a student who lives in Boulder County and I think it is a good idea to extend the moratorium
Hi! My name is Ash and I am the President of Ecological at Skyline High School and I believe that the moratorium near Niwot High School needs to be extended.

Thank you!
Hello,

I am a student and I live in Boulder County. I am asking you to please extend the moratorium and ban fracking, it is vital for the protection of our community!!
Hi there,

I’m a student from boulder county and I’d like to request the moratorium on fracking be extended through July 2020.

Thank you,
Lola
I am a student at Longmont High, and I’m asking you to please extend the oil and gas development moratorium in Boulder County!!

Debbie
I am a student at Skyline High School, and I would like to see Boulder County extend the oil and gas moratorium and ban fracking in the county. I want to live in a world that is actively working towards sustainability and prevention of climate change, and I do not support an establishment that is not working towards these goals. I am 17 years old, and when I turn 18 my vote will reflect these values.
Hey,
I am a student in at Silver Creek High school in Boulder County and I want the oil and gas development moratorium to be extended.

--
Paige Massey
To whom ever this regards,

I am a high school student in Boulder county and as a passionate advocate for protecting our environment I would appreciate it if you would extend the oil and gas development moratorium in Boulder County.
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I am a high schooler at Niwot High School which is only three miles away from a proposed fracking site that would be the largest in the state. I am writing to you to push an extension on the moratorium until July of 2020. As a resident of Boulder County, continued fracking negatively impacts our community as it can lead to highly contaminated water, negative impacts on the climate, and a serious decrease in the air quality.

For these reasons, I urge you as county commissioners to extend the moratorium and protect the health of our community.

Sincerely,
Niwot Environmental Club Member
Hi,
My name is Monet Meisman and I'm a student at Skyline High School. PLEASE extend the oil and gas developments moratorium in Boulder County!
I am a student at SCHS please just don’t Frack. It’s environmentally horrible and could have major consequences.

Sent from my
Hello.

I'm a student at Niwot High School and I live 1 mile from the school. This proposed fracking set would be set up 3 miles from my home.

Not only would the impacts on the environment be disastrous (water pollution, air pollution, etc.) but the health effects would be disastrous as well. As someone who has survived a life threatening disease, I beg you to not let me be in danger of that again.

Thank you.

Sent from my iPhone
I’m a student at Silver Creek High School and we should extend the oil and gas development moratorium in Boulder County through July 2020. Ban Fracking!
Greetings,

I am a student at Silver Creek high school, and I was recently made aware of the fact that oil and gas moratorium is expiring this March. This is very concerning because of the fact that the fracking site would be the largest in the state, and is less than 3 miles away from local schools and housing. This would have a tremendously negative impact on not only the lives of locals, but on the environment as well. For these reasons, I please that Boulder County extends the moratorium through July, 2020 and ban fracking.

Best regards,
Sloan A
February 28, 2020

Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on an extension of the current fracking moratorium and updates to the county's oil and gas regulations (Article 12).

Please extending the moratorium. It’s important to protect the residents, wildlife, and the land, air, and water that gives us life.

Please also consider our moral obligation to not just minimize our ecological footprint, but to find creative ways to enhance the life-giving capacity of the Earth. You have a special responsibility to lead our community in doing what is necessary to protect future generations and build local resilience in the face of the climate emergency.

The contentious issue of fracking in Boulder County, our serious air quality problems, the links to disease and death, the runaway train of climate disruption, and the demands of our young people have all brought to the fore the need to reframe the role of government into a system that serves and protects all of us humans as well as the natural world that we all have in common.

Sincerely,

Lodi Siefer

--

Lodi Siefer, MA, LPC
Finding Ground Psychotherapy
http://www.findground.org
ph. 303.396.7505
lodi.siefer@gmail.com

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Hello.
My name is Lia and I’m a student at Silver Creek High School in Longmont, CO. I would like the oil and gas development moratorium to be extended. Thank you for taking time to read my email.

Lia Rudeen

“Keep your face to the sunshine and you cannot see the shadows.” – Helen Keller
Hi!

I’m a student at Silver Creek High School in Longmont and I would like to see the oil and gas development moratorium extended. Thanks!

--
Ashley Kim
SCHS
I often feel a sense of respect for our mountains, whose seemingly endless peaks teach us perspective. They open our eyes how small we really are in comparison to the earth that holds us so lovingly in her hands. I feel a deep connection to our streaming rivers, to our beautiful, sunny skies. In Colorado, we are growing up in nature, we are surrounded by this abundance in one of the most breathtaking states. Pollution to our skies and our water and warming temperatures that melt our snow is a violation of our relationship with the earth. It is breaking our duty as humans to protect our homes and our neighbors. We shouldn’t have to worry about our air quality and if we can swim in the water. We shouldn’t have to worry about the fact that my future children may never know the joy of snow. We shouldn’t have to feel grief for the beauty of our world because we know it won’t last. Stop fracking. Save our world. Save us.
Board of Boulder County Commissioners,
Please continue the Boulder County fracking ban beyond March 28th. Hopefully we will vote out the Climate Change Deniers in November and at that time will have more leverage to implement Senate Bill 19-181. We should delay fracking because right now the price of fracked gas does not reflect the true cost of its use. Low cost natural gas impedes us from working to mitigate climate change. I live in Palo Park, which is in Boulder County but not the City of Boulder. That means I don't often get my voice heard because I'm not allowed to vote on many city issues. Hear me now!
Thank you,
William Sackett
4245 Corriente Place
Boulder, CO 80301
Dear Madam or Sir,

I ask that you strongly consider continuing the moratorium on oil and gas fracking. The air quality in Longmont, where I live, tends to be very poor from the fracking that is already occurring nearby. As my children are 10 and 8 years old I would like them to grow up to be as healthy as possible and not have to endure a lifetime of lung-related illnesses because of excessive oil and gas production.

Thank you for your consideration,
Robert Underwood
1217 S Terry St
Longmont, CO 80501
Boulder County Commissioners,

I am a student a Niwot High School and I think the moritorium for the proposed fracking site on lookout road should be extended. Fracking is very harmful to the environment and I am concerned about how it will affect the Niwot community and my school.

Respectfully,
Avery Morrison
Please extend the moratorium and ban fracking permanently. This community demands it and will stand behind you!
Paula Kelly
Lafayette, CO 80026

Sent from my iPhon
Hello,
I am a student at Silvercreek high school in Boulder County, and I would like the oil and gas development moratorium to be extended.

Sincerely,
Sudhiksha Sivakumar
Hello,

I write in strong support of extension of the County's current fracking moratorium, and in support on a ban on fracking in the county altogether. An extension of the moratorium is necessary to allow for adequate time for public review of and comment on the revised Article 12 regulations.

A recent study published in [Nature (Hmiel, et al, 2020)](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41561-020-0436-2) concluded that estimates of anthropogenic methane emissions, to which oil and gas operations are a prime contributor, are likely 20-40% higher than previously thought. This further highlights the need for a ban on fracking in order to mitigate the powerful effects of methane as a contributor to climate change, along with our public health, and air and water quality. Numerous studies (which I have cited in previous comments) have identified adverse health effects from fracking within as far as a 10-mile radius, indicating that zoning and setback restrictions, while important, will not be sufficient to protect public health.

I moved to Colorado three years ago, and did not expect that serious air pollution problems would exist in a state often known for its pristine natural environment. I certainly did not expect to live in proximity to a fracking site. Please protect our county's public health, and the climate, from fracking.

Sincerely,

Amy Allen
2935 College Ave, #123
Boulder, CO, 80303
Dear Commissioners and Staff of Boulder County,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about the proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, and the climate. A large body of academic literature has characterized serious effects on human health and life expectancy from air pollution, including a recent study that identified air pollution as a contributor to 8.8 million deaths annually, identifying it as “one of the main global health risks.” Additionally, exposure to air pollution has been linked to higher rates of mortality from viral infectious diseases. In light of this evidence, the current coronavirus pandemic, and the serious threats posed by fracking to the stability of our climate, the only responsible course of action is for Boulder County to ban fracking and impose the most stringent regulations possible on oil and gas extraction.

While I appreciate the diligent effort by Boulder County staff to update Article 12 in response to the expanded powers for local control granted by SB 19-181, I remain concerned that the draft regulations released on March 6th do not adequately protect public health and the environment. At a high level, the County should revise Article 12 to incorporate the following elements:

- The ability to deny permits: Oil and gas operations must be required to avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources, and the county must have the affirmative right to deny any application for a permit that cannot assure avoidance of any adverse impact. Section 12-900 states that “A proposal meets the standards if it will, with respect to each subject area below, either avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife resources or, through imposition of conditions of approval, sufficiently minimize or mitigate unavoidable impacts.” It is imperative that the county deny any permit that threatens public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources.

- Implement as mandatory all of the discretionary measures that are listed in Section 12-1000: These include restrictions on venting and flaring of natural gas, restrictions on the use of storage tanks for produced water and waste products, and requirements for ongoing water quality monitoring. Article 12 should explicitly prohibit venting and flaring, and require “tankless” operations, which reduce air emissions.

- Mandatory minimum setbacks: Article 12 should be revised to require a setback of oil and gas operations from any structure intended for human occupancy, and from all water sources. Research has identified adverse effects on the cognitive performance of infants whose mothers lived within 8,500 feet of oil and gas wells, and an increased risk of congenital heart defects among children born to women living near oil and gas operations in Colorado, with the risks increasing with the density of oil and gas activities within a 10-mile radius.


Please see additional comments regarding recommendations for revisions to Article 12 in the following pages. I am happy to provide copies of the scientific papers that I have cited in these comments, if that would be helpful. Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Amy Allen

2935 College Ave, #123

Boulder, CO, 80303
Detailed Comments

Permitting Process

- Implement as mandatory all of the discretionary conditions listed in Section 12-1000, including:
  - Prohibition of venting or flaring of natural gas
  - Requirement for ongoing water quality monitoring
  - Continuous monitoring of leaks
  - Requirement for closed loop “pitless” drilling systems, to facilitate re-use of produced water.
- The ability to deny permits: Section 12-900 states that “A proposal meets the standards if it will, with respect to each subject area below, either avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife resources or, through imposition of conditions of approval, sufficiently minimize or mitigate unavoidable impacts.” Oil and gas operations must be required to avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources.
- Capping of old wells as a condition for new permits: If an operator applying for a new permit for oil and gas operations in Boulder County has existing “legacy” wells in the County, the operator should be required to cap them before a permit for new wells is considered.
- An operator should be required to obtain county approval before seeking surface-use agreements with landowners.

Climate and Air Quality

- Prohibit flaring or venting of natural gas: A recent study\(^3\) published in *Nature* concluded that estimates of anthropogenic methane emissions, to which oil and gas operations are a prime contributor, are likely 20-40% higher than previously thought.
- Prohibit permitting while the Front Range remains in non-attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) standards for ozone: Research\(^4\) has demonstrated that Boulder County’s air quality is adversely affected by oil and gas operations in Weld County, and that oil and gas operations are a significant contributor to excessive levels of ozone\(^5\) on the Front Range.
- Require that all electrical power provided to oil and gas operations be supplied by renewables, on an annual basis (i.e., net zero energy for electricity) and require that all on-site equipment be electrically-powered.
- The County should consider cumulative effects of emissions from any existing oil and gas activities of the operator in Boulder County.
- “Tankless” operations, which reduce air emissions, especially of volatile organic compounds (VOCs)\(^6\), should be required in all circumstances. Section 12-1000 D. 1. J. states a requirement (to be imposed at the county’s discretion, as currently written) for “hydrocarbon control of 98% or better for crude oil, condensate, and produced water tanks.” Section 12-1000 E. 1. (also to be

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imposed at the county’s discretion) states a requirement for “use of pipelines to transport all gas and fluid materials, including oil, natural gas, fresh water, produced water, and waste products, to and from the oil and gas facilities.”

Water Use and Quality
- Sec. 12-800 D.6.a. iv. requires “plans for recycling or reuse of all water used or produced by the oil and gas operations.” Implementation of these plans should be mandatory.
- Measures to address water quality impacts identified in the study required by Sec. 12-800 D.7.c. “Modeling of Impacts” should be mandatory.
- There should be no oil and gas development in floodplains.
- Post-completion water testing is required for “all water sources and water wells within ½ mile of the parcel(s) on which the oil and gas facilities are proposed to be located and of either side of the full length of all proposed wellbores” (Sec. 12-1000 H.1.) and baseline water testing is required “for all domestic water wells and water sources located within ½ mile of the parcel or parcels on which the oil and gas facilities are proposed to be located and the projected track of each borehole (Sec. 12-800 D.7.)” These radii should be extended to at least one mile, and determined in consultation with water quality experts.
- Sec. 12-1000 (F) refers to “Conditions necessary to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the impacts of the proposed water use.” This section should include concrete and specific measures that have been recommended by water quality experts, in order to strengthen the county’s position in imposing these requirements on oil and gas operators.

Financial Assurances, Fines, and Liability
- The County should reserve the right to revoke a permit for oil and gas operations based on the operator’s failure to abide by the conditions of the permit. (Section 12-1300 E.5. states that, “As a result of either (i) emergency conditions, or (ii) three or more fines imposed for serious violations within six (6) months, the Director may issue a written order to the Applicant (or the Applicant’s owner, Operator, or agent) suspending the Special Review Approval. Upon receipt, the Applicant must cease all activities and operations immediately until the violation is remedied.” However, certain actions by an operator should result in the permit revocation of a permit.)
- Increase the maximum level of fines that the County can impose for violation of the regulations: Section 12-1400 C. identifies a range of possible fines from $300 to $15,000, which is far too low to address the serious effects on public health and the environment which could result from a violation of the permit conditions. Additionally, the County should consider the cumulative effects of all violations by an operator in Boulder County, not limited to a particular site, in assessing the magnitude of the fines to be imposed.
- Increase the required amount of financial assurances and extend all conditions (from assurances to liability) to all affiliated entities and subcontractors. The extension of requirements for financial assurances and liability to affiliates and sub-contractors is particularly important in the light of current market conditions and the precarious financial state of many fracking companies operating in Colorado. Insurance requirements should be implemented on a per well basis. Studies have found that the cost of soil remediation alone for oilfield sites in Colorado ranges
from $13,000 to $73,000, while intensive remediation of groundwater pollution can cost more than $1 million\(^7\).

Public Health

- **Setbacks:** Numerous studies have linked fracking to harm to human health, including an increased risk of congenital heart defects among children born to women living near oil and gas operations in Colorado\(^8\), with the risks increasing with the density of oil and gas activities within a 10-mile radius\(^9\); and reduced cognitive performance has been identified in infants born to mothers living within 8,500 ft. of a fracking well\(^10\). Article 12 should be revised to require a setback of oil and gas operations from any structure intended for human occupancy and water sources.

Land Management

- Oil and gas operations should be prohibited on open space. Boulder County residents pay over $4 million annually in property taxes alone to support acquisitions of open space, and the county’s open space lands are a precious home for wildlife, as well as a destination for outdoor recreation.
- The operator should be required to fully restore the land on which an oil and gas operation is located to its prior state, such that it could continue to be used for its original purposes, such as agriculture or recreation (Sec 12-500 G).

Public Notice

- The notification requirements (in Sec. 12-600 H.1.) for nearby landowners after an application for a permit is deemed complete by the County should extend to all residents of the County, through publication in a newspaper in general circulation, and on a county website.
- Follow-up and ongoing water testing results should be recorded such that they would be available to future owners of the property and/or future users of the water source in question, and test results reporting on flowback and produced water should also be made available to the public. (Sec 12-1000 H.1. and H.6).
- All reports from air quality monitoring of oil and gas operations should be available to the public and evidence of leaks and/or spills should also be reported to the public. (Sec. 12-1000 D.1.B.v.)

Seismic Testing

- Sec. 12-700 D.: The definition of a “testing area” for seismic testing should be clearly defined in terms of its extents.

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Dear Commissioners,

Fracking increases our dependence on the very fuel that is so terribly damaging the Earth. Plus, it is responsible for the terribe air quality in Boulder County.

Time to end it.

H.P. Movshovitz
Please do everything in your power to stop fracking anywhere in Boulder county! Its effects are detrimental on all our citizens. We need to have safe water and safe means of energy.

Thx,
Annemarie and Jim Prairie
Boulder county residents
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I am a Junior at Niwot High School. My school is 3 miles from the proposed Crestone Fracking Site off of Lookout Road. Fracking is a huge threat to human and animal life in addition to contributing to climate change. I implore you to extend the moratorium on fracking in Boulder county until July of this year as we can not afford to exacerbate the issue of global warming and the people of Boulder County do not deserve to be exposed to life-threatening chemicals.

Thank you for acting for the good of Boulder County and the environment — I hope you decide to extend the moratorium.

Sincerely,

Maya Beauvineau
Hello,

I urge you to extend the moratorium against fracking in Boulder County. Not only are the emissions from these operations a public health danger, they aren’t even being monitored properly. In addition, Colorado taxpayers will be burdened with the cleanup of hundreds of abandoned orphan wells when the operators leave the state or declare bankruptcy. Finally, the use of fossil fuels is endangering our planet and all its inhabitants. I appreciate your efforts in the past to protect our county from this dangerous and reckless practice, and to refuse to bend to the greed of the oil and gas industry. Please continue to stand by this position.

Thank you,

Louise Knapp

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Louise Knapp
louiseknapp@wordisout.net
From: mh robertson
To: Boulder County Oil and Gas Comment
Subject: We do NOT need more oil and gas polluting things in our county.
Date: Friday, February 28, 2020 11:01:07 PM
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

Thank you for your time and public service to the people and wildlife of Boulder County.

You have my full support to ban any new oil and gas development in Boulder County. Keep us safe!

With deep gratitude

Neshama Abraham
NeshamaAbraham@gmail.com
303-413-8252 (O), 303-596-4628 (M)
Boulder, CO USA
PLEASE: **NO FRACKING IN BOULDER COUNTY!!!**
Please continue protecting residents' health and safety by enacting a ban on fracking in unincorporated Boulder County. Once the damage is done to our water system and our land, it will never be the same.

The only way oil/gas drilling is possible is with a disregard for the safety of our water, air, land and life. Our taxes subsidize this so-called capitalist venture. It is losing money across the board, but continues with our subsidies, tax breaks and other costs born by the citizens not the corporations. We don't even have all the rights to our own property.

M. Adaline Jyurovat
550 Marine St. \\nBoulder, CO 80302
Boulder County Commissioners,

I am writing today about an issue that concerns us all - the earth, water, air, the animals, our children. I imagine that you think you have heard all there is to say about the dangers of global climate meltdown.

You may be following the issue in Canada and the disgraceful infringement on the rights of the First Nations people.

I am forwarding a link to an article from a distinguished group of Nobel prize winners calling on Justin Trudeau to stop the Teck Frontier mine.

"All new projects that enable fossil fuel growth are an affront to our state of climate emergency. It is a disgrace Canada is considering them."

"The importance of leadership in the coming few years cannot be understated. Governments are lagging scandalously behind what science demands, and what a growing and powerful people-powered movement knows is necessary.

"There is enough carbon embedded in already operating oil, gas and coalfields and mines to take us beyond 2C, let alone 1.5C. The implications of this are clear: there is no room for expansion of the fossil-fuel sector. There is no room for the Teck Frontier tar sands mine."

We must draw the line. I want a full BAN on oil and gas development. You must take pro-active decisions to invest in sustainable solutions.

– Anne Borrell
Lafayette, Colorado

https://amp.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2020/feb/21/nobel-prize-winners-justin-trudeau-teck-frontier-mine?CMP=share_btn_fb&fbclid=IwAR25S7kj4Fozb012uYggTwqyTEDJ0usSACAbEL1YmDWvCT4dhQ9eHIn8eMU&__twitter_impession=true
I strongly encourage the Commission to maintain and extend the moratorium on oil and gas operations and seismic testing with Boulder County until either a total ban or the strongest possible regulations can be put in place. Please act to protect our health, open space, water, air, and climate.

Thank you,
Suzanne Bhatt
2421 Briarwood Dr.
Boulder
Dylan Kelly
888 W. Linden St
Louisville, CO 80027
dckelly01@bvsd.org

Board of Commissioners
Boulder County
oilgascomment@bouldercounty.org

February 25, 2020

Dear County Commissioners,

I am writing to ask you to extend the current moratorium on oil and gas drilling in Boulder County, and eventually ban drilling altogether. Oil and gas drilling will have a big impact on my future. I am in eighth grade and attend Manhattan Middle School of Arts and Academics in east Boulder. I am very concerned about the negative impacts oil and natural gas drilling has on our health and the environment. I hope you share my concerns and are willing to act on them.

First of all, fossil fuels are a huge factor in climate change and are constantly being released and burned. They need to stop being produced. Secondly, oil and gas drilling is bad for the health of our community. A study done by the Colorado School of Public Health found that pregnant women within a ten-mile radius of gas wells were more likely to give birth to babies with congenital heart defects, neural tube defects, oral clefts, preterm birth, and low birth weight. Oil and gas drilling also pollutes our water and air. A recent Denver Post article states that the Colorado front range has some of the worst air quality in the country. Given this, I think that the only responsible choice is to ban oil and gas development entirely.

I ask that you look out for all the people in our community and protect my future by banning all forms of oil and natural gas extraction in Boulder County. By doing this you will be helping prevent climate change and protecting the lives of Boulder County citizens. You will also be protecting the health of many kids and giving them brighter futures.

Sincerely

Dylan Kelly
(Especially) given the timely publication yesterday of "Study: State likely underestimates emissions"

[Daily Camera, Sunday, March 1, 2020, page 7B],

I think that the moratorium on "Boulder County's processing of applications for oil and gas development and seismic testing operations in the unincorporated County" should DEFINITELY be extended.

Elaine Taylor
637 Brennan Cir
Erie CO 80517
I would like to see the County Commissioners lead us against Fracking instead of just following us.

I believe that the Commissioners have been weak in times past, but with the new laws that have been passed by the State Legislature, it is time to take a leading, active role.

I would like to see Fracking banned in all of Boulder County (as it is in the whole state of New York) or at least curtailed as much as possible.

David Levin
96 Artesian Dr.
Eldorado Springs
Colorado 80025
In front of the Boulder County Commissioners now is yet another opportunity to actually enact the will of the people of the County and reverse the long, historical complicity of yourselves in ushering in and enabling the current reality that those people, your constituents, now face and have been facing: one of the worst ratings for air quality in the nation, industrialization of neighborhoods and communities, poisoning drinking water forever, destruction of the Earth's climate balance, and the threat of possible extinction, for humanity and all other living things.

Ushering has taken the face of promoting oil and natural gas development in Colorado in the name of political ambition of the Democratic Party to form an alliance with industry and gain and retain ascendancy of power in the state. Enabling has occurred in the countless votes in favor of industry and turning away from the countless possibilities to pass a ban on oil and gas extraction in the County and do your job of representing and protecting the health, welfare, and safety of citizens and the natural environment. Instead, we are dished up, to appease, empty solutions that have the appearance of power and only the ones that industry knows it can afford and keep drilling.

An extension of moratorium serves exactly that purpose, to persuade the appeased, us citizens, that we can go back to sleep clinging to illusions of safety that the Boulder County Commissioners are looking out for our interests. Meanwhile, the applications, the approvals, and the drilling rolls on. I demand that the Commissioners come to courageous resolution, while they still have time, to stand for the rights of communities for self-determination and challenge unjust State law by skipping weak moratoriums and immediately enacting a ban on all oil and gas extraction activity in Boulder County. The people will back you in backing us and together we can make an historical stand for what we all know is right. Otherwise, history will show for which side you choose, for the people will see to that.

Thank you,
Marty Feffer
Lafayette, Colo.
Hello,
I cannot make it to the Hearing in 20 minutes.

I just want to iterate what science is saying: that all oil and gas work has to stop immediately in order to retain the planet for human habitation.

A permanent moratorium on gas and oil is no-brainer - and a VERY POSITIVE OPENING to doing what it takes to get to a fossil-free economy.

THANK YOU!!

Iayana
393-807-8396
From: Jane
To: Boulder County Oil and Gas Comment
Cc: Jane Scott
Subject: Please extend the oil & gas moratorium
Date: Monday, March 02, 2020 5:37:41 PM
I support an extension on the moratorium, no new oil and gas operations in Boulder County, and the strongest regulations possible as a backstop! I am a 20 year Boulder resident & Heatherwood homeowner.

Chris E
Extend the moratorium.

Keep fracking away from where humans live. Health and safety is more important than short term profits for a temporary energy source.

Sent from my iPhone
The Boulder County Commissioners voted to enact yet another moratorium on oil and gas developments and seismic testing. This action is entirely based on emotion and not on the facts. The supposed culprit has yet to be identified.

Scientists often observe ancillary effects of climate on the earth and equate them to long-term global warming and disastrous consequences. However, if the earth is not warming significantly, ancillary effects prove nothing about the future temperature of the surface of the earth. The essential requirement is to first measure the true rate of warming of the earth. The unit of measurement of is degrees per decade. For nearly 50 years, increasing intensity of the El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) in the Eastern Pacific Ocean has contributed to increased transient surface temperatures on the earth. ENSO activity culminated in 2016 with the highest global mean surface temperature anomaly ever recorded and now appears to be subsiding. From 1850 to the present, the noise-corrected, average warming of the surface of the earth is less than 0.07 degrees C per decade, i.e., too small to measure. This is not the time to embark on grandiose projects to save humankind, when no credible threat to humankind has yet been conclusively identified. We have the time to get the science right. Take a deep breath and give scientists the time to understand the science.


Tom Bjorklund
Research Scientist
327D Science & Research Building 1
Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences
University of Houston
Houston, TX 77204-5007
Cell: 832-816-9982
Website: http://www.uh.edu/nsm/earth-atmospheric/people/faculty/tom-bjorklund/
Thank you, Commissioners, for extension the fracking ban until July!

Keep remembering the Rule of the Four P’s: Please Place People over Profits!

Resist,

Tom Stumpf
2863 Humboldt Circle
Longmont CO. 8503
303-846-2696

Sent from my iPhone
Sent from Jack Wagoner's iPhone
From: Michael Sweeney
To: Boulder County Oil and Gas Comment
Subject: Thanks for your work on the regulations. Looking forward to April 6 4:00.
Date: Saturday, March 07, 2020 8:54:11 AM
Hello,

Stop all oil and gas permitting and only support solar and wind energy systems.

Thank you,
Anne George
for working so hard on these new regulations. I sense that the underlying motive is to err on the side of caution with regard to protecting the environment and the health of Boulder County residents and towards that end, you are setting the bar very high for anyone to be able to frack in Boulder County.

I hope that in effect you have made it impossible, or at least, really not worth the trouble of applying. The only way to insure that is by rigorous and meticulous enforcement of these regulations, in a manner that is completely open and transparent to the public.

Thank you for your work.

Orin Hargraves
Very good summary. Thank you. 
Regarding Water Sources, I suggest you say something to the effect that operators need to discuss proposed wastewater disposal in detail, including contaminant migration and contamination potential (e.g., all nearby sources of beneficial water uses, public health, and air quality).
Thank you for your consideration.
I will now start to tackle the actual text.
Gerard Kelly
The comments are in the body of this email and are attached as well, as I do not know which you prefer.

Boulder County O&G regs comments. 03/10/20

Please accept the following as comment on the draft oil and gas regulations as presented in dc-19-0002-summary and draft text amendments-20200306.pdf.

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in this process. If you have any questions on or response to any of the comments, please do not hesitate to contact me. My contact information follows the comments.

12-800 Application Submittal Requirements

B. Site and Area Information

4. Existing Oil and Gas Facilities.
   b. A map of existing oil, gas, and water pipelines to or from the proposed oil and gas facilities including information on the age, location, depth, diameter, thickness, typical and maximum operating pressures, the nature of the material carried in the pipes and the estimated worst-case liquid spill volumes.

Comment:
This is extremely important data for the county to have. Thank you for including this in the proposed regs.

C. Proposed Development Information

5. Pipeline Plan
   a. The specific location and route of each flowline, off-location flowline, produced or waste water pipeline and any other transport pipeline necessary for the oil and gas operations and their distances from: existing or proposed residential, commercial, or industrial buildings; places of public assembly; surface water bodies; natural resources identified under
Comment:
5a. should read “The specific location and route of each flowline, off-location flowline, produced or waste water pipeline, gathering lines, and any other transport pipeline necessary for the oil and gas operations…”
There should not be an assumption that operators would include ‘gathering lines’ in that inventory.

12-900 Special Review Standards

N. Pipelines. All flowlines, off-location flowlines, fresh water, produced water pipelines will be routed and constructed to sufficiently avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse impacts to infrastructure and natural resources and to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment, and wildlife without compromising pipeline integrity and safety; any such lines constructed in County-owned right-of-way will also follow the procedures for and requirements of a utility construction permit from the Public Works Department.

Comment:
N. should have the same inventory as a revised C. 5a. (see above):
…”each flowline, off-location flowline, produced or waste water pipeline, gathering lines, and any other transport pipeline…”

12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals

E. Operations.
1. Requirement for use of pipelines to transport all gas and fluid materials, including oil, natural gas, fresh water, produced water, and waste products, to and from the oil and gas facilities.

Comment:
Staff should reconsider making the use of pipelines a requirement. Perhaps a way to modify this would be: “Use of pipelines to transport all gas and fluid materials, including oil, natural gas, fresh water, produced water, and waste
products, to and from the oil and gas facilities will be assessed on a per project basis, based on the potential impact such use has on public health, safety, welfare and the environment.”

**K. Revegetation and Reclamation.** Specific revegetation and reclamation requirements for all areas disturbed by any oil and gas facilities, including off-site pipelines, completed to the sole satisfaction of the County.

**Comment:**
If ‘off-site pipelines’ are located on private property, there should be sign-off by the property owner as well as the County, provided that what is acceptable to the property owner is not less than county standards.

**12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals**

**L. Site Management.**

2. **Weed Control.** Oil and gas facilities must be kept free of weeds.

**Comment:**
When oil and gas facilities are located on private property, weed control method (mechanical, chemical, biological) should be that chosen by the property owner.

**12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals**

**Z. Flood Protection.** Compliance with a County-approved flood mitigation plan; any additional conditions necessary to avoid, minimize, and mitigate risks of adverse impacts from oil and gas facilities.

AA. **Abandonment and Decommissioning.**

3. All lands disturbed by removal of decommissioned pipelines will be reclaimed and revegetated.

**Comment:**
Where decommissioned pipelines are located on private land, reclamation and revegetation should be done to the satisfaction of the surface owner and the County.
Just wanted to let you know I read the proposed Boulder County Regulations for Oil and Gas. You guys did a fantastic job. Covered all my areas of concern and created a process that is balanced and fair to all parties.

THANK YOU

Jan Wilson
Comments on Updates to Article 12 of the Boulder County Land Use Code for Oil and Gas Operations

Submitted by Boulder County Nature Association (BCNA)

March 14, 2020

BCNA believes the County did an excellent job in its update of Article 12. The update is well organized and comprehensive. BCNA only has five comments, which are presented below.

- 12-400: Should this section require a description of all pre-existing facilities (in addition to a map), or does the County have easy access to the information from previous submittals?
- 12-500: This or another section should require the applicant to submit a detailed health and safety plan that addresses all operations and possible hazards. The plan also should address health and safety training of all on-site personnel. Training should specifically cover emergency response.
- 12-800 (B): The section should specifically require the applicant to provide information on aquifer delineations, designations and uses. Requirements need to be detailed and specific to limit the number of times an application has to be augmented.
- 12-800 (D): The section should specifically require all sampling and analysis, including monitoring, be conducted in accordance with project- and site-specific sampling and analysis plans, which include detailed data quality objectives and data quality assessment methodologies. Simply referring to the COGCC sampling and analysis protocol may be insufficient.
- 12-800 (D)(6)(b): The section should specifically require the applicant to assess impacts of groundwater drawdown on other groundwater users. This may be implied but may not be understood by all applicants.

Thank you very much for our opportunity to comment and for your consideration of our comments.

Respectfully,

Gerard Kelly, BCNA
Dear Commissioners,

Thank you, first, for extending the moratorium on oil and gas permit applications until July 31. I would like to see a ban on any further permitting until these newer extraction techniques are proven safe and non-toxic.

Also, thank you for taking time to put together a comprehensive set of regulations for oil and gas development in the county. At least some people are finally beginning to consider the public health, safety, welfare, the environment and wildlife resources in regulating the oil and gas extraction activity in Colorado.

Ronda Lawrence
4500 19th St Lot 44
Boulder CO 80304
Dear Commissioner Deb Gardner,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” nonattainment status for ozone, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County, and the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations.

While the diligent effort by Boulder County staff to update Article 12 in response to the expanded powers for local control granted by SB 19-181 is appreciated, concerns remain that the draft regulations released on March 6th do not adequately protect public health and the environment.

I recommend that the County revise Article 12 to implement the following elements:

The ability to deny permits: Oil and gas operations must be required to avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources, and the county must have the affirmative right to deny any application for a permit that cannot assure avoidance of any adverse impact. Section 12-900 states that “A proposal meets the standards if it will, with respect to each subject area below, either avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, or, through imposition of conditions of approval, sufficiently minimize or mitigate unavoidable impacts.” It is imperative that the county deny any permit that threatens public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources.

Implement as mandatory all of the discretionary measures that are listed in Section 12-1000: These include restrictions on venting and flaring of natural gas, restrictions on the use of storage tanks for produced water and waste products, and requirements for ongoing water quality monitoring. Article 12 should explicitly prohibit venting and flaring, and require “tankless” operations, which reduce air emissions.

Mandatory minimum setbacks: Article 12 should be revised to require a setback of oil and gas operations from any structure intended for human occupancy, and from all water sources. Research has identified adverse effects on the cognitive performance of infants whose mothers lived within 8,500 feet of oil and gas wells, and an increased risk of congenital heart defects among children born to women living near oil and gas operations in Colorado, with the risks increasing with the density of oil and gas activities within a 10-mile radius.

Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Andy McNutt
5815 Orchard Creek Ln  Boulder, CO 80301-5821
wamcnutt@hotmail.com
Dear Board Chair Elise Jones,

We need strong fossil fuel regulations. As a resident of Boulder County I am concerned about the hundreds of proposed fracking projects in our county and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. These projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” nonattainment status for ozone and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, you must enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County and lay down the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations, including financial mandates that projects be fully bonded for damages and adverse effects, site restoration, and bankruptcy.

While the diligent effort by Boulder County staff to update Article 12 in response to the expanded powers for local control granted by SB 19-181 is appreciated, the draft regulations released on March 6th do not adequately protect public health and the environment.

Please revise Article 12 to implement the following elements:

The ability to deny permits: Oil and gas operations must be required to avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources, and the county must have the affirmative right to deny any application for a permit that cannot assure avoidance of any adverse impact. Section 12-900 states that “A proposal meets the standards if it will, with respect to each subject area below, either avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife resources or, through imposition of conditions of approval, sufficiently minimize or mitigate unavoidable impacts.” It is imperative that the county deny any permit that threatens public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources.

Implement as mandatory all of the discretionary measures that are listed in Section 12-1000: These include restrictions on venting and flaring of natural gas, restrictions on the use of storage tanks for produced water and waste products, and requirements for ongoing water quality monitoring. Article 12 should explicitly prohibit venting and flaring, and require “tankless” operations, which reduce air emissions.

Mandatory minimum setbacks: Article 12 should be revised to require a setback of oil and gas operations from any structure intended for human occupancy, and from all water sources. Research has identified adverse effects on the cognitive performance of infants whose mothers lived within 8,500 feet of oil and gas wells, and an increased risk of congenital heart defects among children born to women living near oil and gas operations in Colorado, with the risks increasing with the density of oil and gas activities within a 10-mile radius.

Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Lyn Lowry
1538 Kimbark St Longmont, CO 80501-2830
lynlowry9@gmail.com
Dear Board Chair Elise Jones,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” nonattainment status for ozone, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County, and the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations.

While the diligent effort by Boulder County staff to update Article 12 in response to the expanded powers for local control granted by SB 19-181 is appreciated, concerns remain that the draft regulations released on March 6th do not adequately protect public health and the environment.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

BONNIE LOWDERMILK
4786 18th St Boulder, CO 80304-2261
blowdermilk@yahoo.com
Dear Board Chair Elise Jones,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” nonattainment status for ozone, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County, and the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations.

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Sincerely,

Andrew Browder
1292 Hawk Ridge Rd  Lafayette, CO 80026-2985
abrowder71@gmail.com
Dear Commissioner Matt Jones,

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Sincerely,

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Brian Gilin
3233 Castle Peak Ave Superior, CO 80027-6072
bgil331@gmail.com
Dear Commissioner Matt Jones,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Donna Bonetti
1170 Monroe Dr Apt B Boulder, CO 80303-8323
donnambirdlady@yahoo.com
Dear Commissioner Deb Gardner,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Jennifer Fleming
3092 Red Deer Trl  Lafayette, CO 80026-9322
jenflem7@yahoo.com
Dear Board Chair Elise Jones,

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Sincerely,

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Rhea Esposito
4775 White Rock Cir Apt C Boulder, CO 80301-5365
rmme44@yahoo.com
Dear Board Chair Elise Jones,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Leslie Lomas
2290 Emerald Rd Boulder, CO 80304-0912
leslielomas@comcast.net
Dear Commissioner Deb Gardner,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

PLEASE, implement the strongest controls possible on the o&g companies. Please protect our citizens and our environment and our public Open Spaces.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Ginger Ikeda
3320 15th St Boulder, CO 80304-2210
ginger.ikeda@gmail.com
Dear Commissioner Matt Jones,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” nonattainment status for ozone, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County, and the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Cathy Johnson
1205 Hartford Dr Boulder, CO 80305-6321
cjboulder@yahoo.com
Dear Commissioner Deb Gardner,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Mary Headley
1615 Bowen St  Longmont, CO 80501-2566
mkheadley80503@yahoo.com
Dear Boulder County and the Adults responsible for protecting our land and our community,

I can’t imagine how exhausting it must be to constantly revisit this issue and receive so many letters begging you to do the right thing when it comes to our community’s health, safety, and environment. I am hoping that this may be the last letter you receive from me about it, because I hope you make a final decision to protect the people of Boulder County, and protect our future.

Boulder County is currently threatened by 140 proposed fracking wells, slated for county open space land. If the moratorium on new oil and gas operations in Boulder County expires July 31, 2020 and we do not enact strong protections (meaning NO extraction) for our community, I may be forced along with my friends and family to leave my beautiful birthplace as it will not be safe to live here anymore if this extraction is allowed.

I was born in Boulder. I attended elementary, middle, and high school in Boulder, and I graduated from CU Boulder. I have built my home and life in Boulder County, but if I have to move to protect my family, I will, and I won’t do it quietly. For too long, we have tried to balance the needs of Big Oil and Gas even when it clashes with our environment. For too long this state has prioritized profit over health.

We must act now to protect our air and water quality, public health, and the environment from more fracking. You have the power to change lives, to protect our future children, to protect ourselves.

The updating of regulations (Article 12) concerning oil and gas operations, in light of the expanded authority of local governments to regulate fracking to protect public health and the environment granted by SB 19-181 is CRITICAL. While the updated draft offers a starting point for enhanced county authority, it is desperately in need of improvement in key areas to ensure protection of public health, the environment, and the climate. These regulations are no substitute for a ban on fracking, which is needed to ensure our protection.

However, strong regulations are needed in case of a legal challenge of a ban, so I applaud your efforts as we need them desperately.

Please enact the strongest possible regulations to make sure we are putting the health and safety of people and our environment before profit.

Thank you,

Larissa Rhodes

Resident

327 S Parkside

Boulder County, Longmont
Dear Commissioner Deb Gardner,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” nonattainment status for ozone, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County, and the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations.

I heard arguments from rural areas of our state that restrictions on fracking activities would unduly affect their local economies and they argued that separate regulations should be put into place for rural vs. urban areas. Since Boulder County has much of the urban population in the Front Range, I assume that it would be classified as essentially an urban county based on population and air and water quality deteriorating conditions would unduly affect its more concentrated urban residents.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Hazel Gordon
1600 Adkinson Ave  Longmont, CO 80501-7164
Dear Commissioner Deb Gardner,

I write as a resident of Longmont concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” nonattainment status for ozone, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County, and the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations.

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More importantly, the open space owned by Boulder County along Ute Highway (CO 66) is currently being used to provide organic crops and these farms would be desimated by fracking.

Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Arlan Dohrmann
304 Homestead Pkwy  Longmont, CO 80504-3214
arlando2@comcast.net
Dear Board Chair Elise Jones,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” nonattainment status for ozone, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County, and the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations.

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I recommend that the County revise Article 12 to implement the following elements:

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Amy Korres
3175 E Yarrow Cir Superior, CO 80027-6026
taylorlair@gmail.com
Dear Board Chair Elise Jones,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county…

Rather than a wordy message, I'll just say this:

Fracking is horrible for everyone. You know it. I know it. Please act accordingly.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Jay Nelson
766 Quince Cir  Boulder, CO 80304-1033
jaynelson@mac.com
Dear Commissioner Matt Jones,

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Sincerely,

Kate Inskeep
10992 Gold Hill Rd  Boulder, CO 80302-9716
kate@kateinskeep.com
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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Tamara Graff
629 Stonebridge Dr Longmont, CO 80503-7779
tamaralgraff@gmail.com
Dear Board Chair Elise Jones,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Lamya Deeb
6680 Paiute Ct Niwot, CO 80503-7138
ldeebo@ecentral.com
Dear Commissioner Deb Gardner,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Stan Gelb
2226 Sherman St Longmont, CO 80501-1332
stangelb@sisna.com
Dear Commissioner Deb Gardner,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Lawrence Crowley
441 Pheasant Run Louisville, CO 80027-1141
magic@ecentral.com
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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Jennifer Stewart
1107 Pine Glade Rd Nederland, CO 80466-9632
Larkspur@mric.net
From: david-donna@everyactionadvocacy.com on behalf of David Rogers
To: Boulder County Board of Commissioners
Subject: Please enact the strongest oil and gas regulations possible.
Date: Thursday, March 26, 2020 10:30:45 AM

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

David Rogers
3011 Jefferson St Boulder, CO 80304-2637
david-donna@verizon.net
Dear Commissioner Matt Jones,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

John Shepherd
2160 Dartmouth Ave  Boulder, CO 80305-5206
jescms@comcast.net
Dear Board Chair Elise Jones,

This is a critical time for us locally as well as around the entire globe. Our health is affected when challenged by pollution in ways most of us never think about. We have a special obligation now to every citizen of the County as well as in the long run to the planet itself.

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” nonattainment status for ozone, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County, and the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Jacqueline Eliopoulos
4155 47th St Boulder, CO 80301-1762
jacquelineeliopoulos@hotmail.com
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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

dawn doty
2830 Ellison Pl Boulder, CO 80304-3540
dawn.doty@colorado.edu
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Kerstin Beard
1055 White Ln Erie, CO 80516-6930
boulderviolin@gmail.com
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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Judy Lubow
106 Granada Ct Longmont, CO 80504-1213
judy123@indra.com
Dear Board Chair Elise Jones,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” nonattainment status for ozone, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County, and the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations.

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Neil McLane
5539 Colt Dr  Longmont, CO 80503-8604
neil@mclaneassoc.com
Dear Board Chair Elise Jones,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Paul lajeunesse
2518 Pine St Apt B Boulder, CO 80302-3843
paullajeunesse2@gmail.com
Dear Board Chair Elise Jones,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Drew Pelton
1225 Claremont Dr Boulder, CO 80305-6603
drew_pelton@yahoo.com
Dear Commissioner Deb Gardner,

Mrs Gardner, Mr. Jones and Mrs. Jones,

I was born here in Boulder and grew up here until I was 15 years old. 12 years later I have now returned and formed an adult onset asthma with 2 months of returning. I have lived in large cities such as Hong Kong and Sydney with no air pollution issues but have not had these issues until living in Boulder again and I attribute it to the poor air quality here in the front range from fracking. Please protect our community from fracking.

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” nonattainment status for ozone, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County, and the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Maya Resnick
Dear Commissioner Matt Jones,

Fracking presents too much risk to continue doing it blindly. And that is what fracking is doing, drilling blindly. Despite the inflated re-assurances by the oil and gas industry's "experts", there are just too many unknowns, in terms of long term de-stabilization of the subterranean landscape. In addition, the contamination of water supplies is already well documented.

As an engineer, I am acutely aware of the risks involved in drilling holes into pressure vessels, and into materials that are under stress. Regardless of how they are done, or lined, from a mechanics of materials point of view the results are stress concentrations around the borings. Stress concentrations usually result in fractures over the long run. It may be over the next few years, or hundreds of years from now, but every one of these deep borings will ultimately result in fractures.

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Sincerely,

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Arn Rasker
4782 Valhalla Dr Boulder, CO 80301-4353
armrasker@gmail.com
Dear Commissioner Matt Jones,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Katrina Stroud
6890 Frying Pan Rd  Boulder, CO 80301-3605
katrinags@comcast.net
Dear Commissioner Deb Gardner,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Erik Sween
2919 Valmont Rd Boulder, CO 80301-1350
eriksween@gmail.com
Dear Commissioner Matt Jones,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Jeremiah Kaplan
2101 Bluebell Ave  Boulder, CO 80302-8027
jbfromg@earthlink.net
Dear Commissioner Deb Gardner,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Megan Wilder
2175 Knollwood Dr Boulder, CO 80302-4706
mhouseweart@yahoo.com
Dear Board Chair Elise Jones,

Elise, Deb Gardner and Matt Jones,

Elise,

I well remember you asking very intelligent, probing questions at a meeting, so that murmurs of approval went up at your perspicacity, then the groans of disapproval & dismay as you dramatically made a last minute capitulation, declaring that "I'm a HUGE FAN of ____ " & voted for the other side.

Elise, Ms. Gardner and Mr. Jones, will you turn out to be HUGE FANs OF BIG OIL, as well????

I, Margaret Massey, write as a resident AND ACTIVE, REGISTERED VOTER of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate.

The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” nonattainment status for ozone, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County, and the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations.

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density of oil and gas activities within a 10-mile radius.

Elise Jones, Deb Gardner and Matt Jones, PLEASE, I implore you, I deeply believe that the present unprecedented
 crisis our nation and the entire world is facing may be Mother Nature's giving us one last warning to stop, HALT
 and consider what we are so recklessly & DESTRUCTIVELY doing to this beautiful, unique Blue Planet, our
 HOME, THE ONLY ONE WE'VE GOT. As the very old early days of televised ads went: "It's not nice to fool
 Mother Nature!!"

Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of
fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Dear Commissioner Matt Jones,

Dear Commissioners Gardner, Jones and Jones,

As a Boulder County resident (and, with my late wife, a fracking activist), I urge you to protect us by resisting fracking by all means, including a ban.

As you know, the county already has among the dirtiest air in the nation, partly because of Weld. Given that wind and solar are competitive or cheaper, and that the gas & oil market is international, we get little benefit from fracking. Now especially, given that air pollution is linked to vulnerability to viral infection (think COVID19), our present viral health crisis likely would be worsened by more fracking.

My own coronary artery disease may owe something to this dirty air, which may also have been a factor in my wife's recent fatal cerebral hemorrhage. We live (that is, she lived) in Heatherwood, just a few hundred yards from an active fracked well. Consequently, I have actively considered leaving not just Heatherwood but the county, despite having house, family and friends here.

I urge you to amend and use Article 12 in these ways:

(1) Deny permits. Oil & gas ops must (as they now do not) avoid impacts on public health, safety, and welfare, and on wildlife. The county must have the right to deny a permit that cannot assure this avoidance, per Section 12-900.

(2) Make mandatory all discretionary measures in Section 12-1000: e.g., prohibit venting and flaring, and using storage tanks for produced-water and other waste. (I recently talked with an ex-fracking worker who said "you don't want to be anywhere near it.")

(3) Mandate large minimum setbacks: Article 12 should require a very large setback of o. & g. ops from human occupancy and from water sources. Research--as again you know--has identified harms to everyone, especially infants and pregnant women, as far away as 10 miles from operations.

Thank you each for making public health (per SB 181)--instead of narrow, minor and short-term economic gain--your priority.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Stewart Guthrie
7898 Devonshire Way  Boulder, CO 80301-4100
guthrie@fordham.edu
Dear Board Chair Elise Jones,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” nonattainment status for ozone, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County, and the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Michael Clymer
1486 Old Tale Rd  Boulder, CO 80303-1324
michael.clymer@gmail.com
Dear Board Chair Elise Jones,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” nonattainment status for ozone, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County, and the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations.

While the diligent effort by Boulder County staff to update Article 12 in response to the expanded powers for local control granted by SB 19-181 is appreciated, concerns remain that the draft regulations released on March 6th do not adequately protect public health and the environment.

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Implement as mandatory all of the discretionary measures that are listed in Section 12-1000: These include restrictions on venting and flaring of natural gas, restrictions on the use of storage tanks for produced water and waste products, and requirements for ongoing water quality monitoring. Article 12 should explicitly prohibit venting and flaring, and require “tankless” operations, which reduce air emissions.

Mandatory minimum setbacks: Article 12 should be revised to require a setback of oil and gas operations from any structure intended for human occupancy, and from all water sources. Research has identified adverse effects on the cognitive performance of infants whose mothers lived within 8,500 feet of oil and gas wells, and an increased risk of congenital heart defects among children born to women living near oil and gas operations in Colorado, with the risks increasing with the density of oil and gas activities within a 10-mile radius.

Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

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Maureen McKenna
7885 Edelweiss Ct  Boulder, CO 80303-4500
im@momckenna.com
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S Wagner
368 S Mccaslin Blvd  Superior, CO 80027-9432
gaztkg@gmail.com
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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Kerry White
310 29th St  Boulder, CO 80305-3316
kerry0986@yahoo.com
Dear Commissioner Matt Jones,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Felice Fenwick-Smith
319 Foxtail Ct  Boulder, CO 80305-5229
felice@fenwick-smith.com
Dear Board Chair Elise Jones,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Sylvie Chevallier
4500 19th St Lot 543 Boulder, CO 80304-0667
sylvie4@gmail.com
Dear Board Chair Elise Jones,

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Robert Fenwick-Smith
319 Foxtail Ct Boulder, CO 80305-5229
robert@fenwick-smith.com
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Sincerely,

Currie Barron
545 Pearl St Boulder, CO 80302-5001
currieb7@gmail.com
Dear Board Chair Elise Jones,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Carla Behrens
904 Little Leaf Ct  Longmont, CO 80503-6442
yayacarlita@comcast.net
Dear Commissioner Deb Gardner,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Maren Waldman
4502 Portofino Dr  Longmont, CO 80503-4149
maren.a.waldman@gmail.com
Dear Commissioner Matt Jones,

I am a South Boulder resident concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County, and the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations.

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Stele Ely
3465 Stanford Ave  Boulder, CO 80305-5350
greentopiaorg-1@yahoo.com
Dear Commissioner Matt Jones,

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Sincerely,

Cara Anderson
2445 Juniper Ave  Boulder, CO 80304-1957
cara.boulder@gmail.com
Dear Board Chair Elise Jones,

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Sincerely,

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Ed Granados
2855 Humboldt Cir  Longmont, CO 80503-2339
edgranados3@gmail.com
Dear Commissioner Deb Gardner,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Gabi Werkmeister
176 W Sycamore Ln  Louisville, CO 80027-2234
gabiwerk@gmail.com
Dear Board Chair Elise Jones,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” nonattainment status for ozone, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County, and the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations.

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Ryan Reeves
2120 Canyon Blvd Apt 209 Boulder, CO 80302-4557
forevolution52@yahoo.com
Dear Commissioner Deb Gardner,

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Sincerely,

Jason ULEV
1145 Nottingham St  Lafayette, CO 80026-1135
ulevj@hotmail.com
Dear Commissioner Deb Gardner,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Laura Middleton Downing
PO Box 2312 Boulder, CO 80306-2312
lauradowning501@comcast.net
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Jane Enterline
2420 Bluff St Boulder, CO 80304-3720
jane.enterline@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” nonattainment status for ozone, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County, and the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations.

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Sincerely,

Georgia Mattingly
412 Verdant Cir  Longmont, CO 80504-3908
glmattingly@earthlink.net
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

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Ron Bennett
1655 Walnut St  Boulder, CO 80302-5433
ron@rkbennett.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
John Satter
3705 Armer Ave  Boulder, CO 80305-6524
peaceman@purecode.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Nathan Tom
2003 Mesa Dr Apt 4 Boulder, CO 80304-3687
nathan_tom@hotmail.com
Dear Commissioners,

I’m writing to let you know about our family situation. Both myself and my daughter have asthma and hers is severe. She’s been hospitalized or needed an ambulance due to her asthma. My husband has had open heart surgery in the past year and his biggest difficulty has been breathing on high ozone/VOC days like today. Boulder is our home but we struggle more and more with the simple act of breathing.

We ask that you enact a permanent fracking ban here in Boulder County. We can’t control the pollution that blows in from the metro area or how many people drive gasoline cars or ride diesel busses in Boulder but we CAN control fracking in our county. We also ask that you at the same time develop the strongest possible regulations so that if the ban is legally overturned, we at least have some protection that can be enacted.

If not a fracking ban in Boulder then where? Let’s be the visionary and vanguard county that we know we can be. Thank you for listening.

Barbara Fahey
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,
I am writing to you as a business owner and employer, parent of 3, and caretaker for an elderly parent.

My daughter was poisoned in Casey Middle School by VOCs related to fracking (benzene, styrene and toluene) and I just pray she won’t get cancer. My parents fell ill after a fracking rig went in behind their home – stepdad died and mom has dementia in a nursing home now.

I implore you to enact the strongest, most protective oil and gas and land use regulations possible, for the sake of our community’s health.

I went to the EPA hearing on the high ozone levels which are caused by the outrageous levels of fracking in our state. I heard doctors and nurses describe the respiratory illnesses that have shot up exponentially in our state, parallel to the expansion of fracking operations. I heard the statistics that our students’ asthma rate is double the national rate, and school districts near fracking and refineries have an asthma rate of 32%. This is outrageous and unacceptable.

I met a woman who lived east of I-25 whose windows were shot out after she put an anti-fracking sign in her front yard during election season. She told me local oil and gas workers were told to attend fracking hearings for city and state, flooding these meetings, or they would lose their jobs.

The corruption goes on and on. I meet people who work in labs who know their bosses receive bribes to change the numbers on lab reports so fracking operations appear to be in compliance on regulations.

At the EPA hearing I shared that over the summer an average of 20% of my staff was out with out-of-season respiratory issues like pneumonia, bronchitis, strange allergy attacks and horrible asthma attacks, due to the high ozone levels.

I live in Boulder and we have our business here because we have trusted Boulder to protect us from fracking near our homes, schools, and water supplies. The corruption strangling our state and literally raising respiratory fatality levels is criminal, and now the corona virus will take out even more of our residents who are respiratory-compromised because of this fracking and ozone.

PLEASE draw the line and stand up to this horrific deadly corruption.
This is not a drill!

Luana Rubin
40 years in Boulder
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” nonattainment status for ozone, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County, and the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

B Sitkin
11990 E South Boulder Rd Lot 153 Lafayette, CO 80026-2036
yogabill2@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Ellen Blackmore
PO Box 1228 Boulder, CO 80306-1228
ellenblackmore@hotmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

Just because the health impacts of fracking aren't as fast acting as the coronavirus doesn't mean they aren't serious! I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” nonattainment status for ozone, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County, and the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations.

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Becky O'Brien
306 W Geneseo St Lafayette, CO 80026-1636
threeobriens@hotmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” nonattainment status for ozone, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County, and the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations.

While the diligent effort by Boulder County staff to update Article 12 in response to the expanded powers for local control granted by SB 19-181 is appreciated, concerns remain that the draft regulations released on March 6th do not adequately protect public health and the environment.

I recommend that the County revise Article 12 to implement the following elements:

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Implement as mandatory all of the discretionary measures that are listed in Section 12-1000: These include restrictions on venting and flaring of natural gas, restrictions on the use of storage tanks for produced water and waste products, and requirements for ongoing water quality monitoring. Article 12 should explicitly prohibit venting and flaring, and require “tankless” operations, which reduce air emissions.

Mandatory minimum setbacks: Article 12 should be revised to require a setback of oil and gas operations from any structure intended for human occupancy, and from all water sources. Research has identified adverse effects on the cognitive performance of infants whose mothers lived within 8,500 feet of oil and gas wells, and an increased risk of congenital heart defects among children born to women living near oil and gas operations in Colorado, with the risks increasing with the density of oil and gas activities within a 10-mile radius.

Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Jacob Marienthal
1385 Brown Cir  Boulder, CO  80305-6724
jmarienthal@gmail.com
Dear Commissioners,

My husband and I live in Erie in Boulder County and have seen the frightening rise of fracking sites to the east of us in Weld County. There appears to be a "gold rush" mentality associated with the extraction of gas throughout the country with very little regard for the safety and health of communities. Sadly Colorado is no exception. I'm sure you have seen first hand the frack sites directly abutting school, park and neighborhood properties with little or no setbacks. Air quality has significantly degraded from the Boulder foothills to well east of I-25. Have we become a "3rd world" country where the exploitation of resources and business interests trump the rights and health of people? Fortunately, with Colorado SB-181, local governments now have some ability to restrict fracking activities in our communities.

We urge you, as our Boulder County Commissioners, to use your newly won authority to enact a permanent fracking ban here in Boulder County and to develop the strongest possible regulations so that if a ban is overturned, these new regulations will provided reasonable protections unlike those currently in place. And given our predicament with Climate Change, the reduction in greenhouse gas would be a welcome move in the right direction.

In the interest of all Boulder County residents, neighboring communities and the planet please ban further Oil and Gas fracking.

With much appreciation,
Kelly Prendergast
Greetings,
I respectfully ask you to consider the strongest possible regulations for oil and gas extraction in Boulder County.
Fracking is a heavy industrial and polluting activity that has no place in the vicinity of people and open space. My wife and I have already compromised immune systems. It is unclear how we could protect ourselves against the onslaught of poisonous chemicals released through fracking operations. Please consider 350 Colorado’s strong recommendations when implementing new rules. Ban fracking on and near open space and cities and other inhabited land. Respectfully
Zoltan Toth

5579 Mesa Top Ct.
Boulder, CO 80301
zoltan.j2.toth@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

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Adam Pastula
8130 Kincross Dr  Boulder, CO 80301-4227
ajmail2011@gmail.com
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Sincerely,

Mark Glenn
2800 17th St  Boulder, CO 80304-3531
markpglenn@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

L Biernacki
4616 Talbot Dr  Boulder, CO 80303-2620
loriliai.biernacki@colorado.edu
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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

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Harvey Wellman
3400 Longwood Ave  Boulder, CO 80305-7206
dhwellman2@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Rick Rodriguez
4670 Macky Way  Boulder, CO 80305-6744
rrodriguez13@centurylink.net
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

NOW more than ever it is the time to stand up for health and well being; we cannot ignore the reality that all life is connected and that what we do to one is done to all; STAND UP FOR HEALTH ~ SAY NO TO BIG BUSINESS ~ see this act as the most ethical and moral commitment you can make to life.

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” nonattainment status for ozone, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County, and the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Sage Hamilton
1545 Upland Ave  Boulder, CO 80304-0828
sagewaye@q.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Chris Hoffman
1280 Fairfield Dr  Boulder, CO 80305-6438
hoopandtree@aol.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Amber Byers
1802 Centaur Cir  Lafayette, CO 80026-1437
amberbyers08@yahoo.com
We must walk by many wells of varying ages EVERY time we walk near our home. Every owner and operator should be required to cap them before a permit for new wells is considered!! At the very least.

I worked in research within the medical field, as well as having an active therapy practice. I know that a large body of academic literature has characterized serious effects on human health and life expectancy from air pollution, including a recent study that identified air pollution as a contributor to 8.8 million deaths annually, identifying it as “one of the main global health risks.” Additionally, exposure to air pollution has been linked to higher rates of mortality from viral infectious diseases. In light of this evidence, and the serious threats posed by fracking to the stability of our climate, the only responsible course of action is for Boulder County to ban fracking and impose the most stringent regulations possible on oil and gas extraction. Yet, every day when I walk in our open spaces and even right near my home... I am subjected to these known health and safety risks. STOP THIS!! At least put the health and safety of all of us who live here as the first priority!!

We are a smart, inventive people. Let’s make protecting our health a priority and implement more and safer renewables. My father was a petroleum engineer. I know how this works! And I value stringent regs, safe closure, and phasing out of this dangerous, polluting enterprise. I have lost many friends, even my own parents to the effects of rampant environmental pollution (in the name of profit). Pwople must come first!!

Thank you for allowing our comments,
Tommie Clendening
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” nonattainment status for ozone, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County, and the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Margi Ness
2030 Floral Dr Boulder, CO 80304-2738
marginess@me.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Rob Carter
2855 Whitetail Cir Lafayette, CO 80026-7001
callcarter@comcast.net
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

With over 1,200 scientific, medical and media findings, the harmful effects of fracking are well documented, including increased risks of asthma, birth defects, and cancer.

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county. I have two young children, and my in laws recently moved to the area as well. The interim minister at our church (UU Church of Boulder) has recently rejected his offer to stay an additional year because air quality is affecting his health, largely predicted to be due to O&G operations.

More detailed and important information re: specific regulation requests has been brought to my attention:

While the diligent effort by Boulder County staff to update Article 12 in response to the expanded powers for local control granted by SB 19-181 is appreciated, concerns remain that the draft regulations released on March 6th do not adequately protect public health and the environment.

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The ability to deny permits: Oil and gas operations must be required to avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources, and the county must have the affirmative right to deny any application for a permit that cannot assure avoidance of any adverse impact. Section 12-900 states that “A proposal meets the standards if it will, with respect to each subject area below, either avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife resources or, through imposition of conditions of approval, sufficiently minimize or mitigate unavoidable impacts.” It is imperative that the county deny any permit that threatens public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources.

Implement as mandatory all of the discretionary measures that are listed in Section 12-1000: These include restrictions on venting and flaring of natural gas, restrictions on the use of storage tanks for produced water and waste products, and requirements for ongoing water quality monitoring. Article 12 should explicitly prohibit venting and flaring, and require “tankless” operations, which reduce air emissions.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,
Jennifer Dearth
4191 Westcliffe Ct  Boulder, CO 80301-1758
niferrr@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” nonattainment status for ozone, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County, and the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Ashley Barnes
1388 Lambert Cir  Lafayette, CO 80026-3120
ab barnes.dvm@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” nonattainment status for ozone, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County, and the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations.

While the diligent effort by Boulder County staff to update Article 12 in response to the expanded powers for local control granted by SB 19-181 is appreciated, concerns remain that the draft regulations released on March 6th do not adequately protect public health and the environment.

I recommend that the County revise Article 12 to implement the following elements:

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Brian Klocke
744 Marine St Boulder, CO 80302-5948
bklocke@gmail.com
Dear Commissioners and Staff of Boulder County,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about the proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, and the climate. A large body of academic literature has characterized serious effects on human health and life expectancy from air pollution, including a recent study that identified air pollution as a contributor to 8.8 million deaths annually, identifying it as “one of the main global health risks.” Additionally, exposure to air pollution has been linked to higher rates of mortality from viral infectious diseases. In light of this evidence, the current coronavirus pandemic, and the serious threats posed by fracking to the stability of our climate, the only responsible course of action is for Boulder County to ban fracking and impose the most stringent regulations possible on oil and gas extraction.

While I appreciate the diligent effort by Boulder County staff to update Article 12 in response to the expanded powers for local control granted by SB 19-181, I remain concerned that the draft regulations released on March 6th do not adequately protect public health and the environment. At a high level, the County should revise Article 12 to incorporate the following elements:

- The ability to deny permits: Oil and gas operations must be required to avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources, and the county must have the affirmative right to deny any application for a permit that cannot assure avoidance of any adverse impact. Section 12-900 states that “A proposal meets the standards if it will, with respect to each subject area below, either avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife resources or, through imposition of conditions of approval, sufficiently minimize or mitigate unavoidable impacts.” It is imperative that the county deny any permit that threatens public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources.

- Implement as mandatory all of the discretionary measures that are listed in Section 12-1000: These include restrictions on venting and flaring of natural gas, restrictions on the use of storage tanks for produced water and waste products, and requirements for ongoing water quality monitoring. Article 12 should explicitly prohibit venting and flaring, and require “tankless” operations, which reduce air emissions.

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Please see additional comments regarding recommendations for revisions to Article 12 in the following pages, and attached in pdf form. I am happy to provide copies of the scientific papers that I have cited in these comments, if that would be helpful. Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,
Detailed Comments

Permitting Process

- Implement as mandatory all of the discretionary conditions listed in Section 12-1000, including:
  - Prohibition of venting or flaring of natural gas
  - Requirement for ongoing water quality monitoring
  - Continuous monitoring of leaks
  - Requirement for closed loop “pitless” drilling systems, to facilitate re-use of produced water.
- The ability to deny permits: Section 12-900 states that “A proposal meets the standards if it will, with respect to each subject area below, either avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife resources or, through imposition of conditions of approval, sufficiently minimize or mitigate unavoidable impacts.” Oil and gas operations must be required to avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources.
- Capping of old wells as a condition for new permits: If an operator applying for a new permit for oil and gas operations in Boulder County has existing “legacy” wells in the County, the operator should be required to cap them before a permit for new wells is considered.
- An operator should be required to obtain county approval before seeking surface-use agreements with landowners.

Climate and Air Quality

- Prohibit flaring or venting of natural gas: A recent study[3] published in Nature concluded that estimates of anthropogenic methane emissions, to which oil and gas operations are a prime contributor, are likely 20-40% higher than previously thought.
- Prohibit permitting while the Front Range remains in non-attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) standards for ozone: Research[4] has demonstrated that Boulder County’s air quality is adversely affected by oil and gas operations in Weld County, and that oil and gas operations are a significant contributor to excessive levels of ozone[5] on the Front Range.
- Require that all electrical power provided to oil and gas operations be supplied by renewables, on an annual basis (i.e., net zero energy for electricity) and require that all on-site equipment be electrically-powered.
- The County should consider cumulative effects of emissions from any existing oil and gas activities of the operator in Boulder County.
- “Tankless” operations, which reduce air emissions, especially of volatile organic compounds
(VOCs)\textsuperscript{6}, should be required in all circumstances. Section 12-1000 D. 1. J. states a requirement (to be imposed at the county’s discretion, as currently written) for “hydrocarbon control of 98% or better for crude oil, condensate, and produced water tanks.” Section 12-1000 E. 1. (also to be imposed at the county’s discretion) states a requirement for “use of pipelines to transport all gas and fluid materials, including oil, natural gas, fresh water, produced water, and waste products, to and from the oil and gas facilities.”

**Water Use and Quality**
- Sec. 12-800 D.6.a. iv. requires “plans for recycling or reuse of all water used or produced by the oil and gas operations.” Implementation of these plans should be mandatory.
- Measures to address water quality impacts identified in the study required by Sec. 12-800 D.7.c. “Modeling of Impacts” should be mandatory.
- There should be no oil and gas development in floodplains.
- Post-completion water testing is required for “all water sources and water wells within \(\frac{1}{2}\) mile of the parcel(s) on which the oil and gas facilities are proposed to be located and of either side of the full length of all proposed wellbores” (Sec. 12-1000 H.1.) and baseline water testing is required “for all domestic water wells and water sources located within \(\frac{1}{2}\) mile of the parcel or parcels on which the oil and gas facilities are proposed to be located and the projected track of each borehole (Sec. 12-800 D.7.)” These radii should be extended to at least one mile, and determined in consultation with water quality experts.
- Sec. 12-1000 (F) refers to “Conditions necessary to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the impacts of the proposed water use.” This section should include concrete and specific measures that have been recommended by water quality experts, in order to strengthen the county’s position in imposing these requirements on oil and gas operators.

**Financial Assurances, Fines, and Liability**
- The County should reserve the right to revoke a permit for oil and gas operations based on the operator’s failure to abide by the conditions of the permit. (Section 12-1300 E.5. states that, “As a result of either (i) emergency conditions, or (ii) three or more fines imposed for serious violations within six (6) months, the Director may issue a written order to the Applicant (or the Applicant’s owner, Operator, or agent) suspending the Special Review Approval. Upon receipt, the Applicant must cease all activities and operations immediately until the violation is remedied.” However, certain actions by an operator should result in the permit revocation of a permit.)
- Increase the maximum level of fines that the County can impose for violation of the regulations: Section 12-1400 C. identifies a range of possible fines from $300 to $15,000, which is far too low to address the serious effects on public health and the environment which could result from a violation of the permit conditions. Additionally, the County should consider the cumulative effects of all violations by an operator in Boulder County, not limited to a particular site, in assessing the magnitude of the fines to be imposed.
- Increase the required amount of financial assurances and extend all conditions (from assurances to liability) to all affiliated entities and subcontractors. The extension of requirements for financial assurances and liability to affiliates and sub-contractors is particularly important in the light of current market conditions and the precarious financial
state of many fracking companies operating in Colorado. Insurance requirements should be implemented on a per well basis. Studies have found that the cost of soil remediation alone for oilfield sites in Colorado ranges from $13,000 to $73,000, while intensive remediation of groundwater pollution can cost more than $1 million[7].

Public Health
- Setbacks: Numerous studies have linked fracking to harm to human health, including an increased risk of congenital heart defects among children born to women living near oil and gas operations in Colorado[8], with the risks increasing with the density of oil and gas activities within a 10-mile radius[9]; and reduced cognitive performance has been identified in infants born to mothers living within 8,500 ft. of a fracking well[10]. Article 12 should be revised to require a setback of oil and gas operations from any structure intended for human occupancy and water sources.

Land Management
- Oil and gas operations should be prohibited on open space. Boulder County residents pay over $4 million annually in property taxes alone to support acquisitions of open space, and the county’s open space lands are a precious home for wildlife, as well as a destination for outdoor recreation.
- The operator should be required to fully restore the land on which an oil and gas operation is located to its prior state, such that it could continue to be used for its original purposes, such as agriculture or recreation (Sec 12-500 G).

Public Notice
- The notification requirements (in Sec. 12-600 H.1.) for nearby landowners after an application for a permit is deemed complete by the County should extend to all residents of the County, through publication in a newspaper in general circulation, and on a county website.
- Follow-up and ongoing water testing results should be recorded such that they would be available to future owners of the property and/or future users of the water source in question, and test results reporting on flowback and produced water should also be made available to the public. (Sec 12-1000 H.1. and H.6).
- All reports from air quality monitoring of oil and gas operations should be available to the public and evidence of leaks and/or spills should also be reported to the public. (Sec. 12-1000 D.1.B.v.)

Seismic Testing
- Sec. 12-700 D.: The definition of a “testing area” for seismic testing should be clearly defined in terms of its extents.


Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Sara Hersh
PO Box 35 Nederland, CO 80466-0035
sara.hersh99@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” nonattainment status for ozone, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County, and the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Brenda von star
1057 Delta Dr Lafayette, CO 80026-3538
vonstar@qadas.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

As a resident of Boulder County, I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County, and the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations. The implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate are too large!

Exposure to air pollution has been linked to higher rates of mortality from viral infectious diseases (Cui, Y., et al. “Air pollution and case fatality of SARS in the People's Republic of China: an ecologic study”, 2003, https://ehjournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1476-069X-2-15). With the Co-Vid 19 viral infection spreading rapidly throughout the county and nation it is imperative that we do all we can to stem this spread, and that of all future viral diseases that will spread through cultures and countries.

In addition, the proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” nonattainment status for ozone, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County, and the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Lynne Sullivan
1424 S Sherman St Longmont, CO 80501-6522
Yankeelynne@yahoo.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” nonattainment status for ozone, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County, and the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Marley Frazer
3102 Eastwood Ct  Boulder, CO 80304-2956
hollyfpolitics@protonmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” nonattainment status for ozone, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County, and the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Hazel McCoy
1040 Gay St Longmont, CO 80501-4313
lezahwolfe@gmail.com
https://truthout.org/articles/could-covid-19-spell-the-end-of-the-fracking-industry-as-we-know-it/?eType=EmailBlastContent&eId=0ada7413-99a1-49c1-8914-7a9482c3c097

Thank you from your STAKE HOLDER i.e. property owner in Boulder County, Kristin Dura
Dear Boulder County Commissioners, Planning Commission members and staff,

Attached are my comments on the draft Article 12 regulations. Sorry for the wordiness and any lack of clarity. While long, this isn't as long as it seems, with titles for every section referenced and lots of white space that I hope increases readability. Some comments are substantive, some a result of proof-reading.

Thank you for the opportunity!

Tricia Olson
7446 Park Pl
Boulder, CO 80301
olynmawr@msn.com
March 31, 2020

Via Electronic Mail:

Dear Boulder County Commissioners and Boulder County staff,

I hope this finds all of you well!

Thank you for the extension of the oil and gas moratorium until July 31st. With the incredible impact of COVID-19, leading to closed offices, the cancellation of public hearings, and the pause in COGCC rulemaking, please consider extending the moratorium further. As indicated in the summary of the draft proposal for changes to Article 12 of the Land Use Code, these regulations are “lengthy, technical, and complex,” and yet for the sake of our public health, safety, and welfare, environment and wildlife, the County has to get it right.

I am, of course, disappointed that Boulder County has chosen not to enact a ban. After all, not only is there no evidence that unconventional oil and gas development can be done without threatening human health and environment, but peer-reviewed evidence to the contrary is accumulating.

With that said, the staff had a very difficult task, and it is clear that an incredible amount of work has been done in a fairly short period. I truly appreciate many of the changes that appear in the draft but, of course, have comments where I think changes should still be made.

Except for the first two, my comments and suggested edits are ordered as they appear in the March 2020 draft proposal. I’ve attempted to be consistent across the same topic in different parts of Article 12, but there may be instances where a comment might address a topic in the wrong section (e.g. addressed under standards when it belongs under conditions). I apologize also if I’ve made a suggestion that has been accomplished in a different part of the regulations.

Comments and Suggested Edits on Specific Parts of Article 12 – Special Review for Oil and Gas Operations

1. 12-900 Special Review Standards, Page 17, Second Paragraph, last two sentences.
   - There are many parts of the draft that are clear concerning the ability of the Board to approve or deny a proposal, but one sentence in the second paragraph of 12-900 seems to confuse the issue and unnecessarily limit

1 [https://www.ehn.org/fracking-harms-health-new-report--2638917368.html?rebelltitem=1#rebelltitem1](https://www.ehn.org/fracking-harms-health-new-report--2638917368.html?rebelltitem=1#rebelltitem1)
the County’s ability to protect public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife:

“…A proposal meets the standards if it will, with respect to each subject area below, either avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife resources or, through imposition of conditions of approval, sufficiently minimize or mitigate unavoidable impacts…”

First, the word, “unavoidable,” simply does not belong. All impacts from oil and gas operations are avoidable in one way or another, whether through denial or through conditions. If real harm to the public health and safety is “unavoidable,” then permits should be denied. This single word introduces consideration of costs to industry and technical feasibility when SB 19-181 does not require it.

Second, the phrase, “sufficiently minimize or mitigate” implies that some level of harm is acceptable. To “minimize” is not to eliminate and “mitigate means to make less severe, serious or painful. What test will there be for the level of harm? Together with “unavoidable,” the implication is that the standards don’t quite have to be met, that public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife doesn’t quite have to be protected. Either a regulation will protect or it won’t. The last part of the sentence, including and after the word “or,” should be stricken.

The last sentence of this paragraph,

“…In no case will the Board approve oil and gas facilities or operations with impacts that will endanger public health, safety, and welfare, the environment or wildlife.”

may also set a higher bar legally than the County means to set, depending on how the word “endanger” is interpreted. Will it be interpreted in terms of being at risk for harm, “peril” (immediate risk of death), or “reckless or wanton conduct that wrongfully creates a substantial risk of death or serious injury to others.” Certainly, unconventional oil and gas development, especially a large facility, threatens human health, safety, and the environment, and the concerns can be serious; however, some of the serious concerns can take time to manifest or may be something we have been tolerating for too long (e.g. ozone exceedances!), and as such, seem less than “perilous.” These impacts include air pollution and respiratory problems, water pollution, contamination of the land, cancer developed because of exposure to chemicals like benzene, a low birthweight baby, etc.

I suggest substituting something like “harm” for the word “endanger.”

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2. Throughout the draft

Throughout the draft, the word, “minimize,” and the phrase, “sufficiently avoid, minimize or mitigate,” appear. Please see my comments about these words in #1 above.

In every case, especially in the Standards, the phrase “will avoid” would be better. As a good example, see 1200-800(D)(12) requiring a flood plan “…that will avoid flood impacts…” Avoid means “to keep away from; keep clear of; shun; to prevent from happening.” Avoidance is enough.

3. 12-100 Purpose, A.

- C.R.S. 34-60-102 says,

“It is declared to be in the public interest to … regulate development and production of the natural resources of oil and gas in the state of Colorado in a manner that protects public health, safety, and welfare, including protection of the environment and wildlife resources.”

That statute does not say, “in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife.” The statute, instead, indicates that it is in the public interest to “regulate … in a manner that protects …” The County is also empowered to set stronger regulations than the state.

In contrast, the first sentence in this first section uses the word “minimize,” indicating that a certain level of harm will be allowed, that public health, safety, and welfare, the environment, and wildlife will not necessarily be protected from adverse impacts.

“The County’s objective is to (1) avoid and minimize adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment, and wildlife resources…”

The word, “avoid,” without “minimize adverse” is good enough, and even better, I suggest that the County’s first objective should use language closer to the C.R.S. 34-60-102:

“The County’s objective is to (1) protect public health, safety, and welfare, including protection of the environment and wildlife resources; and (2) regulate …”

- Another phrase in the paragraph that I suggest removing is “in a reasonable manner” as in

“… regulate the surface impacts of oil and gas operations in a reasonable manner to address matters including …”

At first blush, this implies being rational and appropriate, but it also means ordinary, modest,³ and “one reasonable in the light of business

³ https://dictionary.reverso.net/english-definition/in+a+reasonable+manner
factors and the judgment of a business man.”\textsuperscript{4} Ordinary and modest are not necessarily protective, and business factors should not override public health, safety, and welfare, the environment, and wildlife.

- The last sentence of this section ends with “providing for the planned and orderly use of land and protection of the environment in a manner consistent with constitutional rights.” That sentence seems innocuous, because of course, Boulder County will observe the constitution. However, combined with the first sentence as it is where harms to public health can be minimized (vs. avoided), it can also be read to prioritize property rights over public health. I suggest leaving out “in a manner consistent with constitutional rights” as unnecessary.

4. 12-100 Purpose, B.

In the 8\textsuperscript{th} line, I suggesting changing “should include” to “shall include.”

5. 12-300 Effective Date and Survival, B.

At the end of the first sentence, I suggest adding in the possibility that Approval may be revoked and adding the language in A, “provisions of this Article,” instead of just “conditions of Approval.” The word “conditions” could be interpreted to mean only section 12-1000, Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals. All of the standards, some quite specific (e.g. 12-900(L) Noise and 12-900(M) Odor) must apply. Also see my comments for 12-1300(E)(5).

   “All provisions of this Article and conditions of approval for an oil and gas facility or oil and gas operation under this Article will survive until the Director provides notice of satisfactory completion of final reclamation, or Approval is revoked. All provisions of this Article and conditions of approval will survive a change of ownership and apply to the Applicant’s Successor, including the requirement of Operator Registration, and Financial Assurances.”

6. 12-400, New Operator Registration and Renewal, B. Submission and Renewal

You have likely already fixed the following typo:

   An Operator’s All operators must submit the following…”


\textsuperscript{4} https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary/reasonable-manner
Oil and gas company relationships can be complex. For example, 8North is a wholly owned subsidiary of Extraction Oil and Gas. I suggest including requirements for parent or child entities as well as the Applicant.

8. 12-400, New Operator Registration and Renewal, B. Submission and Renewal, 3. Noncompliance with Previous Requirements

   See above. I suggest including requirements for parent or child entities as well as the Applicant. Forming a new entity to evade responsibility for previous noncompliance should not be acceptable.

9. 12-500, Pre-Existing Facilities, A. Application to Pre-Existing Facilities

   This section indicates that a substantial modification of a pre-existing facility is subject to Special Review. I assume that would mean then imposing all of Article 12’s submittal requirements, standards and conditions, including the ability to deny the modification if it was deemed a threat to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment, and wildlife. That isn’t crystal clear to me, however, as some of the language in the regulations speaks only about the “proposed oil and gas facility or operation,” and does not automatically include substantial modifications (see 12-900, 12-1000, and 12-1200).

10. 12-500, Pre-Existing Facilities, C. Inspections, 1. Right of County to Inspect

   I believe you meant 12-1300 Inspections; Enforcement, rather than 12-1400, which is Fines and Penalties.

   “The County may inspect the items listed in this Section 12-500 at pre-existing oil and gas facilities under 12-1400.”

11. 12-500, Pre-Existing Facilities, C. Inspections, 2. Operator Inspections

   The list of items to be inspected seems quite limited, especially when you consider that lack of or faulty maintenance has been implicated in some accidents. Visual inspections every 30 days may also not be adequate.

   There are requirements for noise and odor. Will the county be monitoring noise and odor or dependent upon reports?

   Self-inspection may not be adequate, particularly for operators that have a history of violations.

12. 12-500, Pre-Existing Facilities, C. Inspections, 4. Leaks, Spill, Releases

   Leaks, spills and releases can be emergencies. Although these proposed regulations address spills outside of the containment area that leave the facility in (F)(5), I suggest adding similar wording to that which you use in 12-1000(J)(2), keeping the four hours after discovery requirement that you have in 12-500(F)(5).
“When leaks, spills, or releases are discovered by County or Operator inspection, the enforcement mechanisms and penalty provisions in 12-1300 and 12-1400 will apply. Spills, leaks and releases of any substance other than fresh water must be reported to the County immediately upon discovery and no later than 4 hours thereafter. If the County determines the spill or leak is reportable to any agency when the Operator disagrees, the County may make such report.

13.12-500, Pre-Existing Facilities, D. Noise

“May” should be “must.”

“Oil and gas facilities must not create noise exceeding 55 dbA from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. and 50 dbA from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m.”

14.12-500, Pre-Existing Facilities, E. Odor

“May” should be “must.”

“Oil and gas facilities must not emit odor higher than 7 ou/m3 as measured at the property line of any adjacent parcels.”


This paragraph refers to “new oil and gas facilities” and a “ready-for-service date.” This whole section, however, applies to pre-existing facilities.


(F)(3) refers to emergency response routes and 2 evacuation routes, while (F)(6) asks for information regarding evacuation route and health care facilities anticipated. Duplication?


The operator is allowed to determine the threshold level of the declaration of an emergency. Shouldn’t the County or an independent consultant determine or be able to override levels that aren’t protective enough?

18.12-500, Pre-Existing Facilities, J. Fines

The enforcement mechanisms don’t mean much if there is only the possibility they will apply, and obligations in this section are not onerous at all. “May” should be replaced by “will.”

“If operators violate the obligations in this section, the enforcement mechanisms in 12-1300 and 12-1400 will be applied.”
19.12-600 Special Review Standards, Title

In the summary’s Annotated Table of Contents, this section in the draft is called “Application Process,” with 12-900 called Special Review Standards. If you haven’t already, you will want to fix the title to reflect the application process.

20.12-600 Special Review Standards/Application Process, A. Special Review Required.

The following sentence is slightly problematic to me.

"Prior to the commencement of any oil and gas operations in the unincorporated County, an Applicant must submit a Special Review Application and the Board must approve the Application according to this Article."

Logically, the two “musts” don’t have the same meaning. Prior to commencement, an applicant must certainly submit an application. However, “... the Board must approve the Application according to this Article” seems to require approval despite the possibility of denials raised in other parts of the Article. One “must” is a requirement; the other “must” is a possibility, with this Article used as a basis. There are also other permits that may be required. Instead, I suggest something like:

“Prior to the commencement of any oil and gas operations in the unincorporated County, an Applicant must submit a Special Review Application and have received Board approval of the Application and all required permits according to the terms in this Article.”

21.12-600 Special Review Standards/Application Process, H. Notice

I appreciate that notice is planned to go to the physical addresses of all parcels within one mile where the parcel owner’s mailing address in the Assessor’s records is different from the physical address. However, because there is the potential to seriously impact their health, safety and welfare, notice should be broadened to include every resident, including renters. The county should have a list of all possible addresses within one mile.

22.12-600 Special Review Standards/Application Process, J. Applicant Neighborhood Meeting

Toward the end of the paragraph, there are two typos you have likely already found starting at the 8th sentence on page 7:

“…including, but not limited to, facility locations, issues that arise…”

and in the 10th line:

“... Article. The Applicant must provide a video recording of the meeting…”
23.12-600 Special Review Standards/Application Process, K. Referral Requirements and Agency Review

In (K)(2) the regulations specifically mention the ability of the Parks and Open Space Advisory Committee to recommend denial of the Application or modification of the density or location. Noting that the final decision is the Board’s to make, all the agencies mentioned in (K) should also be able to make such recommendations in their review and comment, along with any other comments they consider relevant.

24.12-600 Special Review Standards/Application Process, P. Notice of Planning Commission Hearing

This subsection refers to the people and entities entitled to notice under Section 12-1600(H)(4). I didn’t find that section. Perhaps the reference should be to 12-600(H)(1).

25.12-600 Special Review Standards/Application Process, R. Notice of Board of County Commissioners’ Hearing

This subsection refers to the people and entities entitled to notice under Section 12-1600(H)(a). I didn’t find that section. Did you mean 12-600(H)(1)? Perhaps this should refer to 12-600(H)(1).

You may also want to specify here and in (S) whether “property owner” means surface owners or mineral owners or both.

26.12-600 Special Review Standards/Application Process, S. Board of County Commissioners Hearing and Decision

In the sixth sentence from the bottom of the paragraph, you may want to add the word “to.”

“……the Board will make its determination to approve the Application with conditions necessary to to ensure compliance with this Article, or deny the Application…”

27.12-700 Geophysical Exploration for Oil and Gas, Title

The name of this section is slightly different than the name shown in the summary, “Permits for Geophysical Exploration.”

28.12-700 Geophysical Exploration for Oil and Gas, General

Please consider public hearings for geophysical exploration permits. Residents along the routes would be impacted.

29.12-700 Geophysical Exploration for Oil and Gas, B. Submittal Requirements for Application, 1. Map
I suggest the addition of geologic hazards to the map requirements.

30.12-700 Geophysical Exploration for Oil and Gas, C. Conditions, 2. Copies of Written Permission

I appreciate the concept of requiring “copies of written permission from every landowner from whom permission is required...” However, “from whom permission is required” does not seem to be defined anywhere. It could be each property within or near the testing area.

31.12-700 Geophysical Exploration for Oil and Gas, C. Conditions, 6. Employment of Independent Engineer

I appreciate that the engineer has to be approved by the County. That requirement is not always present in these proposed regulations for other independent consultants.

32.12-700 Geophysical Exploration for Oil and Gas, C. Conditions, 7. Utility Lines

This subsection allows an oil and gas company to remove or alter a utility line with only 3 days notice to the County. Three days does not seem to be enough time for the county to fully investigate additional permitting requirements. Would this actually allow notice on a Friday and utility line removal or modification on Monday without time for the County to respond?

Utility lines means “pipes, cables or other linear conveyance systems used to transport power, water, gas, oil, wastewater or similar items. Utility lines include outfalls and intakes.” I suggest that specific permission from the utility owner should be required first. There should be some instances where such removal or alteration should not happen at all.

33.12-700 Geophysical Exploration for Oil and Gas, C. Conditions, 8. Peak Particle Velocity

This section specifies that no structure will be subject to a peak particle velocity of .6”/sec., with residences and other specific locations having a lower peak particle velocity of .5”/sec. However, according to the “Transportation and Construction Vibration Guidance Manual” produced by the California Department of Transportation (see the table on p 143), .4-.6”/sec. produces

“Vibrations considered unpleasant by people subject to continuous vibrations and unacceptable to some people walking on bridges.”

5 https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary/utility-lines
Further,

“Vibrations considered unpleasant by people subject to continuous vibrations and unacceptable to some people walking on bridges.”

Boulder County already has expansive soils, which can cause cracks in foundations, and those same foundations and walls should not be subject to further damage from oil and gas exploration and testing.

You may also want to consider other land uses or conditions that would require a lower peak particle velocity. That should include bridges and structures under construction, along with proximity to wildlife habitat or livestock.

34.12-700 Geophysical Exploration for Oil and Gas, C. Conditions, 12. Vibroseis

This section addresses thumper trucks. These are not to be taken lightly. See, for example the Boulder Weekly’s report in 2013 and Channel 7’s story in 2019. Note that the work can take 4-6 weeks, and it may be difficult for homeowners to prove that damage was caused by vibroseis. A distance of 250 feet seems quite short and not protective of the welfare of Boulder County homes and schools, especially near densely populated areas.

35.12-700 Geophysical Exploration for Oil and Gas, D. Notice and Property Inspection, 1. a. Property and Water Well Baseline Conditions

I assume that “property owner” means a surface rights owner. Renters should, however, be included as they may have property that could become damaged (e.g. a business with sensitive equipment).

You may want to define “property owner” further and perhaps specify a distance.


Subcontractors are commonly used by the oil and gas industry. Does “Contractors” as used here include subcontractors? If not, then “subcontractors” should be added.

The minimum limits are one-size-fits-all. Please consider requiring higher minimum coverages for large operations or facilities.

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Again, the industry uses a lot of contractors and subcontractors and contractors are not “employees,” but sometimes the personnel injured in accidents are contractors or subcontractors, perhaps without coverage. This needs to be addressed.


The Applicant should, again, be liable for contractors and subcontractors.


The Applicant should, again, be liable for contractors and subcontractors. Operators need liability for the entire operation!

40.12-800 Application Submittal Requirements, B. Site and Area Information, 4. Existing Oil and Gas Facilities, a. Map of Wells and Operations Within 1 Mile

The current draft language asks for a map showing wells and operations within 1 mile of the proposed site. The County should use a somewhat larger distance. While it may be difficult to ascertain when a subsurface spills occurs, downhole communication between wells has occurred between wells as far as 1.8 miles apart. Older or inactive wells may pose an even greater risk for impacts, and there are many throughout Boulder County. They should be considered hazards.

The County may not be able to regulate downhole operations, but it should be able to use the information to deny an application, require plugging or re-plugging of abandoned wells by the operator, determine siting, and/or apply conditions and/or additional financial assurance for spills that might be caused by these “frack hits.”

41.12-800 Application Submittal Requirements, B. Site and Area Information, 4. Existing Oil and Gas Facilities, b. Map of Pipelines.

The map should include flowlines, particularly in cases where a pre-existing facility is applying for a modification.

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9 https://extras.denverpost.com/oil-gas-deaths/subcontractors.html
10 From 2013: https://www.eenews.net/stories/1059985587
42.12-800 Application Submittal Requirements, B. Site and Area Information, 12. Geologic Hazards

Although identified in the comprehensive plan, I suggest removing the imprecise word “high.” Even the “moderate” hazard areas have significant problems and should be identified on a map.

In addition, areas known to be contaminated should be included. For example, there is land surrounding Valmont Butte which is contaminated with “radioactive mine tailings tainted with heavy metals”. We may think no operator would ever apply to drill in a location like that, but the application to the COGCC to drill in Rocky Flats shows otherwise.

Earthquake faults should also be identified on the map(s). Note that Colorado experienced a 6.5 magnitude earthquake in 1882 (likely near Fort Collins) which damaged buildings in Boulder. “Fracking” also has been linked to earthquake causation.

43.12-800 Application Submittal Requirements, B. Site and Area Information, 16. Ozone Exceedance

All high quality, reputable measurements should be included. These stations may not always be CDPHE monitoring stations, but perhaps connected with the University or another scientifically recognized institution.

Ozone exceedance is not defined in the Definitions, but you likely mean an 8-hour average greater than 70 ppb. Note that the federal government could easily change the standard, and some governments use a stricter standard. I suggest that Boulder County set its own standard for ozone exceedance in 12-900. You could even use a one-hour average and/or EU or WHO guideline levels.

44.12-800 Application Submittal Requirements, C. Proposed Development Information, 2. Wellbore Risk Analysis

This section requests a copy of an evaluation conducted for or under the terms required by the COGCC. Note, however, that the COGCC rules are not finished.

45.12-800 Application Submittal Requirements, C. Proposed Development Information, 5. Pipeline Plan

Other factors should be identified regarding pipelines. These include distances from geologic hazards, earthquake faults, wildlife habitat, agricultural lands, and baseline conditions of the land. We have observed

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14 https://earthworks.org/issues/fracking_earthquakes/
conditions before and after a water pipeline was installed along Jay Road near our home. The land has never been the same; temporary ponds (we call them Jay Lakes) and slight flooding occur after rains where they never occurred before. We can assume that will be the case for all pipelines installed.

46.12-800 Application Submittal Requirements, D. Assessments and Studies; Outside Expert Plans

All consultants and studies should be approved, performed or hired by the County and, in any case, paid for by the Applicant. This requirement isn’t listed in any of the subsections of this section, except perhaps (D)(10) where History Colorado is mentioned specifically.

47.12-800 Application Submittal Requirements, D. Assessments and Studies; Outside Expert Plans, 6. Water Source and Use, a. Amount; Source; Uses, ii

“Source” assumes only one. There may be multiple sources of water, so you might want to change it to “source(s).”

48.12-800 Application Submittal Requirements, D. Assessments and Studies; Outside Expert Plans, 6. Water Source and Use, a. Amount; Source; Addition

You may want to add a requirement that water agreements, contingent upon approval of the Application, have already been reached.

49.12-800 Application Submittal Requirements, D. Assessments and Studies; Outside Expert Plans, 7. Water Quality and Stormwater Control, b. Testing of existing conditions

Regarding the assessment of existing water quality “on and adjacent to the parcel(s),” “on or adjacent” may not be good enough. Topography should be considered, especially for stormwater. It’s hard to forget September, 2013 and the flow of water everywhere.

You might even consider testing beyond the distance of ½ mile in (i). In (c), you are asking for modeling of impacts within two miles, and not only has there been well communication at a distance of 1.8 miles (see comment #40), but even the industry says there is an increase in contaminants at 1 kilometer (.6 miles). Note that southwest Pennsylvania’s Environmental Health Project recommends testing within 3 miles of an unconventional oil and gas development site.

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15 [https://www.environmentalhealthproject.org/health-issues/water](https://www.environmentalhealthproject.org/health-issues/water)

As with 12-500(F)(4), the operator is allowed to determine the threshold level of the declaration of an emergency. In conditions, shouldn’t the County or an independent consultant determine or be able to override these levels?

51.12-800 Application Submittal Requirements, D. Assessments and Studies; Outside Expert Plans, 9. Noise, b. Odor Plan

Shouldn’t the Odor Plan become 12-800(D)(10) with the other numbers adjusted accordingly?

52.12-900 Special Review Standards, Paragraph on page 17

Because substantial modifications to a pre-existing facility require Special Review, please add substantial modifications. Substantial modifications could, after all, be proposed for operations that preceded adoption of these updated regulations.

“The Board will determine whether the proposed oil and gas facility or operation or substantial modification, individually and in light of…”

Also see my comment #1 regarding this paragraph.

53.12-900 Special Review Standards, A. Air Quality

Please see my comment #2 regarding use of the phrase, “sufficiently avoid, minimize or mitigate.” It is especially important in this standard to use “will avoid impacts to air quality.” Not only is the County in serious nonattainment of EPA standards for ozone, but the Reservoir data indicates that those of us who don’t live in the mountains are breathing air that puts our health at risk. Ozone, even at relatively low doses, is known to have adverse health impacts, and there is no safe level of benzene exposure.

54.12-900 Special Review Standards, A. Air Quality, 1. Compliance with National Ambient Air Quality Standards

The phrase, “will not compromise the attainment,” used here would be acceptable perhaps if our ozone attainment weren’t already so compromised. I prefer the old language, “avoid causing degradation” and believe it better

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17 [https://www.epa.gov/ozone-pollution/health-effects-ozone-pollution](https://www.epa.gov/ozone-pollution/health-effects-ozone-pollution)
when considering our current nonattainment, cumulative impacts and use of the reports required in 12-800(B)(16) and 12-800(D)(1).

I am unclear whether the phrase, “as established by the US Environmental Protection Agency,” refers to the nonattainment area, the ozone standard, or both. As mentioned under 12-800(B)(16) Ozone Exceedance, the EPA can change its standards under different administrations, and their measurements will not address what we’re seeing at Boulder Reservoir. I would rather see Boulder County establish its own standard here or in the Definitions, whether that is an 8-hour average lower than 70 ppb or perhaps a one-hour average.

55.12-900 Special Review Standards, A. Air Quality

It is good to see that methane and particulates are addressed, along with conditions for BTEX chemicals under Water Quality and Odor. As these chemicals and nitrous oxides can become airborne, I suggest, however, that standards for these chemicals and nitrous oxides be included under both Air Quality and Water Quality.

56.12-900 Special Review Standards, B. Water Supply

As with 12-800(D)(6)(b), an assessment of water use impacts in the application, is this confined to Boulder County or, more broadly, all the downstream users and perhaps water compacts?

57.12-900 Special Review Standards, C. Agricultural Land

Agricultural land is a priority in Boulder County, and the risk of contamination is a threat to the productivity of the land, as well as to food crops and livestock. There should be a prohibition of new oil and gas development on agricultural land owned by the County. That land is a county “service and facility” as used in SB 19-181.

58.12-900 Special Review Standards, E. Emergency Prevention and Response

The phrase “sufficiently avoid, minimize, or mitigate” truly has no place when addressing serious emergencies like explosions, fires, pipeline leaks or ruptures, hydrogen sulfide or other toxic emissions, etc. These situations must simply be avoided, with very steep fines in the event they happen.

Operators must also have adequate personnel and equipment available to respond immediate to emergencies, so I suggest adding personnel and equipment to “adequate practices and procedures.”

Either here or in 12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, there should be a requirement that these types of emergencies, which essentially put public health and safety in
jeopardy, should be reported immediately to the appropriate agencies, including the County, with perhaps an emergency broadcast system for the public. This is beyond the SDS requirement in 12-800(D)(8)(j).


Although I understand that reclamation and revegetation will be part of the conditions of approval, please include reclamation and revegetation in the definition of “lifetime of the project.”

60.12-900 Special Review Standards, G. Floodplains and Floodways.

It’s good that operations will be prohibited in floodways, and I understand that 12-800(D)(11) requires an engineering plan to avoid impacts in a flood plain. However, the language in this standard,

“Above-ground oil and gas facilities must be located outside a floodplain unless there is no way to avoid the floodplain, no other sites can be reasonably used, or if reasonably necessary to avoid significant adverse impacts to public health, safety, welfare or the environment.”

reminds me of the “unavoidable impacts” language in the first paragraph of 12-900. It is problematic. As I said in comment #1, all impacts from oil and gas operations are avoidable in one way or another, whether through denial or through conditions. The word, “reasonably,” is also definitely in the eye of the beholder: reasonable in eyes of the oil and gas company in terms of costs and profit or reasonable to protect public health, safety, and welfare, the environment, and wildlife.

As the County’s own website says,

“Historical records confirm the destructive force of floodwaters throughout Boulder County. In addition to the 2013 flood, large, damaging flood events occurred in 1894 and 1969. Regular, smaller flood events have periodically affected county watersheds throughout time.”

With the reality of climate change, we are likely to have these events more often, and drilling in a floodplain is an avoidable disaster waiting to happen. The risks of spills and contamination are too great. It is absolutely reasonable to prohibit oil and gas operations in a floodplain, and permit denial should be included as a distinct possibility. At the very least, please distinguish between a 50-year floodplain and a 100-year floodplain.

61.12-900 Special Review Standards, H. Geologic Hazard Areas Other than Floodplains and Floodways

18 [https://www.bouldercounty.org/transportation/floodplain-mapping/frequently-asked-questions/]
This standard uses the same problematic “unless there is no way to avoid” language used under Floodplains and Floodways. Yet there are situations where permits should absolutely be denied (e.g. over an old coal mine, into a contaminated region). Permit denial should be included as a distinct possibility.

As in 12-800(B)(12), comment #42, I urge you to include areas known to be contaminated and consider earthquake faults.

62.12-900 Special Review Standards, K. Natural Resources

I understand that the regulations may not always convey the rigor and level of scrutiny that the County may intend to apply; however, I suggest an addition to the list of items in the Comprehensive Plan: Environmental Conservation Areas.

63.12-900 Special Review Standards, O. Recreational Activity.

Like recreational areas, our open space is a public facility, something mentioned specifically in C.R.S. 29-20-104. All recreation areas and open space would be destroyed by years of heavy truck traffic, industrial drilling, possible contamination with dramatically reduced use and value. The uses are incompatible and industrial development is not one of the allowable uses for open space. I suggest changing the name of this section to include open space.

64.12-900 Special Review Standards, P. Reclamation.

Soil can be degraded by erosion, salinization, compaction, acidification, and chemical pollution, all of which are likely at oil and gas development sites, especially involving large operations. Please include the return of soil quality as part of reclamation and a consideration in all bonding requirements.

65.12-900 Special Review Standards, Q. Safety

While it is good to see a safety standard, will there be OSHA requirements and specific safety conditions elsewhere in the regulations?


In considering surrounding land uses and separations, please consider all the impacts that accompany industrial oil and gas operations and facilities and everything nearby, including the obvious like occupied structures and water sources, but also things like utility lines, heavily trafficked roads, areas with lusher vegetation and even the loss of land to access roads. There is an increased risk of explosion of fires (e.g. the Windsor explosion on 12/22/1017), and it should be noted that one explosion of a gas well in
Texas blew a 750’ wide crater in the ground.\textsuperscript{19} A recent pipeline explosion in Kentucky killed one, injured 5, shot flames 300’ in the air, and caused burns to a woman 600’ from the explosion.\textsuperscript{20}


This is another area where it is particularly important to change “must sufficiently avoid minimize, or mitigate” to “must avoid.” There should be zero impacts to water quality, which is why operations should not actually be permitted near water sources.

Destruction or contamination of wetlands and drinking water sources should be cause to revoke approval.

68.12-900 Special Review Standards, X. Wildlife

Evaluation needs to include consideration of ECAs and areas used for wildlife migration (e.g. bird migration).

69.12-1000 Standards for Noise and Odor from Oil and Gas operations

This section appears in the summary’s Annotated Table of Contents, but does not occur as a separate section in the draft regulations.

70.12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals

This section is labeled as 12-1100 in the summary’s Annotated Table of Contents.

71.12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, First Paragraph

If the proposed oil and gas operations cannot be conducted in a manner that protects public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife, then the Board has an obligation to deny approval of the Application. The word “may” in the first sentence should be “will.”

Also, because substantial modifications to a pre-existing facility require Special Review, please add substantial modifications:


“After Special Review, the Board may will deny the Application if the proposed oil and gas operations or substantial modification cannot be conducted in a manner that protects public health, safety …”

72.12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, Suggested Addition

Maintenance of equipment is addressed in 12-1000(D) regarding Air Quality, in 12-1000(W) and (X) regarding roads and transportation, and under 12-1200(E) Following Approval. However, I suggest that there should be a standard or conditions for maintenance as well (although this might be complicated with 12-1200(E)). Equipment failure is a common cause of an increased spill rate, and other sources have mentioned valves and generators specifically. Please see my comments under 12-1000(J), Spills, Leaks, and Releases.

73.12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, A. Location, 1. Adjustments to location

In regulating the location, Boulder County intends to regulation siting. I’m cautious and still suggest specifying the intent and specifically using the word “siting” or “site” within this condition. C.R.S. 34-60-106(1)(f)(I)(A) says (underlining, bold mine),

“(f)(I) That no operations for the drilling of a well for oil and gas shall be commenced without first:

(A) Applying for a permit to drill, which must include proof either that: The operator has filed an application with the local government with jurisdiction to approve the siting of the proposed oil and gas location and the local government’s disposition of the application; or the local government with jurisdiction does not regulate the siting of oil and gas locations.”

74.12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, A. Location, 2. Sharing of infrastructure

This is an interesting concept, but will you have to change assurance and insurance requirements to match?

75.12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, C. Timing and Phasing, 2. Timeline for commencement and duration of phases

With this condition, a requirement could be made for the operator/Applicant to notice all nearby residents regarding the

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commencement and duration of each phase. This would be particularly important for phases like flowback.

76.12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, D. Air Quality

You may have changed this already, but note that there is a “1” without any corresponding “2.”

“1. To protect air quality and public health, emissions....”

77.12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, D. Air Quality, Suggested addition

I see that electrification is addressed under application submittal requirements and noise, but I suggest addressing it under conditions also. Please consider adding possible approval conditions for generators and electric, hybrid, plug-in hybrid or battery electric technologies in heavy-duty trucks for these operations. Hybrids are currently available for single-unit trucks, in the demonstration stage for the other technologies, and electric trucks are the future.

78.12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, D. Air Quality, Suggested addition, 1. a. Use of Most Protective Standards

It’s good to know that Boulder County will not rely solely on standards set by the EPA, CDPHE, COGCC, or CDC. We should always remember that oil and gas operations have sweeping exemptions in several federal acts: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; Safe Drinking Water Act; Clean Water Act; Clean Air Act; National Environmental Policy Act; and Toxic Release Inventory under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. Where feasible, we should try to remedy and eliminate those exemptions in the County’s regulations.

79.12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, D. Air Quality, Suggested addition, 1. b. Leak detection and repair program, ii. Camera and analyzers.

Some infra-red cameras focus on heat signatures, but of course, it is important to capture gas emissions. The description could specify optical gas imaging or FLIR to measure methane and VOCs.

80.12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, D. Air Quality, Suggested addition, 1. b. Leak detection and repair program, v. Reporting.

(iii) mentions the frequency of inspections, but this subsection doesn’t mention the frequency of reporting to the Director. It should.

81.12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, D. Air Quality, 1. f. Venting

I am glad you are addressing the issue of venting, as well as “reduced emission completion (would far prefer zero emissions!).”

However, I find the qualifying phrase, “except for safety,” to be a little too vague. “Except for safety” might even apply to situations where there is insufficient storage space for the natural gas produced. In those cases, if the product cannot be stored and “conserved,” then the operation should cease until it can be.

Considering that you are requiring maintenance and repair approval in Section 12-1200(E), I suggest that you change “except for safety:

“Venting prohibited during all phases except for safety unless approved by the Director or required in situations where there is an immediate threat to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment, and wildlife.”

In addition, perhaps in (h), you may want to require the latest zero-emissions technology.

82.12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, D. Air Quality, Suggested addition, 1. h. Regarding equipment and efficiency.

- You likely meant to have a period after the word “better” in the second line.

  “… complies with a design destruction efficiency of 98% or better. Proof that any flare, auto ignition …”

- I suggest the need to include generators and fracturing pumps specifically in the list of equipment, with the county specifying that the equipment known to produce the lowest level of emissions should be used, with a minimum efficiency of 98% or better. For example, Broomfield recently
had an issue with an operator using fracturing pumps that produce more emissions than can be achieved with different equipment.\(^{24}\)

- Please note that faulty valves are considered an issue with emissions. I’m not sure where you work that in, but valves should be mentioned and should be inspected for leaks regularly.\(^{25}\)
- Will the requirement for proof regarding equipment installation, calibration, operation, and maintenance include inspection and testing?

83.12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, E. Operations, 1. Pipelines

If you decide to require pipelines, note that pipelines and compressor stations that maintain pressure in the lines come with their own risks, including all the air pollutants we associate with oil and gas operations: accidents, explosions, significant leaks, and security. See my comments under 12-1000(Y).

84.12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, G. Waste

This condition requires routine testing for technically enhanced naturally occurring radioactive material, and radioactivity analyses are required in 12-1000(H)(6)(a) under water quality. I do not, however, see anything addressing what happens if high levels are found and hope this will be addressed in the County-approved waste management plan.

I suggest that the County-approved waste management plan include tracking the origin, destination, volumes, type, and method of removal.

85.12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, H. Water Quality and Stormwater Control, 1. Testing

Please see my comment #49 concerning section 12-800(7)(b). I suggesting testing even beyond ½ mile.

86.12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, H. Water Quality and Stormwater Control, 3. Produced Water

Since the definition of the land does not include water, I suggest adding water, something like:

No produced water or other wastewater may be sprayed or otherwise dispersed on any lands or waters within the County.

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\(^{25}\) Earthworks FLIR camera footage showing faulty valve in the Weld County portion of Erie, CO - [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CmW6PXWUGJM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CmW6PXWUGJM)
87.12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, H. Water Quality and Stormwater Control, 6. Flowback and Produced Water

The sampling conditions in this section look reasonable, and I hope further requirements will be reflected in the Waste Management Plan.

A shallow water table may be cause for concern and additional measures. One study in Weld County found, perhaps unsurprisingly, that the depth to groundwater was a predictor of the probability of contamination, with shallow water tables at highest risk. There should be special conditions for shallow water tables.

88.12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, I. Contamination Prevention, 1. Tests for abandoned wells

In the sentence,

“For each abandoned oil and gas well identified under 12-800(B)(4), follow-up soil gas survey and leak tests may be required every three (3) years after production has commenced,”

The phrase “after production has commenced” is somewhat ambiguous, because both existing oil and gas wells (listing per 12-800(B)(4)) and a new Application are being discussed. The wells in 12-800(B)(4) may even be pending, but not yet producing. I presume that “after production has commenced” is meant to refer to production at the operation in the current Application.

While these tests and surveys are conditions of approval, they are after the fact, and thus not really contamination prevention but instead contamination documentation.

89.12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, J. Spills, Leaks, and Releases, 2. Reporting

In this section, six hours is used for the maximum reporting time after a discovery of a spill, leak or release. In 12-500(F)(5) for pre-existing facilities, four hours is used for emergency reporting for spills outside the containment area that have the potential to leave the facility or threaten a water body or groundwater. I suggest using four hours here.

I suggest, also, that the cause of the spill or leak, impacts to ground water, and composition of the spill, leak or release should be reported to the Director as soon as determined.

90.12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, J. Spills, Leaks, and Releases, 3. Clean-up

I suggest that you reserve the right to be more stringent than current state and federal laws.

91.12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, J. Spills, Leaks, and Releases, Note regarding maintenance of equipment and spills, leaks and releases

Spills at oil and gas sites occur too often in Colorado, and maintenance of equipment is critical. According to the EPA (2015), the most common cause of spills was “equipment failure, specifically blowout preventer failure, corrosion, and failed valves.” Storage units (tanks, totes, and trailers) were also cited and could be added as conditions elsewhere, and I urge you to address these failures specifically somewhere in the regulations.

To demonstrate my point, I refer you to an article dated July 15, 2019 by Sharon Wilson of Earthworks, *Is That a Methane Leak or a Methane Tsunami?*. Using a FLIR GasFind 320 camera, Sharon visits oil and gas sites nationwide regularly, including sites in Colorado. She cites others, but here are a few instances of equipment issues she cites:

“Leaks can often be fixed reasonably easily, sometimes with a wrench. But typically the fixes are only temporary. A gas under pressure will find the pathway of least resistance. Most sites will have several leaks. I recently visited a model site that was used to demonstrate how cleanly oil and gas can operate, so the best they can do. I found two substantial leaks, and it was only a small site. The oil and gas system design is deeply flawed to encourage leaks …

… Tank venting is designed to occur only when pressure builds up in the tanks. Valves, sometimes called Enardo Valves, are designed to hold the hydrocarbon gases in until the pressure builds up. The valves wear out and fail, allowing endless venting if not replaced.”

29 http://www.texassharon.com/2019/07/15/is-that-a-methane-leak-or-a-methane-tsunami/?utm_campaign=shareaholic&utm_medium=facebook&utm_source=socialnetwork&fbclid=IwAR1LZ5XVn9jVI7USvIDMeTbw2LUAfKFEN9oZtgR4iBAoU30bq55iW9Y0
30 https://earthworks.org/publications/flir_gasfinder_320_infrared_camera
92.12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, K. Revegetation and Reclamation

As mentioned in comment #63 under 12-900(P), please include soil quality reclamation in the County’s requirements.

93.12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, L. Site Management, 1. Trash

A prohibition on the burning of trash makes total sense at an oil and gas operation, and I suggest you address trash removal too.

94.12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, L. Site Management, 5. On-Site Inspection

I suggest adding the word “all” in front of conditions of permits and approvals. All of the regulations should apply.

“Inspection, at Operator’s expense, to monitor adherence to all provisions of the Article and conditions of permits and approvals.”

95.12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, N. Soils

Looking for soil contamination is good, but there is more to soil than that. See my comment #63 for 12-900(P). Soil should be reclaimed to pre-operations level, especially in agricultural areas, which means assessing its quality and composition before the commencement of any new oil and gas activities.

96.12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, O. Compliance with Emergency Response Plan

“Will” in the following sentence implies a pre-ordained conclusion.

“After Special Review, the County will approve an Emergency Response Plan, adherence to which is an on-going condition of approval.”

I suggest:

“Following Special Review and Approval, adherence to an approved Emergency Response Plan is an ongoing condition of approval.”

Lack of adherence to the Emergency Response Plan should be cause to revoke Approval.

97.12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, O. Compliance with Emergency Response Plan
Please consider requiring warning systems, much like a tornado warning or a flood alert system. Because the average national evacuation zone for an oil and gas well blowout is .8 miles,\(^3\) I suggest applying this condition for wells within .8 miles of occupied buildings. Mention also other required equipment.

98.12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, R. Noise, 4. Electrification

Whether here under Noise or under Air Quality, electrification and the use of renewable energy sources could become a standard in 12-900 and conditions in this section, 12-1000. Please see my comment #76 for an addition to 12-1000(D) Air Quality. The costs to industry of containment, zero or extremely low emissions systems, electric trucks, and the current state of availability or technology are not primary;\(^3\) public health, safety, and welfare, environment and wildlife are primary. We should not lose sight of that.

99.12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, R. Noise, 7. Acoustically insulated housing covers

You show Tier IV and a question mark. As the County considers specific requirements like this, please leave room for stronger requirements, such as “Tier IV or better.”

100. 12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, S. Odor, 2. Odor Reduction Requirements, a. Drilling fluid

This subsection is missing “)” at the end of the last sentence.

Different drilling muds have different properties,\(^3\) including flashpoint and flammability, so I urge the County to make additional requirements as necessary based on these fluids and require operators to follow manufacturer recommendations, much as you have for equipment under Air Quality.

Based on Broomfield’s experience, where residents have experienced significant odor issues based on the drilling mud, and noting that technology is ever-changing, the County may also not want to be quite so specific in these regulations to insist on “minimum low odor Category III drilling fluid,”


\(^3\) While we don’t know what its impacts are and whether its claims are true, one company claims to have a process that produces zero greenhouse gases, and zero waste: https://petroteq.energy/?fbclid=IwAR3THIYxddMqshXOhf4mXT8TKF2AKnzHUnredO1w153gG6j9UOFRUC130

\(^3\) https://broomfieldconcerned.org/news-releases/extraction-changes-drilling-mud-after-cogcc-responds-to-complaints/
which looks similar to the wording used by both Larimer and Adams Counties. It isn’t that “minimum low odor Category III drilling fluid” shouldn’t be mentioned, but the County must reserve the right to require whatever is strictest.

101. 12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, S. Odor, 2. Odor Reduction Requirements, d. Filtration Systems, and g. Use of filtration systems

   Considering (S)(d), is (S)(g) necessary at all?

102. 12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, S. Odor, 2. Odor Reduction Requirements, Addition

   Please consider a requirement for sensors and continuous monitoring. Odors can indicate a health concern (e.g. hydrogen sulfide).

103. 12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, W. Traffic and Transportation

   I see frequency and timing for trucks in 12-800(D)(3) Application Submittal. As well as routes and maintenance, please consider limiting truck trips per day and make sure that roads are part of financial assurance calculations.

104. 12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, X. County Transportation Infrastructure

   The third point, “Measures to protect existing transportation infrastructure …,” is not formatted as item #3.

105. 12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, Y. Pipelines

   - Flowlines, gathering lines, and transmission lines are all specifically mentioned in the current Article 12. I assume they fall under “pipelines.”

   - In the current Article 12 Section 700(S), there are significant requirements for pipelines, including construction issues, records, inspection, monitoring, testing, maintenance and abandonment. SB 19-181 didn’t change the county’s ability to regulate pipelines, and I realize the draft regulations are more general in nature; still, it appears that a few items might be missing that you regulate now. This includes:

     o Girth welds and testing, including the number rejected and their disposition;
     o Copies of all monitoring results, integrity and pressure tests for the past 5 years;
o Reporting requirements about leaks; and
o Conditions such as prohibited use of pipe clamps, wooden plugs, and screw-in plugs in a permanent repair.

106. 12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, AA. Abandonment and Decommissioning, 2. Pipelines Abandoned in Place

I suggest adding the requirement that pipelines can only be abandoned in place at the discretion of the Director and only if required for the protection of public health, safety, and welfare, the environment, and wildlife.

107. 12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, AA. Abandonment and Decommissioning, 3. Reclamation of Lands Disturbed by Removal of Pipelines

As in previous conditions, I suggest that reclamation and revegetation must be to the County’s satisfaction.

108. 12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, BB. Representations of Record

In the phrase,
“... without limitation must encompass compliance with all approved mitigation plans,”

it would be better to indicate compliance with all provision of this article, conditions of Approval, and plans, not just “approved mitigation plans.”

“... and without limitation must encompass compliance with all provisions of this Article, conditions of Approval and all approved mitigation plans.”

109. 12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, EE. Financial Assurances, 2. Addition assurances

I suggesting changing “if” to “as” in this condition:

“Additional assurances may be required if-as circumstances during the lifetime of the oil and gas operation in the Application require.

110. 12-1100 Judicial Review

This section appears as 12-1200 in the summary Table of Contents.

111. 12-1200 Procedures Following Approval of a Special Review Application
The title in the summary Table of Contents differs from the title in the body of the regulations, “Post-Approval Requirements” vs. “Procedures Following Approval of a Special Review Application.” It is also shown in the summary as 12-1300.

112. 12-1200 Procedures Following Approval of a Special Review Application, B. Effect of the Approved Special Review

I suggest adding “by the Board” after “Special Review Application” in the first sentence.

113. 12-1200 Procedures Following Approval of a Special Review Application, D. Amendments and Modifications

For an operation that currently falls under 12-500 Pre-Existing Facilities, would a request for modification, determined by the Director to be a substantial modification, be required to conform to the new regulations? It should, but that isn’t entirely clear to me.

Also, I presume that any Special Review Application, depending on circumstances, can either be approved or denied, and that should be the case for modifications as well.

114. 12-1300 Inspections; Enforcement

This section appears as Enforcement and 12-1400 in the summary Table of Contents.

On the subject of inspections, self-inspection is never as good as independent inspections, at the Operator’s expense, of course.

115. 12-1300 Inspections; Enforcement, B. Violations

Regarding violations, this subsection refers to 12-1500 (current Definitions), when it probably meant to refer to 12-1400 (Fines and Penalties).

116. 12-1300 Inspections; Enforcement, E. Other Penalties, 5. Written Order Suspending the Approval and F. Other Enforcement Remedies

- In 12-1300(E)(5), the current draft says (underlining mine),
  “As a result of either (i) emergency conditions, or (ii) three or more fines imposed for serious violations within six (6) months, the Director may issue a written order to the Applicant (or the Applicant’s owner, Operator, or agent) suspending the Special Review Approval. Upon receipt, the Applicant must cease all activities and operations immediately until the violation is remedied... “

The County may, however, find itself dealing with situations where there is more than one violation at a time; egregious violations, an emergency...
situation that renders an operation or well a permanent safety risk; failure to remedy a violation, pay a fine, or follow a directive in a reasonable period of time. **There should be a provision to allow permanent revocation of an Approval.**

The language in 12-1300(F) does not appear to address the possibilities above as it focuses on permits or approvals, and I would suggest adding 6. Revocation of Approval to 12-1300(E).

- As a small point of clarification, when this section is operative, presumably the operation is ongoing. Is the original Applicant still referred to as an “Applicant?”
- “Applicant’s owner” appears to be problematic, given the definition of “owner” in section 12-1500. It might be sufficient to say “Operator or agent.”

117. 12-1300 Inspections; Enforcement, D. Other Penalties, Addition

The County should also have the ability to set penalties and/or assist residents and impacted home or other property owners. This could include damage from fire, medical bills from fires or accidents, damage to a water well, injured or lost livestock, etc.

118. 12-1400 Fines and Penalties

This section appears as 12-1500 in the summary Table of Contents.

119. 12-1400 Fines and Penalties, A. Fines for Violations.

There should be additional fines for major accidents, whether there is an identifiable “violation” or not.

120. 12-1400 Fines and Penalties, B. Process, 1. Identification of Violation, a. Contents, iii. State that the Operator will be subject to fines.

Fines should be imposed per day in violation, and the notice should indicate that. Please see my comments below under (C) Penalty Calculation as well as the draft wording in (B)(3)(a) which indicates measurement “... with respect to the first date of discovery of the violation or the date the violation first occurred and continues until the violation has been remedied...”

121. 12-1400 Fines and Penalties, C. Penalty Calculation

There is no indication in this section that a fine would be per day. However, as indicated above, I believe they should be assessed per day. Not only is there a greater incentive to remedy a violation, but a total of $3,000-
$15,000 would be ridiculously low for what could be a serious ongoing infraction.

Even per day, the fine limit is still too low and could lead to deliberate non-compliance if financially advantageous. $15,000 is a tiny fraction of a single well’s millions-of-dollars cost per well.

122. 12-1400 Fines and Penalties, D. Appeal Hearing Before the Board of Commissioners

In the 3rd sentence from the bottom of the paragraph, “a just” should probably be “adjust.”

123. 12-1500 Definitions

This section is shown as 12-1600 in the summary’s Table of Contents.

124. 12-1500 Definitions, Owner

In this draft, “owner” is defined as

“Person or entity who has the right to drill into and produce from a pool and to appropriate the oil or gas produced either for such owner or others, including owners of a well capable of producing oil, gas, or both.”

First, “owner” is used in the definition of “owner.” Second, this definition doesn’t address all the contexts where it can be used, contexts other than the right to drill or mineral ownership. It would be better and less mistake-prone to indicate the kind of ownership you mean, relying on the standard dictionary definition of “owner” with whatever is “owned,” e.g. mineral owner, property owner, lease owner, land owner, surface owner, water source owner, etc.

Examples to note in the regulations:
- Change of company ownership in 12-300(B)
- “Owners and lessees of the parcels” in 12-600(H)(b)
- “Such owners” in 12-600(H)(d)
- “Owners” referring to water well and water source owners in 12-800(7)(b)(i)
- “Applicant’s owner in 12-1300(E)(5)

Thank you for the opportunity to comment!

Sincerely,

Tricia Olson
7446 Park Pl
Boulder, CO 80301
olynmawr@msn.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” nonattainment status for ozone, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County, and the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations.

While the diligent effort by Boulder County staff to update Article 12 in response to the expanded powers for local control granted by SB 19-181 is appreciated, concerns remain that the draft regulations released on March 6th do not adequately protect public health and the environment.

I recommend that the County revise Article 12 to implement the following elements:

The ability to deny permits: Oil and gas operations must be required to avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources, and the county must have the affirmative right to deny any application for a permit that cannot assure avoidance of any adverse impact. Section 12-900 states that “A proposal meets the standards if it will, with respect to each subject area below, either avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife resources or, through imposition of conditions of approval, sufficiently minimize or mitigate unavoidable impacts.” It is imperative that the county deny any permit that threatens public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources.

Implement as mandatory all of the discretionary measures that are listed in Section 12-1000: These include restrictions on venting and flaring of natural gas, restrictions on the use of storage tanks for produced water and waste products, and requirements for ongoing water quality monitoring. Article 12 should explicitly prohibit venting and flaring, and require “tankless” operations, which reduce air emissions.

Mandatory minimum setbacks: Article 12 should be revised to require a setback of oil and gas operations from any structure intended for human occupancy, and from all water sources. Research has identified adverse effects on the cognitive performance of infants whose mothers lived within 8,500 feet of oil and gas wells, and an increased risk of congenital heart defects among children born to women living near oil and gas operations in Colorado, with the risks increasing with the density of oil and gas activities within a 10-mile radius.

Given the current stay-at-home policies, it is an opportunity to see what the sky looks like without the cars and planes polluting the air. Even though it is clearer than usual there is a layer of smog and brown air hugging the land, in every direction that I look. It is important to remember this when thinking about these regulations.

Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Marilyn Guy
3559 Nyland Way  Lafayette, CO 80026-8946
guy.marilyn@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” nonattainment status for ozone, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County, and the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations.

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Implement as mandatory all of the discretionary measures that are listed in Section 12-1000: These include restrictions on venting and flaring of natural gas, restrictions on the use of storage tanks for produced water and waste products, and requirements for ongoing water quality monitoring. Article 12 should explicitly prohibit venting and flaring, and require “tankless” operations, which reduce air emissions.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Irene Sedova
5625 Saint Vrain Rd Longmont, CO 80503-9061
isedova@gmail.com
Attn: Colorado Oil-Gas Conservation Commission. Please review the Energy Citizens Team from the American Petroleum Institute, API, regarding their contributions to our Colorado Communities and Elsewhere. We are All #INTHISTOGETHER. Thank you, Sue Pratt

-------- Forwarded message --------
From: The Energy Citizens Team <contact@api.quorum.us>
Date: Tue, Apr 21, 2020, 4:29 PM
Subject: Standing with our communities
To: Ms. Sue Pratt <ecobroker100@gmail.com>

Dear Sue,

The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on our communities and on our nation; however, we have been inspired by the ways in which this nation has risen to the occasion.

We’ve seen healthcare workers and first responders working around the clock to save lives; grocery store employees keeping the shelves stocked with food and other necessities; farmers tending to fields and livestock; and truck drivers and delivery drivers maintaining the supply chain, to name just a few.

We are proud to see the same courage and dedication exhibited by employees within the natural gas and oil industry. While they work tirelessly to produce the energy needed to maintain essential services across the country and around the world, employees at Exxon Mobil have also worked to produce and distribute 50,000 face shields to hospitals in New York and Atlanta. Meanwhile, Marathon Petroleum employees helped deploy over 500,000 pieces of Personal Protection Equipment (PPE), including N95 respirator masks and gloves, to 45 hospitals and health care organizations in 20 states.

BP reminds us that we are all #InThisTogether as it recognizes the selfless and heroic acts of several employees who are making a difference in their communities. This includes a senior project lead architect for BP’s Houston division who spends his nights and weekends as a volunteer firefighter while preparing to start EMS training.

These stories serve as a reminder that we truly are #InThisTogether and we will emerge from this pandemic stronger and more resilient.

Click here to stay up-to-date on what the industry is doing to support communities amid the pandemic.
We hope you and your family continue to be safe and healthy!

Thank you,

The Energy Citizens Team
Just don’t frack. It costs more to put it BACK in the ground like in Saudi. It’s a post COVID world. Snap out of it!

Pull on a down comforter and fire up your solar plus storage. Do public banking. Join the ‘20’s. Ask humanity what they actually want and do it!
Just don't frack. It costs more to put it BACK in the ground like in Saudi. It's a post COVID world. Snap out of it!

Pull on a down comforter and fire up your solar plus storage. Do public banking. Join the '20's. Ask humanity what they actually want and do it!
I agree with the talking points put together by 350colorado and Clean Energy Action (https://docs.google.com/document/d/1w8fQuJegpEY1_Psk8B8TLfLbYk1Rx3CcvoVF9rfcy8/edit?emci=73175bed-b76e-ea11-a94c-00155d03b1e8&emdi=8d8992cb-7a6f-ea11-a94c-00155d03b1e8&ceid=3586034#heading=h.p534ig1uareu). In particular, it seems that it may cost several million dollars to clean up the land and water around a well and a pad. Many companies use shell companies and subcontractors who go bankrupt leaving few assets to pay for clean-up. The bigger companies that contract for the work being done or that buy the product need to held responsible.

Share the Earth,
Jim Morris

60 S.33rd St., Boulder, CO 80305
phone 303-444-6430
hello boulder county commissioners,

as a concerned citizen of boulder, colorado, i request that you take into consideration and adopt the recommendations from 350 Boulder County, The Lookout Alliance, and their allies, as you consider new oil and gas regulations.

I find all of the suggestions they make to be reasonable and would like you to adopt those as you craft new regulations.

clearly, recent oil and gas development has impacted our air quality visibly. not to mention, the ability to breathe by those with health challenges. i feel strongly that in light of the availability of renewable options, oil and gas development should be tapering off, not increasing. it certainly should not be encroaching on areas where humans reside and where it will impact water quality.

i am certain that the taxes paid by boulder county residents, including myself, to purchase and maintain open space, do not wish for open space to house oil and gas operations.

please consider and adopt the more-appropriate suggestions made by 350 Boulder County, The Lookout Alliance and their allies.

thank you,
mary

mary a. pettigrew

mary@ampersand-design.com
303 494 1571 landline
303 641 0078 cell
Thank goodness we have the right to express our views on Fracking. In a nutshell,

the only responsible course of action is for Boulder County to ban fracking and impose the most stringent regulations possible on oil and gas extraction.

**Concerning the permitting process –**

- Implement as mandatory all of the discretionary conditions listed in Section 12-1000, including:
  - Prohibition of venting or flaring of natural gas
  - Requirement for ongoing water quality monitoring
  - Continuous monitoring of leaks

Thank You!
SteveRuby@earthlink.net
303-499-2692
Dear Boulder County Commissioners, Boulder County Planning Commission, Ms. Burke and Ms. Sanchez:

The City of Boulder’s oil and gas team would like to thank Boulder County for the opportunity to review and comment on Boulder County Land Use Docket #DC-19-0002 (updates to Article 12 “Special Review for Oil and Gas Operations”). Our questions, comments and feedback are attached as comments to a Word and pdf version of the actual draft regulations.

If you have any questions or would like clarification on these comments, please contact us.

Sincerely,

Bethany A. Collins
Real Estate Supervisor

City of Boulder
Open Space & Mountain Parks

C: # (720) 415-1543
collinsb@bouldercolorado.gov

2520 55th Street | Boulder, CO 80301
www.osmp.org
Updates to Article 12 of the Boulder County Land Use Code for Oil and Gas Operations
Docket # DC-19-0002

Summary of Proposed Changes in Staff Initial Draft
March 6, 2020

County staff’s proposed revisions to Article 12 of the Land Use Code, governing all oil and gas development and operations, are attached. They are provided without showing changes from the existing regulations because the changes proposed are significant enough that showing the changes in redline form makes the document difficult to read. (For comparison, the existing Article 12 can be viewed at: https://assets.bouldercounty.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/land-use-code-article-12.pdf.) The revisions are an initial draft, which is not complete in all respects and numerous areas are still under consideration.

The proposed changes address the new authorities given to or clarified for local governments by Senate Bill 19-181, signed into law in April 2019. In addition, the changes respond to comments and suggestions from outside experts, other local governments, state government experts, and members of the public. Finally, the proposed changes encompass advances in technology and the ongoing degradation of regional air quality.

Oil and gas development is a complicated area to regulate and has the potential for significant public health and environmental impacts. As a consequence, the proposed regulations are lengthy, technical, and complex. Moreover, it may not be clear from the regulations alone the level of scrutiny and rigor by County staff, the Planning Commission, and ultimately the Board of County Commissioners. This summary provides information about how the regulations will work in practice and highlights particularly important areas of new or enhanced oversight.

I. How a proposal gets reviewed, including the public process

- Operator Registration (Section 12-400)
  - Operators (whether of existing wells or proposed) must supply significant information to demonstrate their financial and technical capabilities, along with their history of complying with oil and gas regulations, which is renewed annually.
  - No applications for new operations will be accepted until registration is complete.

- Application materials submitted (Section 12-800)
  - Applications must contain thorough information about:
    - the physical and environmental baseline conditions at and near the sites, including air quality, ambient noise, and natural resources;
    - expert modeling of the impacts of the project; and
    - plans of operations.
  - Applicants will hire outside, independent experts approved by the County to conduct modeling and assessments.
  - These materials will be used by the County as part of its analysis of the project and its impacts.
• **Public Notice and Outreach by the Operator (Section 12-600)**
  o After filing a complete application, the operator will send direct notice to nearby property owners and post signs about the pending application.
  o The operator will hold a neighborhood meeting, open to the public, to provide information and take comments from the public.
  o The operator will report on the public meeting to the County.

• **County Review**
  o Based on the complete application materials and expert reports, any supplemental information required, and all information received from the public, County staff will begin an in-depth analysis of the application.
  o Section 12-900 lists the standards and criteria against which each application will be measured. No oil and gas facility or operation will be approved if it does not meet the standards.
  o The County may hire outside experts to analyze the application materials, at the operator’s expense.
  o Staff will send out requests for input (referrals) from numerous local and state agencies, surrounding property owners and residents, several County departments, and whatever other parties have necessary expertise or will be impacted. The referral responses form an important part of staff’s analysis.
  o The operator may be asked to supplement the application materials if needed to assist staff’s analysis.
  o After its thorough, rigorous analysis of the proposal and consideration of possible conditions to be imposed, staff will make a recommendation whether the application should be approved with stated conditions or denied. The recommendation depends on whether the proposed project, as conditioned, could meet the rigorous standards of Section 12-900.

• **Advisory Boards**
  o If the proposal is to be located on or near County-owned open space land, a public hearing before the Parks and Open Space Advisory Committee may be required.
  o For all applications for new oil and gas development, a public hearing before the Planning Commission will be required.

• **Opportunities for Public Input**
  o Starting with the required operator’s neighborhood meeting, Article 12 ensures numerous opportunities for public input.
  o After the application is received, the public can submit comments on the application at any time.
  o Public testimony will be taken at any hearing before the Parks and Open Space Advisory Committee and the hearing or hearings before the Planning Commission.
  o Public testimony will also be taken when the Board holds its hearing on the application.

• **Board of County Commissioners**
  o The Board has the final say on each application after a public hearing or hearings.
The Board takes into account the materials submitted by the operator, materials generated by staff during its analysis, staff’s recommendation, the advisory boards’ recommendations, and all public comment and testimony at public hearings.

The Board makes its decision based on whether the applicant has met its burden of demonstrating that proposed project meets the standards in Article 12.

Based on its application of the Article 12, the Board will either approve the application with conditions or deny it.

- **Discretion in Review**
  - Many commenters have requested specific setbacks for new oil and gas facilities from residences and a prohibition on oil and gas operations on County-owned open space. However, after careful consideration, staff is proposing regulations that provide discretion with which to analyze the proposed location of each specific oil and gas proposal based on unique, site-specific circumstances. The regulations require that this discretion is used to protect public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife, including people in their homes and open space lands.

II. **Highlights: New Provisions**

- **Regulation of Existing Facilities (Section 12-500).** The County will have broader inspection and enforcement authority over oil and gas facilities already in existence, including with respect to air emissions.

- **Regulation of Seismic Testing (Section 12-700).** Operators will need a permit before conducting seismic testing for oil and gas in the County.

- **Noise and Odor Regulation (Section 12-900).** S.B. 19-181 gave the County further authority to address noise and odor from oil and gas operations, so standards and requirements addressing impacts on surrounding properties have been added.

- **Financial Assurances (Multiple Sections).** Under new authority, the County has increased the insurance coverage it requires of operators and will now require financial assurances (such as bonds and letters of credit) from operators to guarantee compliance with all permits, clean-up of any pollution, and complete reclamation. In addition, operators’ financial fitness will be considered during staff’s and the Board’s analyses.

- **Water Source (Multiple Sections).** S.B. 19-181 gave the County authority related to the water source used for oil and gas operations. The County will obtain and analyze water use proposals from the operator, including assessments of the impacts of the proposed water use.

- **Fines and Penalties (Section 12-1400).** With new authority, a section on fines and other penalties for violations of Article 12 standards has been added.

III. **Annotated Table of Contents of Revised Article 12**

- **12-100 Purpose.** The underlying purposes to be met by Article 12.
• **12-200 Authority.** A recitation of the legal authority for enacting and implementing Article 12.

• **12-300 Effective Date.**

• **12-400 Operator Registration.** Moved from former 12-500 to its own section; required submittals by all operators before applying for special use review.

• **12-500 Pre-Existing Facilities.** Standards and requirements applicable to oil and gas facilities already in existence.

• **12-600 Application Process.** Description of the steps in the process from application through public engagement and on to hearings before the appropriate boards before final determination by the Board of County Commissioners.

• **12-700 Permits for Geophysical Exploration.** A new, administrative permitting section before seismic testing can occur.

• **12-800 Application Submittal Requirements.** A list of the materials that must be submitted and deemed complete by the County before an application will be reviewed.

• **12-900 Special Review Standards.** Detailed standards that must be met for any oil and gas operation to receive approval. If a project cannot meet these standards, it will be denied.

• **12-1000 Standards for Noise and Odor from Oil and Gas Operations.** A new section providing separate legal standards for noise and odor impacts.

• **12-1100 Conditions of Approval.** A combination of former sections 12-700 and 12-701. A list of some possible conditions the County may impose before approving an oil and gas operation. This is not an exhaustive list, but illustrative.

• **12-1200 Judicial Review.** Stating that applicants may seek court review of any final determination by the Board under Article 12.

• **12-1300 Post-Approval Requirements.**

• **12-1400 Enforcement.**

• **12-1500 Fines and Penalties.** Describing fines and other penalties that the County will impose for violations of any standards set forth in Article 12.

• **12-1600 Definitions.**
Article 12

Purpose

A. The County’s objective is to (1) avoid and minimize adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare and the environment and wildlife resources; and (2) regulate the surface impacts of oil and gas operations in a reasonable manner to address matters including the following: local land use impacts; the location and siting of oil and gas facilities and oil and gas locations; impacts to public land, facilities and services; water quality and source; noise; vibration; odor; light; dust; air emissions and air quality; land disturbance; reclamation procedures; cultural resources; emergency preparedness and coordination with first responders; security; traffic and transportation impacts; financial securities; indemnification; insurance; other effects of oil and gas development; and providing for the planned and orderly use of land and protection of the environment in a manner consistent with constitutional rights.

B. This article is an exercise of the Board of County Commissioners’ (“Board’s”) regulatory authority over oil and gas development. When state requirements also apply to oil and gas development, state and County requirements both apply. If a conflict arises between state and county requirements, the County’s requirements shall apply unless the County determines that state requirements are more protective or strict, in which case state requirements apply. Although Colorado state agencies and the federal government also have authority to regulate certain aspects of oil and gas operations, they may not adequately review the impact that individual proposed oil and gas development operations may have on the community and resources. A responsible review of such development should include (1) the submission of all necessary information related to proposed oil and gas development and its potential impacts; (2) thorough analysis and review of such information; (3) multiple opportunities for public input, especially from those who are near the proposed development; and (4) action on the proposal, including a thorough evaluation of and determination about all necessary or warranted mitigation measures. These local regulations are intended to provide close scrutiny of all proposed oil and gas development including seismic testing, and multiple opportunities for public input prior to any decision being made. They also allow staff, the Planning Commission, and the Board of County Commissioners to consider site-specific circumstances related to oil and gas development and to customize avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures to best address each of the site-specific circumstances, which may include modification, re-location or denial of proposed oil and gas facilities. These regulations will help to ensure close inspection, monitoring, and enforcement of all
post-approval compliance with all requirements and mitigation measures imposed by this Article. Finally, they allow the County to address potential impacts of pre-existing oil and gas facilities.

12-200 Authority of Article
This article is authorized by C.R.S. §§ 25-8-101 et seq., 29-20-101 et seq., 30-28-101 et seq., 34-60-101 et seq., 25-7-101 et seq., 30-15-401, Colorado common law related to public nuisances, and other authority as applicable.

12-300 Effective Date and Survival
A. This Article will become effective on the date specified in the adopting resolution of the Board (Resolution ________). Except as specified below, the provisions of this Article will apply to all oil and gas operations for which a complete Application for Special Review has not been accepted by the County as of the effective date.
B. All conditions of approval for an oil and gas facility or oil and gas operation under this Article will survive until the Director provides notice of satisfactory completion of final reclamation. All conditions of approval will survive a change of ownership and apply to the Applicant’s successor, including the requirement of Operator Registration and Financial Assurances.

12-400 New Operator Registration and Renewal
A. Registration Required. All Operators planning to operate within the unincorporated county must have a current and valid County registration in place.
B. Submission and Renewal. An Operator’s must submit the following Operator registration information and pay the registration or renewal fee. All submissions under this section are subject to 12-1300(D):
1. Company name, address, email and mobile phone contact information for two individuals associated with the company and who will serve as 24-hour emergency contacts and who can ensure a timely and comprehensive response to any emergency.
2. A map that shows all of the Operator’s mineral rights, including lease rights, in unincorporated Boulder County.
3. A certified list of all instances within the ten years prior to the registration where the COGCC, CDPHE, other state agency, any federal agency, any city, or any county found that the Operator has not complied with applicable state, federal, or local requirements during the course of drilling, operation, or decommissioning of a well. The list must identify the date of the violation, the entity or agency making the determination, the nature of the non-compliance, and, if applicable, the final resolution of the issue. If no such instances of non-compliance exist, the Operator must certify to that effect.
4. Information related to the Operator’s financial fitness to undertake the proposed oil and gas operations, consisting of the following or information substantially similar to the following:
a. balance sheets for the previous five fiscal years;
b. operating cash flow statements for the previous five fiscal years;
c. list of long- and short-term debt obligations;
d. list of undercapitalized liabilities; relevant tax documents; and
e. all statements necessary to calculate net profit margin, debt ratio, and instant or current solvency ratio.
5. If an Operator or person designates any portion of a document or submission to the Commission as “confidential” and if the document meets the confidentiality provisions of the Colorado Open Records Act, it may be exempt from disclosure to the public, provided that any page containing such information is clearly labeled with the words “Confidential Information.”
6. Certified copies of all current financial assurances filed with the COGCC.
C. Operators not currently operating submit registration materials that are accepted by the County at least sixty days prior to scheduling a Pre-Application conference.
D. Operator registration must be updated and renewed annually every July.
A. Application to Pre-Existing Facilities. Oil and gas facilities that were legally established prior to the effective date of this Article but do not conform to this Article will be allowed to continue, subject to this section. Any proposed amendment, modification, maintenance, or repair to a pre-existing oil and gas facility or operation is subject to review by the Director under 12-1200(D) and (E). Any modification of such oil and gas operations or facilities that the Director determines to be substantial requires a separate Special Review under this Article.

B. Registration. Operators with existing oil and gas facilities in Boulder County prior to the effective date of Article 12 will submit the registration materials described in 12-400 within sixty days after the effective date of this article; or, if not already operating wells in Boulder County, at least sixty days prior to assuming responsibility for operating an existing well. Operator registration must be updated and renewed annually every July.

C. Inspections.
   1. The County may inspect the items listed in this Section 12-500 at pre-existing oil and gas facilities under 12-1400.
   2. Operators will inspect all oil and gas facilities, including shut-in and temporarily abandoned facilities, as follows:
      a. Soil sampling for contamination within the boundaries of existing facility pads annually;
      b. Equipment-assisted inspection for emissions, including use of infrared cameras or comparable technology, at least every thirty days;
      c. Visual inspections for liquid leaks at least once every thirty days.
   3. Operators will report the date, methodology, subject, and results of all inspections will be reported to the County monthly.
   4. When leaks, spills, or releases, are discovered, by County or Operator inspection, the enforcement mechanisms and penalty provisions in 12-1300 and 12-1400 will apply.

D. Noise. Oil and gas facilities may not create noise exceeding 55 dbA from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. and 50 dbA from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m.

E. Odor. Oil and gas facilities may not emit odor higher than 7 ou/m3 as measured at the property line of any adjacent parcel(s).

F. Emergency Preparedness Plan. Each Operator with a pre-existing oil and gas operation in the County is required to submit to the Department an emergency preparedness plan for each oil and gas facility consistent with this section. Emergency Preparedness Plans for existing oil and gas facilities must be submitted with registration. The emergency preparedness plan must consist of at least the following information:
   1. Name, address and phone number, including 24-hour emergency numbers for at least two persons located in or near Boulder County who are responsible for emergency field operations. The Operator is responsible for ensuring that at least one of these emergency contacts can be on the site of any emergency within fifteen (15) minutes.
   2. Upon completion of construction of new oil and gas facilities, an as-built facilities map in a format suitable for input into the County’s GIS system depicting the locations and type of above and below ground facilities including sizes and depths below grade of all onsite and offsite oil and gas gathering and transmission lines and associated equipment, isolation valves, surface operations and their functions. The as-built map must be submitted within thirty (30) days of the ready-for-service date.
   3. Transportation routes to and from oil and gas locations for emergency response and management purposes, including at least two (2) evacuation routes.
   4. Detailed information addressing each potential emergency that may be associated with the operation. This may include any or all of the following: well integrity issues; explosions; fires; gas, oil or water pipeline leaks or ruptures; hydrogen sulfide or other toxic or explosive gas emissions; and hazardous material vehicle accidents or spills. This may also include external hazards to the site such as earthquakes, lightning, floods, high winds, tornadoes, terrorism, vandalism, or wildfire. For each potential emergency, threshold or trigger levels for Operator’s declaration of an emergency must be identified.
   5. The plan must include a provision that any spill outside of the containment area or that has the potential to leave the facility or to threaten a water body or groundwater must be reported to the emergency dispatch and the Director immediately, and in no case more than four (4) hours after such spill is discovered.
6. Detailed information identifying evacuation routes and health care facilities anticipated to be used.
7. Project-specific emergency preparedness plans are required for any project that involves drilling or
   penetrating through known zones of hydrogen sulfide gas.
8. The plan must include a provision that obligates the Operator to reimburse the appropriate emergency
   response service providers for costs incurred in connection with any emergency. The appropriate emergency
   response service provider may specify alternative methods for reimbursement of its services. If requested by
   the emergency response agency, Operator will include a provision in the plan that addresses regular training
   exercises.
9. Detailed information showing that the Operator has adequate personnel, supplies, and funding to implement
   the emergency response plan immediately at all times during construction and operations.
10. As applicable, the plan must include provisions that obligate the Operator to keep onsite and make
    immediately available to any emergency responders the identification and corresponding Safety Data Sheets
    (SDS) of all products used, stored or transported to the site, including fracking fluids. Operators must timely
    provide SDS to the public in response to a written request. In cases of spills or other emergency events, the
    plan must include provisions establishing a notification process to emergency responders of potential
    products they may encounter, including the products used in the hydraulic fracturing fluids.
11. The plan must include a provision establishing a process by which the Operator periodically engages with the
    surrounding neighbors to educate them on the risks of the onsite operations, explain emergency procedures,
    engage in evacuation exercises, and to establish a process for surrounding neighbors to communicate with
    the Operator.
12. The plan must include a process by which the community can submit concerns and complaints and be
    assured of responses.

G. Reclamation and Revegetation. When any pre-existing oil and gas facility is decommissioned, all areas disturbed
   will be reclaimed and revegetated to the satisfaction of the County.

H. Flowline Abandonment. Abandoned or decommissioned flowlines must be removed unless otherwise authorized
   in writing by the Director after consultation with the landowner. Any such authorization will include requirements
   for abandonment in place, including timing, methodology, and reclamation.

I. Stormwater Control. Adequate stormwater control measures must be used to comply with applicable permits
   and County regulations.

J. Fines. If Operators violate the obligations in this section, the enforcement mechanisms in 12-1300 and 12-1400
   may be applied.

12-600 Special Review Standards
A. Special Review Required. Except as provided in 12-500, all oil and gas facilities and oil and gas operations on
   public and private land within the unincorporated areas of Boulder County must comply with this Article.
   Prior to the commencement of any oil and gas operations in the unincorporated County, an Applicant must
   submit a Special Review Application and the Board must approve the Application according to this Article.
   Special Review approval is required prior to the issuance of County permits necessary for the oil and gas
   operation.

B. Community Engagement. Boulder County requires Applicant to engage with local communities, residents,
   and other stakeholders. The purpose of this engagement is to provide sufficient opportunity for public and
   stakeholder comment on plans, operations, and performance, to listen to concerns of the community, and
   to address all reasonable concerns related to the proposed oil and gas operation.

C. Surface Use Agreements, Rights of Way, Easements. Operators commonly enter into surface use agreements,
   right of way agreements, easements and other types of access agreements with landowners. To avoid
   inconsistency, the County recommends that access agreements with landowners related to the proposed oil
   and gas facility or oil and gas operation not be finalized until the Applicant has completed Special Review
   under this Article, at which time the impacts related to the proposed siting will be analyzed.

D. COGCC approval. Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission ("COGCC") approval of any Application
   does not constitute local approval, and compliance with all terms and conditions of this Article is required
   prior to the commencement of any new oil and gas operations in the County. Wherever the Oil and Gas
   Conservation Act, §§ 34-60-101 et seq. C.R.S., requires local government approval prior to COGCC approval,
   Special Review under this Article must be completed before Applications are submitted to the COGCC.

E. Pre-Application Conference.
1. **Timing.** A pre-Application conference as defined in Article 3-201 of this Code must be held prior to the Applicant submitting an Application for Special Review. An Applicant must complete registration as defined in 12-400 prior to scheduling a pre-Application conference.

2. **Conference.** At the pre-Application conference, the County and the Applicant will discuss the points contained in Article 3-201 of this Code and review the County’s Special Review process.

3. **Six-month Duration for filing Application.** Completion of the pre-Application conference qualifies the Applicant to submit an Application for a Special Review provided the Application is filed within six (6) months after the pre-Application conference.

4. **Site Visit.** At the discretion of the Director, the Director may require a site visit as part of the pre-Application conference with the Applicant. To the extent necessary, the Applicant will be responsible for securing permission or coordinating with the land owner to conduct the site visit.

F. **Application Submission.** The Application must include documentation listed in Section 12-800. The Applicant must submit the Application, the Application fee, and supporting documentation in electronic format with a minimum of two (2) additional copies of the Application materials in paper format. The Director may require additional paper copies of the Application, or a portion of the Application materials, if needed for review purposes. The Application must contain a certification from the Applicant that the information in the Application, as well as in any accompanying documentation, is true and accurate. The Application must be signed by a person authorized to sign on behalf of the Applicant and identify who will be the primary contact during processing of the Application. The point of contact information in the Application must be amended to specify the new point of contact if the Applicant’s point of contact changes during the Application process.

G. **Completeness Determination.** Upon acceptance of the Application, the Director will determine if the Application satisfactorily meets the requirements of this Article. If County staff needs consultants or staff outside the Department to assist the Director with the completeness determination, the County may hire such assistance at the Applicant’s expense. Upon review of the Application materials by the Director and any necessary outside consultants, the Director will determine whether a Special Review Application is complete.

1. **Application Deemed Incomplete.** If the Director finds that the Application is incomplete, the Director will inform the Applicant of the deficiencies. No further action will be taken on an incomplete Application. Should the Applicant fail to correct deficiencies within twenty-four months, the Application will expire and the Applicant may submit a new Application and fee as specified in section (F) above. The twenty-four-month time frame may be extended by the Director according to Article 4-604(D). Should the Applicant dispute the Director’s completeness determination, the Applicant may appeal the Director’s determination to the Boulder County Board of Adjustment. During any Board of Adjustment proceeding or subsequent appeal, the Application will not be processed.

2. **Application Deemed Complete.** If the Director finds that the Application is complete, the Director will process the Application.

H. **Notice.**

1. The Applicant must deliver notice to surface owners, to surrounding land owners and lessees, and to water source owners as identified in this section no more than ten (10) days after the Application is deemed complete by the Department. If approved by the Director, the Applicant may deliver the notice defined in this section using secure methods other than mail. Notice of the Application must be made as follows:
   a. To the surface owners of the parcels of land on which the oil and gas operation is proposed to be located;
   b. To the owners and lessees of the parcels of land within one mile (5,280 feet) of the parcel on which the oil and gas operation is proposed to be located;
   c. To the physical address of all parcels within one mile (5,280 feet) of the parcel on which the oil and gas operation is proposed to be located if Boulder County Assessor’s records indicate a mailing address for the parcel owner that is different than the physical address; and
   d. To water source owners within one-half mile (2,640 feet) of the parcel on which the oil and gas operation is proposed to be located and within one-half mile (2,640 feet) of the planned wellbore and bottom location. The Applicant is responsible for determining the addresses of such water source owners and providing a list of such owners to the Director.
   e. The Department will provide the list of addresses of record for property owners within one mile (5,280 feet) of the parcel on which the oil and gas operation is proposed to be located to the
Applicant at the pre-Application conference so the Applicant can provide notice as required by subsection (a), (b), and (c) of this Section.

f. If other sites come into consideration during Application processing, the Director may require the Applicant to provide supplemental notice as described here with reference to the new site.

2. The notice must contain the following:

a. A message in bolded 14-point or larger font on the front page of the notice that states as follows: “Attention: An oil and gas operation consisting of up to [number of wells] and [description of other facilities] is being proposed in your area. Please read this notice carefully.” Slight variations in this notice language may be approved by the Director at the Applicant’s request.

b. A description of the proposed oil and gas facility, including the legal description; parcel number; a street address for the site, if available from the County’s addressing system; the company name of the Operator; the name of an Applicant contact; the current business address, telephone number, and email address for the Applicant contact; a vicinity map; and a brief description and overview of the proposed oil and gas operation (e.g., a detailed description of the timeframe for facility construction and estimated duration of drilling and any proposed hydraulic fracturing).

c. Information concerning the facilities and equipment proposed at the site when operational, and proposed access roads and gathering lines.

d. The docket number of the Application and the date of its completeness determination.

e. An attachment provided by the Director explaining the Special Review process and explaining that the public may review the full Application file at Department offices and that public comments on the Application may be submitted to the Department.

f. A statement concerning the County’s right to enter property that is the subject of the Application as follows: “For the purpose of implementing and enforcing the County's Special Review process, County staff may from time to time need to enter onto the property that is the subject of a Special Review Application.”

g. The current mailing address, website address, email, and telephone number for both the Department and the COGCC, as well as a statement that additional information on the Application will be available from the Department.

3. Notice Review. The Applicant must submit a copy of the proposed notice for review by the Director. If the Director determines that the notice does not comply with the requirements of this Article, the Director may require the Applicant to modify the notice.

I. Posting Public Notice Signage Onsite. Within five (5) days after the Director has deemed an Application complete, the Applicant must post a public notice sign or signs on the subject parcel that meet the following requirements:

1. The sign must be posted in a location visible to the public (i.e., visible from a public road) and approved by the Director. If the Director determines that a single sign or signs on the subject parcel will not provide adequate public notice, multiple signs or signs in additional locations meeting the requirements of this section may be required.

2. In lettering clearly visible from a passing car and proportionate to the size of the sign, the sign must contain the following:

   a. “Attention: An oil and gas operation consisting of up to [number of wells] and [description of facilities] is being proposed in your area. Please read this notice carefully.”

   b. “The Applicant has applied for Special Review, [docket number]”

   c. “Information regarding this Application may be obtained from the Boulder County Community Planning & Permitting Department at [phone number]”

3. Within five (5) days of the posting of the sign, the Applicant must submit a photograph of the sign or signs as posted for review by the Director. If the Director determines that the sign does not comply with the requirements of this Article, the Director may require the Applicant post a sign or signs complying with this Article.

4. The sign or signs must be posted on the site until the Special Review process is complete. The Applicant must repair or replace signs that are damaged or defaced within five (5) days of learning of damage or defacement.

J. Applicant Neighborhood Meeting. The Applicant must conduct a neighborhood meeting with adjacent and surrounding land owners and other interested parties at a convenient date, time, and public location. The meeting must occur at least twenty (20) days after the notice is sent and the signs are posted pursuant to
Section 12-600(H)(a) The neighborhood meeting must be noticed to the County and to all individuals entitled to notice pursuant to Section 12-600(H)(a) at least fourteen (14) days prior to the meeting. In addition to those parties entitled to notice under 12-600(H)(a), the meeting will be made open to the public. The meeting must be held at an accessible and adequate location. If requested by members of the public, accommodation must be made for members of the public to attend remotely. At the neighborhood meeting, the Applicant must provide an overview of its proposed oil and gas operation, distribute a handout provided by the Director with an explanation of the Article 12 Special Review process, and allow those in attendance to provide input as to the proposed operation, including, but not limited to, facility locations, issues that arise from Application of this Article to the proposed operation, and suggested mitigation to adequately ensure compliance with this Article. The Director will provide a video recording of the meeting and a report of all of attendee comments and any proposals from the Applicant for addressing neighborhood concerns to the Director within twenty (20) days after the meeting. 

Within 30 days following the neighborhood meeting, the Applicant will submit a recording of the meeting and a report including a summary of comments and requests made by the attendees.

K. Referral Requirements and Agency Review. Following the determination that an Application is complete, the Department will refer the Application materials to the Boulder County Public Works and Parks and Open Space Departments, Boulder County Public Health, the appropriate fire district, the Boulder County Sheriff, the Boulder County Office of Emergency Management, the COGCC and CDPHE, and any appropriate municipality, special district, and school district for review and comment. As deemed necessary in the Director’s sole discretion, the Director may also refer the Application to other government agencies or entities for review and comment. Referral comments on the proposal will be returned to the Director within seventy-five (75) days of date of referral, unless the Director determines additional time is necessary.

1. Following the determination that an Application is complete, the Director will send a referral notice to all individuals entitled to notice pursuant to Section 12-600(H)(a). The notice will include information on where to access Application materials on the County’s website and provide staff contact information. The complete Application referral packet will be available for public review in hard copy at the Department during business hours. Referral responses must be received by the Director within seventy-five (75 days) of transmittal to ensure that comments are considered.

2. If the proposed oil and gas facility or oil and gas operation is on or within 1,500 feet of Boulder County Parks and Open Space property or property over which Boulder County owns a conservation easement, the Parks and Open Space Director may refer the Application to the Parks and Open Space Advisory Committee for a public hearing. After the public hearing, the Parks and Open Space Advisory Committee may forward recommendations for assuring the protection of environmental, ecological, wildlife, historical, archeological, and agricultural resources of the open space, which may include recommendations to deny the Application or to modify the location or density of the oil and gas facility.

3. The Applicant is responsible for preparing the referral packets in the manner prescribed by the Director. An error made by the Applicant in the preparation of referral packets may result in a delay in processing of the Application so that the proper referrals can be accomplished.

L. Consultant Review. The Director may submit all or parts of the Application for review and recommendation by consultants retained by the County with the necessary expertise to review technical or other aspects of the Application. Among other consultant reviews, third party consultant review may be required to evaluate the risks and impacts of oil and gas development. The Applicant will be notified if the Director decides to retain consultants, will escrow funds sufficient to cover the anticipated cost of the consultants’ review. The Applicant will be responsible for the actual costs associated with this consultant review and will be refunded any excess escrowed funds.

M. Supplemental Information. If, during the review period, the Director determines that additional information is required to conduct adequate review of the Application in light of the standards and criteria, the Director may suspend the Application review until the additional information is received.

N. Site Visit. The Department will conduct a site visit to allow the Director to determine if further information is necessary to evaluate the Application. The Department may coordinate a site visit with other County departments and governmental agencies.

O. Staff Recommendation. After the end of the referral period, the submittal of the report on the neighborhood meeting, any consultant reports, any supplemental information, and completion of the site visit, Department staff will make a recommendation for approval with conditions or denial of the Application, based on its analysis of the record on the Application, the referral comments and the Applicant’s responses to the...
referral comments. When the staff recommendation is complete, it will be scheduled for Planning Commission public hearing. The staff recommendation will be made available to the public once it is complete.

P. Notice of Planning Commission Hearing. Not less than fourteen (14) days prior to the Planning Commission’s public hearing on the Application, the County will publish a legal notice of the public hearing in a newspaper of general circulation in the County and mail written notice to the people and entities entitled to notice under Section 12-600(H)(4) of the time and place of the Planning Commission’s public hearing.

Q. Planning Commission Hearing and Decision. The Planning Commission will hold a public hearing on the Application and will make a recommendation of approval with conditions necessary to ensure compliance with this Article, or denial, and the recommendation will be forwarded to the Board of County Commissioners.

R. Notice of Board of County Commissioners’ Hearing. Not less than fourteen (14) days prior to the Board of County Commissioners’ public hearing on the Application, the County will publish a legal notice of the public hearing in a newspaper of general circulation within the County, and written notice to the surface owner and surrounding property owners of the time and place of the Board’s public hearing will be provided pursuant to Section 12-600(H)(a).

S. Board of County Commissioners Hearing and Decision. The Board of Commissioners will conduct a noticed public hearing for review of an Application. Any action taken by the Board of County Commissioners will be based on the entire record of proceedings on the matter, as that record is maintained by the Director and/or the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, including but not limited to: recordings or transcripts of public hearings; all written comments of referral agencies; the review and recommendations of the Department; and all written commitments, statements, or evidence made or submitted by or in behalf of the Applicant, landowners or interest holders or their agents, and interested members of the public. The Applicant will have the burden of proof to show that the applicable criteria for approval have been met. Based on the evidence received at such public hearing(s), the Board will make its determination approve the Application with conditions necessary to ensure compliance with this Article, or deny the Application. The Board may designate its determination as final or preliminary and subject to review by a technical review board under §§ 29-20-104(3) and 34-60-104.5(3), C.R.S. The Board’s action will contain appropriate findings or reasons in support of its decision. The Board will render its decision on the Application in writing following the conclusion of the public hearing.

12-700 Geophysical Exploration for Oil and Gas

To protect the public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife, the County will permit only those geophysical mineral testing operations (“seismic testing”) that comply with the following requirements.

A. Prior to conducting any seismic testing, an approval from the Director is required under this Section.

B. To obtain a permit, the Applicant must provide to the Department:
1. A map of the exploration area that identifies all: residences; domestic water wells; occupied structures; areas affected by previous mining activities; and water, sewer, oil, gas, and chemical pipelines in the testing area.
2. A map showing the proposed travel routes of all vibration-generating seismic testing equipment;
3. A traffic control plan for any operations that will occur on or impede traffic on a public right-of-way;
4. A copy of a policy of general liability insurance or a self-insurance program approved by the Colorado Insurance Commission, in the amount of no less than $25,000,000.00 per occurrence, insuring the Applicant against property damage and bodily injury to third parties. Coverage may include a combination of commercial liability and umbrella policies. The policy will be written by a company authorized to do business in the State of Colorado unless the Applicant provides evidence to the Director that the Applicant is adequately self-insured;
5. A nonrefundable permit fee for processing the Application.

C. The following conditions will apply to all permits to conduct seismic testing:
1. Applicant will submit financial assurances in a form and amount satisfactory to the Director sufficient to guarantee Applicant’s obligation to restore all property damaged by seismic testing to its pre-testing condition.
2. Copies of written permission from every landowner from whom permission is required for the geophysical operations will be provided to the County;
3. Methods involving explosive material (“shotholes”) are prohibited;
4. All geophysical operations will be strictly limited to the areas, methodologies, and routes indicated in the maps attached to the approved permit;

5. All geophysical operations will be strictly limited to the hours of operation noted in the approved permit;

6. Applicant will employ an independent, licensed engineer specializing in geophysical operations to be approved by the County who will be on site throughout all geophysical operations to ensure permit conditions are met and who will report to the County whether the testing complies with the approved permit;

7. If any utility line(s) or other above or below ground features must be removed or altered during geophysical operations, the Applicant will notify the County at least three days prior to any such removal or modification and comply with any additional permitting requirements imposed by the County;

8. No structure will be subject to any peak particle velocity greater than six-tenths-inch per second, which will be monitored by the engineer inspector. No residence, utility line or facility, water well, or hazardous waste storage site will be exposed to a peak particle velocity of greater than five-tenths-inch per second. If these levels are exceeded at any time, operations must cease and the Director will be notified. Only when such exceedance has been corrected to the inspector's satisfaction and the Director notified of the cure, may testing resume.

9. All seismic testing will occur between 8:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Monday through Friday as specifically defined in each approved permit.

10. Applicant must obtain any permits required by the County Public Works Department.

11. No seismic testing operations will be permitted in a mapped floodway. Operations in a mapped floodplain may require a Flood Development Permit from the County Public Works Department.

12. No vibroseis (use of truck-mounted vibration equipment, or “thumper trucks”) or weight drop operation may be conducted fewer than 250 feet from any building designed for human occupation.

13. Any violation of the terms of a seismic testing permit are subject to the penalties and enforcement mechanisms of Article 12-1400, in addition to all remedies available at law.

14. In addition to the above, the Director may impose additional conditions on the conduct of seismic testing that are necessary and reasonable to protect the public health, safety, and welfare, the environment or wildlife resources.

D. Notice and Property Inspection

1. After a permit is issued by the Director, the Applicant will provide notice of the seismic testing to each property located within the testing area depicted in the map attached to the approved permit, of the testing routes and timing at least 10 days before the testing is to occur.
   a. The notice will include an offer of property and water well baseline condition inspections at Applicant’s expense, which, upon property owner’s request, will be completed at least three days prior to seismic testing. Results of such testing will be provided to the property owner and maintained by Applicant for at least three years.
   b. The notice will further include an offer of property and water well condition inspections at Applicant’s expense after the testing is complete, the results of which will be provided to the property owner and maintained by Applicant for at least three years.

12-800 Application Submittal Requirements

Unless a submittal requirement is waived or modified by the Director after the Applicant’s request, the Applicant must submit the information and documents specified in this section with the Special Review Application for oil and gas operations. If the contents or relevant information in any required submittal materially changes, the Applicant must promptly update those materials with the Department. The Director may waive or modify the submission requirements in this section if, because of the nature of the Application, the requested information is unlikely to be useful to the Board in applying the Special Review standards. Each of the following will form the basis for full and independent review by the County and all reviewing bodies. All materials submitted under this section are subject to Section 12-1300(D).

A. General Information

1. Application Form.
2. Operator Registration. Operator registration materials submitted under Section 12-400 are incorporated into the Application materials. The Director, Parks and Open Space Advisory Committee, Planning Commission, or Board, may consider such materials in reviewing any Article 12 Application.
3. **Proof of Pre-Application Conference.** Date the Applicant conducted the pre-Application conference with the Department.

4. **Verification of Legal Rights**
   a. **Mineral Ownership.** Proof of ownership of, or lease rights to, the mineral rights and surface lands where oil and gas facilities are proposed, including copies of all easements, licenses or right-of-way agreements necessary to lay any pipelines associated with the Application. Identification of all persons with a real property interest in the proposed oil and gas facilities. A title report supporting the asserted mineral interests and surface access. A map of the mineral interests Applicant will produce with the proposed oil and gas operation.
   b. **Surface Use Agreements.** The County strongly recommends that surface agreements not be finalized until after the Applicant has completed Special Review. Nonetheless, if the Applicant has entered any surface use agreements for any proposed oil and gas facilities subject to the Application, Applicant will provide a copy.
   c. **Roads.** Information demonstrating that the Applicant has or will have the right to use or construct temporary and permanent private access roads that are necessary for the proposed oil and gas operations. A copy of any signed or proposed agreements with landowners regarding road construction, maintenance, and improvements necessitated by the proposed oil and gas operation. Any recorded or historical easements providing access to or across the parcel(s) must be provided.
   d. **Pipelines.** Information demonstrating that the Applicant has or will have the right to use or construct temporary and permanent off-location pipelines that are necessary for the proposed oil and gas operations. A copy of any signed or proposed agreements with landowners regarding pipeline construction, maintenance, and improvements necessitated by the proposed oil and gas operation.

5. **Insurance Coverage.** A copy of the following insurance coverage, including the required Additional Insured language.
   a. **Commercial General Liability.** Coverage should be provided on an Occurrence form, ISO CG0001 or equivalent. The policy shall be endorsed to include Additional Insured Owners, Lessees or Contractors endorsements CG 2038 (or equivalent), Designated Construction Project(s) General Aggregate Endorsement CG2503 (or equivalent) and Additional Insured Completed Operations for Owners, Lessees or Contractors CG 2037 (or equivalent). Minimum limits required of $1,000,000 Each Occurrence, $2,000,000 General Aggregate and $2,000,000 Products/Completed Operations Aggregate. The County requires the Products/Completed Operations coverage to be provided 3 years after completion of construction. An endorsement must be included with the certificate.
   b. **Automobile Liability.** Bodily Injury and Property Damage for any owned, hired, and non-owned vehicles used in the proposed oil and gas operations. Minimum limits $1,000,000 Each Accident.
   c. **Workers’ Compensation and Employer’s Liability.** Workers’ Compensation must be maintained with the statutory limits. Employer’s Liability is required for minimum limits of $100,000 Each Accident/$500,000 Disease-Policy Limit/$100,000 Disease-Each Employee.
   d. **Umbrella/Excess Liability.** Umbrella/Excess Liability insurance in the amount $25,000,000.00, following form.
   e. **Professional Liability (Errors and Omissions).** Professional liability coverage with minimum limits of $10,000,000 Per Loss and $10,000,000 Aggregate. Professional Liability provisions indemnifying for loss and expense resulting from errors, omission, mistakes or malpractice is acceptable and may be written on a claims-made basis. The Operator warrants that any retroactive date under the policy shall precede the effective date of a Special Review approval; and that continuous coverage will be maintained until final reclamation obligations are completed to the County’s satisfaction.
   f. **Pollution Liability.** Coverage pay for those sums the Operator becomes legally obligated to pay as damages because of Bodily Injury, Property Damage or environmental Damage arising out of a pollution incident caused by the Operator. Coverage shall include emergency response expenses, pollution liability during transportation (if applicable) and at Non-Owned Waste Disposal Site (if applicable). The Minimum limits required are $25,000,000 Per Occurrence/Loss and $25,000,000 Policy Aggregate. If the coverage is written on a claims-made basis, the Operator will warrant that any retroactive date applicable to coverage under the policy precedes the effective date of any Special Review Approval; and that continuous coverage will be maintained until final reclamation obligations are completed to the County’s satisfaction. The County shall be named as an additional insured for ongoing operations and completed operations.
g. Control of Well Coverage. Coverage for costs and expenses related to bringing a well back under control, pollution cleanup costs incurred due to pollution that results from a well out of control event, legal liability for pollution-related bodily injury or property damage arising from a well out of control event, redrill and other extra expense incurred to restore the well to its pre-loss condition that the Operator becomes legally obligated to pay. The Minimum limits required are $25,000,000 Per Occurrence/Loss and $25,000,000 Policy Aggregate. If the coverage is written on a claims-made basis, the Operator will warrant that any retroactive date applicable to coverage under the policy precedes the effective date of any Special Review approval; and that continuous coverage will be maintained until final reclamation obligations are completed to the County’s satisfaction. The County shall be named as an additional insured for ongoing operations and completed operations.

h. Additional Insured. Boulder County must be named as an additional insured for the General Liability, Umbrella/Excess Coverage and Pollution Liability policies listed above. Additional insured shall be endorsed to the policy. Additional Insured wording shall be as follows:

County of Boulder, State of Colorado, a body corporate and politic, is named as an Additional Insured.

6. Financial Assurances. Applicant will be required to provide adequate financial assurances to guarantee performance of all conditions of approval attached to any special use approval for the lifetime of the oil and gas facility. With the Application, Applicant will submit a description of the type(s) of financial assurances it expects to provide to meet those requirements. The type and amount of financial assurances to be provided will be determined by the County with any Special Review approval.

B. Site and Area Information

1. Topography. A map of the existing and proposed topography at five-foot intervals to portray the direction and slope of the parcel(s) where the oil and gas facilities are proposed to be located.

2. Existing Structures. A map of the location of all existing occupied structures and other improvements within one (1) mile from the parcel(s) on which the proposed oil and gas facility will be located. Occupied structures will be specifically identified.

3. Existing Roads. A map depicting all existing roads near and surrounding the proposed oil and gas facilities.

4. Existing Oil and Gas Facilities.
   a. A map showing the location of all producing, shut-in, temporarily abandoned, dry and abandoned or plugged and abandoned wells, and any other oil and gas facilities and operations for which permits are pending with applicable agencies, within one mile of the parcel(s) where the oil and gas facilities will be located and to either side of the full length of all proposed wellbores.
   b. A map of existing oil, gas, and water pipelines to or from the proposed oil and gas facilities including information on the age, location, depth, diameter, thickness, typical and maximum operating pressures, the nature of the material carried in the pipes and the estimated worst-case liquid spill volumes.

5. Water Wells. A map of any domestic or commercial water wells or irrigation wells within one (1) mile of the parcel or parcels on which the proposed oil and gas facility will be located and to either side of the full length of each proposed horizontal wellbore.

6. Surrounding Land Uses. Identification of all land uses within one mile of the parcel(s) where the oil and gas facilities are proposed to be located.

7. Schools and Child Care Centers. A map of licensed child care facilities, schools, or educational facilities within one mile of the parcel(s) on which the proposed oil and gas facility will be located.

8. Agricultural Lands. Identification of the agricultural status of all parcels within one mile of the parcel(s) on which the oil and gas facilities are proposed to be located, including their classification as agricultural lands of national, statewide, or local importance as defined in the Boulder County Comprehensive Plan maps; the specific agricultural uses on the parcel(s); and the existence of irrigation and other agricultural infrastructure.

9. Water Bodies; Riparian Areas; Wetlands. A map depicting all surface water bodies including, but not limited to, irrigation ditches and reservoirs as identified and mapped on the County’s Ditch and Reservoir Directory, wetlands or aquatic habitat, riparian areas, and riparian corridors within one (1) mile of the parcel(s) on which the proposed oil and gas facility will be located, and within one mile of either side of the full length of each proposed horizontal wellbore.

10. Natural Resources. All significant natural communities, natural landmarks, natural areas, and rare plant areas, as each is defined in the Comprehensive Plan in effect as of the effective date of this Article, in addition to
inventories of the same features from other sources, within one (1) mile of the parcel(s) on which the oil and gas facilities are proposed to be located.

11. **Wildlife.** An inventory of the wildlife species and numbers on or making use of the area within one mile of the parcel(s) on which the oil and gas facilities are proposed to be located, including state or federally designated threatened or endangered species, species of special concern as defined by the Colorado Parks and Wildlife’s and species of special County concern. A map of critical wildlife habitat and wildlife migration routes as identified by the County and Colorado Parks and Wildlife on and within one mile of the parcel(s) on which the oil and gas facilities are proposed to be located.

12. **Geologic Hazards.** A map of all high hazard geologic areas as defined in the Comprehensive Plan within one (1) mile of the parcel(s) on which the proposed oil and gas facilities will be located and to either side of the full length of each proposed horizontal wellbore.

13. **Floodplain and Floodway.** A map of all floodplains and floodways, including both the FEMA and Boulder County Floodplains as delineated by the most recent Official Boulder County Floodplain Map defined in Article 4-400.

14. **Recreational Activity; Trails; Bikeways.** Identification of active and passive recreational activity areas, such as public trails, publicly accessible open space, bike paths, and commonly used bike travel ways within one (1) mile of the parcel(s) where the oil and gas facilities are proposed to be located.

15. **Site Selection Rationale.** Maps and a narrative explaining the reasons the Applicant chose the proposed site for the oil and gas facilities or operations with respect to other possible locations.

16. **Ozone Exceedance.** A report of the number of ozone exceedances as measured at any and all CDPHE monitoring stations in Boulder County and the amount by which the standards were exceeded.

**C. Proposed Development Information**

1. **Facility Layout.** A facility layout diagram, including: construction and operations layout drawings; location construction and operations cross-section plots including location and finish grades; operations facility layout drawings; the location of equipment such as wellheads, pumping units, tanks, treaters, staging and storage areas; the location of access roads and ingress and egress to and from public roads; structures such as sound walls; location, height and materials for all fences; temporary workspaces and permanent areas of disturbance for all phases of development; fencing; and an equipment list.

2. **Wellbore Risk analysis.** A copy of the anti-collision evaluation for all proposed wells conducted for or under the same terms as required in COGCC Rules.

3. **Area of Disturbance.** Dimensions of the proposed oil and gas facilities, indicating both temporary and permanent disturbance areas, in square feet and acres.

4. **Proposed Roads and Road Improvements.** A map of proposed new roads and road improvements that will be necessary for the proposed oil and gas facilities, and identification of the road surface planned for each road or road improvement.

5. **Pipeline Plan**
   a. The specific location and route of each flowline, off-location flowline, produced or waste water pipeline and any other transport pipeline necessary for the oil and gas operations and their distances from: existing or proposed residential, commercial, or industrial buildings; places of public assembly; surface water bodies; natural resources identified under 12-800(B)(10); and public or private roads;
   b. The size, operating pressure, material, and locations of each line and what materials they will carry;
   c. Whether pipelines will be co-located with proposed or existing lines;
   d. Identification of all pipeline segments that will be constructed by boring and the location of the boring operation.

6. **Grading and Drainage Plan.** A plan showing location and typical cross-section of all existing and proposed earthwork at the proposed oil and gas facility, including earthwork calculations, drainage plans, and geotechnical soil reports. The Director may require that this plan be certified by a Colorado registered professional engineer.

7. **Landscaping and Screening Plan.** A plan describing the intended landscaping at the proposed oil and gas facilities; an irrigation plan may be required where visual buffering is accomplished with vegetation.

8. **Lighting Plan.** A plan indicating the location of all outdoor lighting on the site and any structures and including cut sheets (manufacturer’s specifications with picture or diagram) of all proposed fixtures, including the location and type of emergency lighting and description of situations in which it will be used.
9. Operational Plan. A plan describing in detail the proposed oil and gas operations including the method, schedule, and duration of time for drilling, completion, production, and de-commissioning. The plan will also address the following:
   a. Offsite Transportation Plan. Identification of transport plans (whether by pipeline or truck) for the oil and gas, fresh and produced water, all waste, and all other materials moving to and from the oil and gas facilities through the lifetime of the oil and gas operations.
   b. Dust Suppression. A plan detailing how the Applicant will prevent excessive dust escaping from the oil and gas facility site and all associated roads; a plan for preventing fugitive dust, sand, or silica materials escaping from any oil and gas operation.
   c. Electrification. Identification of all sources of electricity that will be brought to or used at the proposed oil and gas location during all phases, including drilling, completion, and operations.

10. Reclamation and Revegetation Plan. A plan illustrating how all disturbed areas will be revegetated and reclaimed, including areas disturbed during off-location flowline abandonment. The plan will include timing, methods, materials to be used, and procedures for ensuring successful revegetation.

D. Assessments and Studies; Outside Expert Plans

1. Air Quality
   a. Existing emissions. A qualified, independent, consultant’s inventory of hydrocarbons, NOx, and particulate emissions for all oil and gas facilities in Boulder County owned or operated by the Operator for the calendar year prior to registration or renewal.
   b. Air Quality Modeling. A qualified, independent modeling study, that considers all relevant environmental and atmospheric conditions, and includes:
      i. Assesses the existing air quality at the proposed site;
      ii. Predicts the anticipated emissions (including hydrocarbons, NOx, particulate, and CO2e) from the proposed oil and gas facilities, assuming use of and identifying all emissions control equipment and processes intended for use at the oil and gas facilities; and
      iii. Models the impacts on air quality from the proposed oil and gas facilities over its lifetime, taking into account and identifying all relevant factors including natural conditions and other air quality impacts from any existing or foreseeable source.

2. Baseline Soil Conditions. A qualified, independent consultant’s report detailing the soil conditions on the parcel(s) on which the proposed oil and gas facilities will be located. The report will address the NRCS classification of the soils, the organic and inorganic soil profiles, and any existing contamination or sensitive soil features existing on the site.

3. Traffic and Road Use Plan
   a. A Transportation Impact Study, as defined in the Boulder County Multi-Modal Standards, covering all areas affected by the proposed oil and gas facilities or oil and gas operations and conducted by a Colorado registered professional engineer.
   b. A map indicating proposed trip routes for all traffic serving the oil and gas operation during all phases of well development and operations.
   c. For each segment of proposed traffic routes in Boulder County, the types, sizes, weight, number of axles, volumes, and frequencies (daily, weekly, total) and timing (times of day) of all vehicles to be used during all phases of the proposed oil and gas operation.
   d. The intended measures the Applicant will take to ensure safety, maintenance of road condition, and the quality of life experience of other users of the County transportation system, adjacent residents, and affected property owners, including without limitation:
      i. operational measures to minimize impacts to the public including, but not limited to, time of day, time of week, vehicle fuel and emissions reduction technology, noise minimization, and traffic control safety measures
      ii. maintenance practices on the proposed route, including without limitation, grading of unpaved roads, dust suppression, vehicle cleaning necessary to minimize re-entrained dust from adjacent roads, snow and ice management, sweeping of paved roads/shoulders, pothole patching, repaving, crack sealing, and chip sealing necessary to maintain an adequate surface of paved roads along the proposed route; and
      iii. any necessary physical infrastructure improvements to ensure public safety for all modes of travel including non-motorized modes along travel routes to and from the site.
4. Wild Life. A qualified, independent expert’s report identifying the anticipated impacts of the proposed oil and gas facilities on wildlife and wildlife habitat and recommending measures for avoiding or minimizing such impacts.

5. Natural Resources. A qualified, independent expert’s report identifying the anticipated impacts of the proposed oil and gas facilities on the natural resources identified under 12-800(B)(10) and recommendations for avoiding or minimizing such impacts.

   a. Amount; Source; Uses.
      i. An estimate of the amount of water needed for all phases of the oil and gas operation;
      ii. the source intended for use by the proposed oil and gas facility or operation;
      iii. a list of all available sources of water for the proposed oil and gas operations, and if multiple sources are available, analysis of which source is least detrimental to the environment;
      iv. plans for recycling or reuse of all water used or produced by the oil and gas operations.
   b. Impacts of Water Use. A qualified, independent expert’s report assessing the impacts of the proposed use of water described in (i) above. Impacts must be considered to, at a minimum, downstream users, agricultural lands and users, terrestrial and aquatic wildlife, plant communities, and recreation.
   c. Water Management Plan. A qualified, independent expert’s recommendation of measures that will avoid or minimize the impacts identified in (ii) above and address the water use standards in 12-900.

7. Water Quality and Stormwater Control
   a. A qualified, independent expert’s estimate of the amounts of produced water and other wastewater that will be generated by the proposed oil and gas operations.
   b. Testing of existing conditions. A qualified, independent expert’s assessment of existing water quality conditions on and adjacent to the parcel(s) where the oil and gas facilities will be located based on testing as follows.
      i. Identification of and offers to owners to sample all domestic water wells and water sources located within one-half (1/2) mile of the parcel or parcels on which the oil and gas facilities are proposed to be located and the projected track of each borehole. For all water wells and water sources for which Operator is given permission:
         1. Initial collection and testing of baseline samples from available water sources within 12 months prior to the commencement of drilling a well, or within 12 months prior to the re-stimulation of an existing well for which no samples were collected and tested during the previous 12 months
         2. Testing, following standard industry procedures in collecting samples, consistent with the COGCC model Sampling and Analysis Plan, for the analytes listed in Table 1 below;
         3. GPS coordinates, at sub-meter resolution, for all water wells and water sources tested;
      ii. An Operator may rely on existing sampling data collected from water sources within the radius described above, provided the data was collected within the previous 12 months, the data includes the constituents listed in Table 1, and there has been no significant oil and gas activity within a one-mile radius in the time between the original sampling and the present.
      iii. If the Operator is unable to locate and obtain permission from the surface owner of a water source to be tested, the Operator must advise the Director that the Operator could not obtain access to the water source from the surface owner.
      iv. The Operator will submit a testing report to the Director with the Application, including reporting on damaged or unsanitary water well conditions; existing, adjacent potential pollution sources; water odor; water color; presence of sediment; bubbles and effervescence; and the existence and amount of any Table 1 analytes found. Copies of the report will be provided to the COGCC and the water source owners within 10 days after the Operator’s receipt of the report.
      v. If sampling shows water contamination, additional measures may be required including the following:
         1. If free gas or a dissolved methane concentration level greater than one (1) milligram per liter (mg/l) is detected in a water source, determination of the gas type using gas compositional analysis and stable isotope analysis of the methane (carbon and hydrogen).
         2. If the test results indicate thermogenic or a mixture of thermogenic and biogenic gas, an action plan to determine the source of the gas.
         3. Additional reporting to Boulder County Public Health.
c. **Modeling of Impacts.** A qualified, independent expert’s modeling of the water quality impacts on any water bodies within two miles of the oil and gas facilities.

d. **Water Quality Plan.** A plan for establishing compliance with the water quality and stormwater management provisions of Section 12-600, Boulder County’s Illicit Stormwater Discharge Ordinance, the Stormwater Control provisions of Section 7-904, and with all water quality or stormwater control permits obtained from the county or any other agency. With reference to such standards, the plan must include:
   i. the Applicant’s plans for pre- and post-drilling and completion water quality testing (including the timing of such tests and submission of results to the Department);
   ii. downhole construction details and installation practices, including casing and cementing design, and how they protect surface and drinking water aquifers;
   iii. containment of pollutants;
   iv. a list of the best management practices that will be employed to prevent illicit or inadvertent discharges of contaminated stormwater, which may include energy dissipators, sediment traps, check dams, culverts, and level spreaders or similar devices;
   v. spill notification and response plans;
   vi. a non-radioactive means of tracing fracking fluid migration from the oil and gas operations, such as identifying the isotopic fingerprint of the Operator’s fracking flowback fluids, for use in tracing any subsequent water contamination;
   vii. the timing and means of Applicant providing the County with the information it provides to the COGCC ensuring compliance with the water quality protection standards contained in Rule 317(B), Rule 910, and all completed Forms 5A, 7 and 26 submitted;
   viii. a description and evaluation of potential flowback and produced water volume reduction options through recycling, reuse or other beneficial uses and the rationale for the methods to be employed.

8. **Emergency Preparedness Plan.** Each Operator proposing a new oil and gas operation in the County is required to submit to the Department an emergency preparedness plan for each oil and gas facility. Emergency Preparedness Plans for existing oil and gas facilities must be submitted within thirty (30) days of the effective date of this Article. The emergency preparedness plan must consist of at least the following information:

   a. Name, address and phone number, including 24-hour emergency numbers for at least two persons located in or near Boulder County who are responsible for emergency field operations. The Applicant is responsible for ensuring that at least one of these emergency contacts can be on the site of any emergency within fifteen (15) minutes.

   b. Upon completion of construction of new oil and gas facilities, an as-built facilities map in a format suitable for input into the County’s GIS system depicting the locations and type of above and below ground facilities including sizes and depths below grade of all onsite and offsite oil and gas gathering and transmission lines and associated equipment, isolation valves, surface operations and their functions. The as-built map must be submitted within thirty (30) days of the ready-for-service date.

   c. Transportation routes to and from oil and gas locations for emergency response and management purposes, including at least two (2) evacuation routes.

   d. Detailed information addressing each potential emergency that may be associated with the operation. This may include any or all of the following: well integrity issues; explosions; fires; gas, oil or water pipeline leaks or ruptures; hydrogen sulfide or other toxic or explosive gas emissions; and hazardous material vehicle accidents or spills. This may also include external hazards to the site such as earthquakes, lightning, floods, high winds, tornadoes, terrorism, vandalism, or wildfire. For each potential emergency, threshold or trigger levels for Applicant’s declaration of an emergency must be identified.

   e. The plan must include a provision that any spill outside of the containment area or that has the potential to leave the facility or to threaten a water body or groundwater must be reported to the emergency dispatch and the Director immediately, and in no case more than four (4) hours after such spill is discovered.

   f. Detailed information identifying evacuation routes and health care facilities anticipated to be used.

   g. Project-specific emergency preparedness plans are required for any project that involves drilling or penetrating through known zones of hydrogen sulfide gas.

   h. The plan must include a provision that obligates the Applicant to reimburse the appropriate emergency response service providers for costs incurred in connection with any emergency. The appropriate emergency response service provider may specify alternative methods for reimbursement of its services.
If requested by the emergency response agency, Applicant will include a provision in the plan that addresses regular training exercises.

i. Detailed information showing that the Applicant has adequate personnel, supplies, and funding to implement the emergency response plan immediately at all times during construction and operations.

j. The plan must include provisions that obligate the Applicant to keep onsite and make immediately available to any emergency responders the identification and corresponding Safety Data Sheets (SDS) of all products used, stored or transported to the site. The SDS must be updated weekly and provided immediately upon request to the Director, emergency responders, a County Public Health representative, or a health professional. Operators must timely provide SDS to the public in response to a written request. In cases of spills or other emergency events, the plan must include provisions establishing a notification process to emergency responders of potential products they may encounter, including the products used in the hydraulic fracturing fluids.

k. The plan must include a provision establishing a process by which the Applicant periodically engages with the surrounding neighbors to educate them on the risks of the onsite operations, explain emergency procedures, engage in evacuation exercises, and to establish a process for surrounding neighbors to communicate with the Applicant.

l. The plan must include a process by which the community can submit concerns and complaints and be assured of responses.

9. Noise

a. Noise modeling. A qualified, independent consultant’s report of modeling to predict:
   i. ambient noise levels at the site at different seasons of the year and in different weather conditions
   ii. expected noise levels from the proposed oil and gas operations during all phases of development, assuming use of and identifying all noise-mitigating equipment and measures intended for use at the proposed oil and gas facilities or operations.

b. Odor Plan. A list of all odor reduction measures that will be used to address the predicted odors from the proposed oil and gas operations and meet the standards in 12-900. Identification of all natural features (e.g., topography, prevailing wind patterns, vegetation) that will aggravate or mitigate odor impacts on the areas within 2000’ of the parcel or parcels where the oil and gas facilities are proposed to be located

10. Cultural and Historical Resources Survey. A cultural, historical and archeological survey of the parcel(s) where the oil and gas operations are proposed to be located done in consultation with and as required by History Colorado.

11. Flood Mitigation and Response Plan. If the proposed oil and gas facilities are proposed within a floodplain, a qualified, independent engineer’s plan describing the features that will avoid flood impacts and flood response actions, including remote shut-in procedures, during flood events

12. Waste

a. Projected waste. A qualified, independent consultant’s assessment identifying the types and amounts of waste (including construction waste, drilling mud, fracking fluids, exploration and production waste) that will be generated by the oil and gas operations throughout their lifetimes.

b. Waste Management plan. Plans for disposal of all waste generated by the oil and gas operations, including use of truck or pipeline transport with details of anticipated truck trips (routes, number of trips, timing of trips). The plan will identify whether waste materials will be stored on site and, if so, how such storage will avoid adverse impacts to the oil and gas facility parcel(s), surrounding lands, water and natural resources, air quality, and public health, safety, and welfare. The plan must specify whether on-site storage of drilling mud is contemplated and, if so, how the Applicant will eliminate odors leaving the site.

13. Existing Mines Risk Study. An independent, qualified engineer’s study and assessment of the degree and type of risks posed by interaction of the proposed oil and gas facilities with existing or former mining operations, such as subsurface features resulting from other mineral mining activities within one mile of the proposed oil and gas facilities and the full length of each proposed horizontal wellbore.

12-900 Special Review Standards

All Special Review Applications will be reviewed according to the following standards to ensure the protection of public health, safety, and welfare, the environment, and wildlife resources. The Board, considering the advice of the Director, has determined the following standards to be generally applicable based on the nature and extent of oil and gas development. When two or more of the standards listed below conflict, the Board, based upon advice of
The Board will determine whether the proposed oil and gas facility or operation, individually and in light of the cumulative impacts of surrounding land uses, complies with these Special Review standards. The Applicant bears the burden of proving that the proposed oil and gas facilities and oil and gas operations will meet the standards. A proposal meets the standards if it will, with respect to each subject area below, either avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife resources or, through imposition of conditions of approval, sufficiently minimize or mitigate unavoidable impacts. In no case will the Board approve oil and gas facilities or operations with impacts that will endanger public health, safety, and welfare, the environment, or wildlife.

A. Air Quality. Oil and gas operations will sufficiently avoid, minimize or mitigate impacts to air quality.
   1. Compliance with National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Oil and gas facilities and operations will not compromise the attainment of ozone standards for the Denver Metro/North Front Range ozone nonattainment area as established by the US Environmental Protection Agency.
   2. Methane. Oil and gas facilities and operations will sufficiently avoid, minimize, or mitigate emissions or release of methane.
   3. Particulates. Oil and gas facilities and operations will not contribute particulate matter to the air in a manner that endangers public health or affects visibility.

B. Water Supply. Use of the proposed water from the proposed supply will not injure downstream water users, water delivery systems, agricultural lands and operations, water body health and viability, plant communities, wetlands, and wildlife.

C. Agricultural Land. Oil and gas facilities and operations will sufficiently avoid, minimize, or mitigate loss of and adverse impacts to: agricultural land, including farm or ranch lands and soils; agricultural operations, including crop and grazing cycles; irrigation systems and schedules; and livestock, grazing permits or leases, or grazing permittees or lessees.

D. Cultural and Historic Resources. Oil and gas facilities and operations will sufficiently avoid, minimize, or mitigate injury to or loss of cultural or historic or archaeological resources, resources eligible for County landmarking, or sites included in the National Historic Register.

E. Emergency Prevention and Response. Oil and gas operations will sufficiently avoid, minimize, or mitigate risks of emergency situations such as explosions, fires, gas, oil or water pipeline leaks or ruptures, hydrogen sulfide or other toxic gas or fluid emissions, and hazardous material vehicle accidents or spills. Oil and gas operations will ensure that, in the event of an emergency, adequate practices and procedures are in place to protect public health and safety and repair damage caused by emergencies.

F. Financial Fitness and Assurance. Oil and gas operations must not present a significant risk that public funds will be expended to protect the public, health, safety, and welfare in light of the financial viability of the Applicant. Applicants must demonstrate sufficient financial stability to operate the proposed oil and gas operations for the lifetime of the project. Applicants must provide forms of financial assurance sufficient to guarantee performance of all conditions of approval and obligations through the lifetime of the proposed oil and gas operations.

G. Floodplains and Floodways. Above-ground oil and gas facilities are prohibited in floodways. Above-ground oil and gas facilities must be located outside a floodplain unless there is no way to avoid the floodplain, no other sites can be reasonably used, or if reasonably necessary to avoid significant adverse impacts to public health, safety, welfare or the environment.

H. Geologic Hazard Areas Other than Floodplains and Floodways. Oil and gas facilities will not be located in geologic hazard areas as mapped in the Comprehensive Plan unless there is no way to avoid the hazard area, no other sites can be reasonably used, or if reasonably necessary to avoid significant adverse impacts to public health, safety, welfare or the environment.

I. Land Disturbance. The installation and operation of any oil and gas facilities must sufficiently avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse impacts to the surface of all oil and gas locations and their immediate surroundings. Considerations in applying this standard include, but are not limited to, the natural topography and existing vegetation, the scope of the proposed oil and gas operations, protection of soils, and minimizing the amount of cut and fill.

J. Lighting. Lighting associated with oil and gas operations will sufficiently avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse impacts on surrounding properties, livestock, and wildlife.
K. Natural Resources. Oil and gas operations will sufficiently avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse impacts to significant natural areas and environmental resources, such as significant natural communities, natural landmarks and natural areas, rare plant areas, and significant riparian corridors as defined in the Comprehensive Plan or identified on the site.

L. Noise.
   1. No oil and gas operation will create any noise which causes the ambient noise level when measured at the property line of the parcel(s) where the oil and gas operation is located to:
      a. exceed the ambient noise level by more than four dBC and four dBA during daytime hours and more than three dBC and three dBA during nighttime hours for general operations;
      b. exceed the ambient noise level by more than three decibels during flowback operations if necessary during nighttime hours;
      c. create pure tones where one-third octave band sound-pressure level in the band with the tone exceeds the arithmetic average of the sound-pressure levels of two contiguous one-third octave bands by five dB for center frequencies of 500 Hertz and above, and by eight dB for center frequencies between 160 and 400 Hertz, and by 15 dB for center frequencies less than or equal to 125 Hertz.
   2. In no instance may an oil and gas operation produce noise exceeding 55 dBA from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. and 50 dBA from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m.

M. Odor. No odor from the proposed oil and gas facility or oil and gas operations will exceed 7 OU/m³ as measured at the property line of the oil and gas location.

N. Pipelines. All flowlines, off-location flowlines, fresh water, produced water pipelines will be routed and constructed to sufficiently avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse impacts to infrastructure and natural resources and to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment, and wildlife without compromising pipeline integrity and safety; any such lines constructed in County-owned right-of-way will also follow the procedures for and requirements of a utility construction permit from the Public Works Department.

O. Recreational Activity. Oil and gas operations must avoid adverse impacts to the quality and quantity of both active and passive recreational activities in the County.

P. Reclamation. The operator must fully reclaim and revegetate all areas of temporary disturbance when construction is complete and, after decommissioning, all areas disturbed by oil and gas facilities. Reclamation includes completed revegetation, which is deemed complete after three full years in which the desired revegetation remains successful.

Q. Safety. Oil and gas operations must be conducted in a manner to avoid risk of personal injury and property damage.

R. Scenic Attributes and Rural Character. Oil and gas operations will sufficiently avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse impacts to the scenic attributes and rural character of the surrounding area. For the purposes of Article 12, temporary structures or buildings constructed to mitigate impacts of oil and gas development may be approved at heights greater than height limits set elsewhere in the Code.

S. Surrounding Land Uses. Oil and gas operations must be sited in a manner that sufficiently avoids, minimizes, or mitigates adverse impacts to surrounding land uses. In applying this standard, separation from surrounding land uses will be considered the most effective measure to ensure compatibility between proposed oil and gas operations and existing land uses.

T. Transportation, Roads, and Access. Oil and gas operations must be designed and implemented to: support a multimodal transportation system; avoid adverse impacts to the County transportation system; avoid traffic hazards; minimize use of County-owned gravel roads; and ensure public safety and maintain quality of life.

U. Vibration. Oil and gas operations, including seismic testing, must not create vibrations significant enough or long enough in duration to cause adverse impacts to the health, safety, welfare, or quality of life of surrounding residents and occupants or damage to existing structures.

V. Waste. All waste generated by oil and gas operations will be stored, transported and disposed of in a manner that avoids adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment, and wildlife. Injection wells will be prohibited in the County.

W. Water Quality and Stormwater Control. Oil and gas operations must sufficiently avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse impacts to the availability and quality of surface and ground water within Boulder County. All stormwater occurring at an oil and gas location must be controlled to prevent adverse impacts to surrounding natural resources, including wetlands and water bodies.

X. Wildlife. Oil and gas operations will sufficiently avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse impacts to wildlife,
wildlife habitat and migration corridors as defined in the Comprehensive Plan or identified on the site.

12-1000 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals

After Special Review, the Board may deny the Application if the proposed oil and gas operations cannot be conducted in a manner that protects public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife. If the Application can be approved, it will be subject to conditions that ensure compliance with the standards listed in Section 12-600 and protection of public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife. Conditions may include but are not limited to the following, some of which will apply to all Special Review approvals and some of which may be applied on a site-specific basis.

A. Location.
   1. Adjustments to the locations of any or all proposed oil and gas facilities, which may include but not be limited to consolidating, distributing, or re-locating facilities;
   2. Sharing of existing infrastructure by multiple oil and gas operations, minimizing the installation of new facilities and avoiding additional disturbance to the environment, landowners and natural resources;
   3. Modification of proposed travel routes for some or all phases of the oil and gas operation.

B. Scope. Adjustments to the size and density of facilities that may include but not be limited to:
   1. Reductions or limitations on the number of total wells;
   2. Reductions or limitations on the number of wells per pad; or
   3. Changes to the dimensions of the proposed facilities.

C. Timing and Phasing.
   1. Separating the overall project into phases over a period of time.
   2. Establishing the timeline for commencement and duration of all or some phases of oil and gas operations.
   3. Establishing the times in which all or some phases of oil and gas operations are conducted with respect to weather, agricultural activities, wildlife needs and other seasonal concerns.
   4. Limitations on times of day and night in which operations are conducted.

D. Air Quality.
   1. To protect air quality and public health, emissions control measures may be required, including, but not limited to, one or more of the following:
      a. Compliance with the current, most protective air quality and health-based standards, which may include standards set by the EPA, CDPHE, COGCC, CDC or other relevant authorities.
      b. A leak detection and repair program.
         i. Continuous monitoring that may include the oil and gas facilities, nearby properties, and other areas of concern;
         ii. Use of up-to-date technology, such as infra-red cameras and hydrocarbon analyzers.
         iii. Regular on-site inspections at a frequency determined by the Director;
         iv. Immediate leak repair;
         v. Reporting of monitoring and inspection results to the Director, who may make such reports available to the public;
         vi. Operator maintenance of all images and data obtained from leak detection devices, to be made available to the Director upon request;
         vii. Immediate reporting of all leaks detected to the Director;
      c. Drilling, completion and operation of wells using reduced emission completion practices.
      d. Require closed loop pitless systems for containment and/or recycling of all drilling, completion, flowback and produced fluids.
      e. Routine flaring may be prohibited other than emergencies; in the event of an emergency, operators may be required to shut-in the well if the emergency lasts greater than 24 hours; routine maintenance does not constitute an emergency
      f. Venting prohibited during all phases except for safety;
      g. Require all pneumatics to be zero-bleed.
      h. Manufacture test or other data demonstrating hydrocarbon destruction or control efficiency that complies with a design destruction efficiency of 98% or better Proof that any flare, auto ignition system, recorder, vapor recovery device or other equipment used to meet the hydrocarbon destruction or control efficiency requirement is installed, calibrated, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendations, instructions, and operating manuals.
Electronic surveillance monitors to detect when pilot lights on control devices are extinguished

i. Zero-emission desiccant dehydrators.

j. Hydrocarbon control of 98% or better for crude oil, condensate, and produced water tanks.

k. Require dry seals on centrifugal compressors.

l. Routing of emissions from rod-packing and other components on reciprocating compressors to vapor collection systems.

m. During storage tank hydrocarbon liquids loadout (i.e. maintenance activities to remove liquids from existing wells that are inhibiting production):

   i. Prohibit manual venting
   ii. Require limited flaring as necessary to manage emissions from automated plunger lifts or other forms of artificial lift (98% or better hydrocarbon destruction flare only).

n. Reduction or elimination of emissions from oil and gas pipeline maintenance activities such as pigging, including routing emissions to a vapor collection system.

o. Use of an automated tank gauging and monitoring system.

E. Operations.
1. Requirement for use of pipelines to transport all gas and fluid materials, including oil, natural gas, fresh water, produced water, and waste products, to and from the oil and gas facilities.
2. Delay of well completions until pipeline transport is in place for all hydrocarbon products and produced or wastewater.
3. Limitations on on-site storage tanks.

F. Water Supply. Conditions necessary to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the impacts of the proposed water use.

G. Waste. Compliance with the County-approved waste management plan, including routine testing of all applicable waste for technically enhanced naturally occurring radioactive material.

H. Water Quality and Stormwater Control. On-going water quality monitoring and use of protective measures such as those listed in this section.
1. Follow-up and on-going testing of all water sources and water wells within one-half mile of the parcel(s) on which the oil and gas facilities are proposed to be located and of either side of the full length of all proposed wellbores. Sampling requirements may include:
   a. Testing for the analytes listed in Table 1.
   b. Post-completions and periodic on-going monitoring samples collected and tested pursuant to the following time frame:
      i. One sample within six (6) months after completion;
      ii. One sample between twelve (12) and eighteen (18) months after completion; and
      iii. One sample between sixty (60) and seventy-two (72) months after completion.
      iv. For multi-well pads, collection will occur annually during active drilling and completion and on the subsequent dates listed in this section.
   c. If the Operator is unable to locate and obtain permission from the surface owner of a water source to be tested, the Operator must advise the Director that the Applicant could not obtain access to the water source from the surface owner.
   d. Testing must follow standard industry procedures in collecting samples, consistent with the COGCC model Sampling and Analysis Plan.
   e. The location of each tested water source will be noted using a GPS with sub-meter resolution.
   f. Reporting on damaged or unsanitary water well conditions, adjacent potential pollution sources, odor, water color, sediment, bubbles, and effervescence.
   g. If the Operator is unable to locate and obtain permission from the surface owner of a water source to be tested, the Operator must advise the Director that the Operator could not obtain access to the water source from the surface owner.
   h. The Operator will submit a testing report to the Director with the Application, including reporting on damaged or unsanitary water well conditions; existing, adjacent potential pollution sources; water odor; water color; presence of sediment; bubbles and effervescence; and the existence and amount of any Table 1 analytes found. Copies of the report will be provided to the COGCC and the water source owners within 10 days after the Operator’s receipt of the report.
   i. If sampling shows water contamination, additional measures may be required including the following:
      1. If free gas or a dissolved methane concentration level greater than one (1) milligram per liter (mg/l) is detected in a water source, determination of the gas type using gas compositional
analysis and stable isotope analysis of the methane (carbon and hydrogen).

2. If the test results indicate thermogenic or a mixture of thermogenic and biogenic gas, an action plan to determine the source of the gas.

3. Immediate notification to the Director, the COGCC, Boulder County Public Health, and the owner of the water source if the methane concentration increases by more than five (5) mg/l between sampling periods, or increases to more than ten (10) mg/l.

4. Immediate notification to the Director, the COGCC, Boulder County Public Health, and the owner of the water source if BTEX and/or TPH are detected as a result of testing. Such detections may result in required subsequent sampling for additional analytes.

5. Further water source sampling in response to complaints from water source owners.

j. Timely production and distribution of test results, well location, and analytical data in electronic deliverable format to the Director, the COGCC, Boulder County Public Health, and the water source owners.

2. The County may limit or prohibit toxic (when inhaled or ingested) chemicals in hydraulic fracturing fluids.

3. No produced water or other wastewater may be sprayed or otherwise dispersed on any lands within the County.

4. Compliance with the Boulder County Illicit Stormwater Discharge Ordinance, and all water quality or stormwater control permits from the County and other agencies.

5. Confirmation from CDPHE that the project is covered under the Colorado Discharge Permit System (CDPS) general permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (state stormwater discharge permit), when applicable.

6. Flowback and produced water reporting including:
   a. A complete characterization of the Operator’s flowback and produced water streams, including chemical analyses, radioactivity analyses, total dissolved solid concentrations and rate of flowback and production fluid at each well;
   b. Amount of flowback and production fluid generated by each well that is recycled or reused for oil and gas operations; and
   c. An accounting of all flowback and produced water from the well to final disposal, including all temporary holding facilities.

Table 1. Water Quality Analytes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Water Quality</th>
<th>Alkalinity Conductivity &amp; TDS pH</th>
<th>Dissolved Organic Carbon (or Total Organic Carbon)</th>
<th>Bacteria</th>
<th>Hydrogen Sulphide</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Major Ions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bromide</td>
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<td>Chloride</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
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<tr>
<td>Magnesium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Potassium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sodium Sulfate</td>
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<td>Nitrate + Nitrite as N (total)</td>
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<td>Metals</td>
<td>Metals</td>
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<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>Barium</td>
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<td>Barium</td>
<td>Boron</td>
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<td>Boron</td>
<td>Chromium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td>Copper</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>Iron</td>
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<td>Iron</td>
<td>Lead</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>Manganese</td>
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<td>Manganese</td>
<td>Selenium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Selenium</td>
<td>Strontium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strontium</td>
<td>Dissolved Gases and Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
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<tr>
<td>Methane</td>
<td>Methane</td>
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<tr>
<td>BTEX as Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)</td>
<td>BTEX as Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)</td>
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<td>Other</td>
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<td>Water Level</td>
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<td>Stable isotopes of water (Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon)</td>
<td>Stable isotopes of water (Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phosphorus</td>
<td>Phosphorus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tracing materials associated with Operator’s fracking fluid as identified in the Water Quality Plan pursuant to 12-800(D)(7)</td>
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I. Contamination Prevention.
1. For each abandoned oil and gas well identified under 12-800(B)(4), follow-up soil gas survey and leak tests may be required every three (3) years after production has commenced.
2. Periodic or specific bradenhead testing.

J. Spills, Leaks, and Releases.
1. Containment. Open-ended valves of any kind must be placed within the secondary containment boundaries.
2. Reporting. Spills, leaks, and releases of any substance other than fresh water, including spills of produced water, oil, condensate, natural gas liquids, all spills outside of secondary containment, gas leaks, and E & P waste, must be reported to the County immediately upon discovery and no later than 6 hours thereafter. If the County determines the spill or leak is reportable to any agency when the Operator disagrees, the County may make such report.
3. Clean-up. Any leak, release, or spill will be cleaned up according to applicable state and federal laws, including the Oil and Pollution Act and the Clean Water Act.

K. Revegetation and Reclamation. Specific revegetation and reclamation requirements for all areas disturbed by any oil and gas facilities, including off-site pipelines, completed to the sole satisfaction of the County.

L. Site Management.
1. Trash. Prohibition on burning of trash in association with an oil and gas operation per C.R.S. 25-7-128(5).
2. Weed Control. Oil and gas facilities must be kept free of weeds.
4. Access Roads. Conditions to prevent run-off, erosion and other negative impacts to access roads and abutting lands.
5. On-site Inspector. Inspection, at Operator’s expense, to monitor adherence to conditions of permits and approvals.

M. Drought-Tolerant Landscaping. All landscaping for screening and, reclamation, or other purposes will include drought tolerant species that are native and less desirable to wildlife and suitable for the climate and soil conditions of the area.

N. Soils. Post-completion analysis and on-going monitoring for soil contamination. Pre-reclamation analysis of soil profiles.

O. Compliance with Emergency Response Plan. After Special Review, the County will approve an Emergency Response Plan, adherence to which is an on-going condition of approval.

P. Site Security. Oil and gas facilities must be kept secure from trespassers and risk of vandalism.

Q. Remote monitoring and control. Use of Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition or other remote monitoring of wells, including remote telemetry units, onsite control valves, onsite data acquisition devices, radio
network/modems, and the ability to trigger an automatic shut-down of a facility.

R. Noise
1. Compliance with Section 12-900 is required at all oil and gas operations and oil and gas facilities.
2. Continuous noise monitoring of any oil and gas facilities meeting the most recent version of the American National Standard Institute’s Specification for Sound Level Meters.
3. Use of sound walls and other physical barriers to prevent noise leaving the site.
4. Electrification from the power grid or from renewable sources.
5. Use of quiet drilling and completion equipment, such as the Quiet Fleet design provided by Liberty Oilfield Services.
6. For well pads that are not electrically operated, use of quiet design mufflers (also referred to as hospital grade or dual dissipative) or equivalent.
7. Use of acoustically insulated housing or covers to enclose motors or engines. Tier IV??
8. No pipe unloading or workover operations will occur between 7 p.m and the following 7 a.m.

S. Odor
1. Compliance with section 12-900 (odor standard); on-going monitoring for compliance.
2. Odor reduction requirements may include:
   a. Using minimum low odor Category III drilling fluid. This could include non-diesel based drilling muds including drilling muds that are low odor and do not contain benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene or xylene (BTEX
   b. Adding odorants that are not a masking agent;
   c. adding chillers to the mud systems;
   d. Using filtration systems or additives to minimize odors from drilling and fracturing fluids except that the Applicant shall not mask odors;
   e. Enclosing shale shakers to contain fumes from exposed mud where safe and feasible;
   f. Removing drilling mud from drill pipe as it is removed from the well;
   g. use of filtration systems;
   h. prohibition on exposed drilling mud;
   i. limitation or prohibition on use of diesel generators.

T. Lighting. Limitations on the location and type of lighting.

U. Visual Impacts. Conditions to reduce adverse visual impacts such as specifications on facility color, screening measures such as berming, visual barriers, and landscaping.

V. Dust. Limitations on or requirements for activities to control dust; storage requirements for sand, silica and similar materials to prevent fugitive particulates. Particulate control measures, including proof of compliance with State-required dust control measures and imposition of an opacity requirement as tested using EPA Method 9.

W. Traffic and Transportation. Conditions necessary to ensure public safety for all modes of travel, including but not limited to adjustment of travel routes during some or all phases of development, maintenance practices to protect transportation infrastructure, and compliance with the Boulder County Multimodal Transportation Standards.

X. County Transportation Infrastructure.
1. Required improvements to existing transportation system infrastructure to support the proposed oil and gas facilities or operations, as designed and performed by the County at Applicant’s cost.
   a. If Applicant disputes the County’s statement of necessary transportation infrastructure improvements or the costs, thereof, Applicant may engage a licensed civil engineer to perform an independent study and provide the results thereof to the County for its consideration.
2. Standards and specifications for construction and maintenance of access roads required for the proposed oil and gas facilities or operations.

Y. Pipeline Conditions
1. Specific setbacks from features of concern.
2. Conditions on depth of cover and clearance distances from subsurface features or improvements.
4. Construction conditions related to protection of streams, rivers, irrigation ditches and wetlands.
5. As-built reporting, including the location (with GPS coordinates), materials and operating pressures of all
off-location flowlines and water lines and depicting the locations of other subsurface features or improvements crossed by such lines.

6. Leak detection system.
7. Inspection protocol, in addition to County inspections.
8. A risk-based engineering study by an independent engineer hired by the Department at Applicant’s expense prior to placement and construction of proposed water or Off-site Flowline and produced water or wastewater pipelines.

Z. Flood Protection. Compliance with a County-approved flood mitigation plan; any additional conditions necessary to avoid, minimize, and mitigate risks of adverse impacts from oil and gas facilities.

AA. Abandonment and Decommissioning.
1. Unless otherwise requested by the surface owner, the Applicant must leave onsite a permanent physical marker of an abandoned well location. In any case, the GPS coordinates for all abandoned wells will be provided to the County.
2. With respect to pipelines abandoned in place, a tracer will be placed in any nonmetal line.
3. All lands disturbed by removal of decommissioned pipelines will be reclaimed and revegetated.

BB. Representations of Record. Any approved Special Review Application is subject to all commitments of record, including verbal representations made by the Applicant at any public hearing and written commitments in the Application file, and without limitation must encompass compliance with all approved mitigation plans.

CC. Applications and Permits. The Applicant must obtain local, state and federal permits or approvals required for the operation and provide copies to the Director prior to any construction activities. In addition to Article 12 approval, Applicants may be required to obtain county permits including but not limited to Flood Development Permits, Grading Permits, Building or Construction Permits, Oversize/Overweight Permits, Stormwater Control Permits.

DD. Certification and Reporting.
1. The Operator will submit to the Director copies of all reports related to oil and gas operations and oil and gas facilities made to any agency at the local, state or federal level within fifteen (15) days of their submission to the original recipient.

EE. Financial Assurances.
1. Financial assurances such as performance bonds, irrevocable letters of credit, irrevocable trusts, or other financial guarantees in a form satisfactory to the County.
2. Additional assurances may be required if circumstances during the lifetime of the oil and gas operations require.
3. Copies of all financial assurance and insurance renewals promptly supplied to the Department.

FF. Re-assessment of Conditions. All conditions of approval may specify that the County may re-assess their effectiveness in meeting the standards of this Article after commencement of oil and gas operations.

12-1100 Judicial Review
A final decision by the Board of County Commissioners on any matters in this Article 12 is subject to judicial review in a court of competent jurisdiction under C.R.C.P. 106(a)(4).

12-1200 Procedures Following Approval of a Special Review Application
A. Right to Enter. Each approved Special Review will contain the following statement: “Applicant consents to allow the County the right of inspection of this approved operation provided the County contacts the operator with four (4) hours prior notice of such inspection.”

B. Effect of the Approved Special Review. After approval of a Special Review Application and subject to compliance with any applicable conditions of approval, the Department will issue a construction permit for the proposed oil and gas operation. Following receipt of the permit, the Applicant must obtain any necessary building, grading, access, floodplain, or other County permits and, following the receipt of these additional permits and all necessary permits and permissions from other agencies or persons, is authorized to otherwise proceed with the proposed oil and gas operation. The approval of the Special Review Application under this Article does not result in the vesting of development rights, nor does it authorize the violation of any County or state regulations or preclude the County from refusing to issue any other permit or authorization if the plans and specifications do not comply with applicable County regulations.

C. Duration of the Approved Special Review.
1. Commencement of operations within two years. An approved Special Review Application will remain effective for a period of two calendar years following the date of the Board’s approval resolution. If the approved operation is not commenced within two calendar years, the permit will expire and the Applicant will have to reapply for Special Review prior to undertaking operations.

2. Expiration of approval to operate after ten years. Unless renewed in a subsequent Special Review approval, all Special Review approvals under this Article 12 will expire ten years after their effective date and operations must cease and final reclamation commence.

D. Amendments and Modifications. Prior to changing or modifying a special use approved under this Article or any other existing oil and gas operation, an Operator must submit a written request for modification as specified under Article 4-603. Upon submission of such a request, the Director will proceed as specified in Article 4-603(A) to make a determination whether the modification is substantial, except that the Director will consider the additional criteria specified in this subsection. Unless approved in the original Special Review permit, the addition of new wells on an existing pad will be considered a substantial modification. Other changes will be considered substantial if they meet the criteria in 4-603(B) or significantly alter the nature, character, or extent of the land use impacts of the Special Review approval or will result in an increase in harmful emissions or adverse impacts on public health, safety, and welfare, the environment or wildlife, including as a result of cumulative impacts from the proposed modification in combination with existing land uses. Refracking of an existing well will be considered a substantial modification. A modification may not be considered a substantial modification if it results in a net decrease in hydrocarbon emissions or other net mitigation of existing or potential environmental impacts. Should the Applicant dispute the Director’s determination that a proposed modification to a pre-existing oil and gas operation or facility is a substantial modification, the Applicant may appeal the Director’s determination to the Board. The County will not process the Application during any appeal.

E. Maintenance and Repair. If an Operator anticipates undertaking routine maintenance or making a repair to any existing or new oil and gas facility, the Operator must provide written notice to the Director as soon in advance of the maintenance or repair as practicable. For emergency repairs necessary to curtail or prevent threat of property damage or personal injury, if possible the Operator must provide notice to the Director within twenty-four (24) hours before commencement of the repair and otherwise as soon thereafter as possible. The notice must include a detailed description of the maintenance or repair. In response to the notice, the Director may approve the repair or maintenance, conditionally approve the repair or maintenance, or require that the Operator apply for a substantial modification determination. The Director may maintain a list of routine maintenance activities that an Operator may undertake without County review or approval.

12-1300 Inspections; Enforcement

To monitor compliance with permit conditions or if the County determines at any time that there is a violation of the provisions of this Article 12, including 12-500 and 12-1000, the Director will be entitled to commence one or more of the following enforcement measures and remedies.

A. Right to Enter. Any oil and gas facility may be inspected by the County at any time to ensure compliance with the requirements of County permits or the provisions of this Article 12. Unless urgent circumstances exist, the County will use best efforts to provided that four (4) hours prior notice is given to the operator’s contact person at the telephone number on file. County inspections will be coordinated with the operator to ensure operator presence onsite to the extent possible and to ensure the site visit is conducted in accordance with all applicable operator safety requirements.

B. Violations. Violations of any condition of approval, any provisions of 12-500, or any other provisions of this Article 12 will be subject to Section 12-1500.

C. Suit to Enjoin COGCC Rule Violation. If the Director discovers a violation or threatened violation of Title 34, Article 60 of the Colorado Revised Statutes or any rule, regulation, or order made under that Article, the Director will notify the COGCC in writing. If the COGCC fails to bring suit to enjoin any actual or threatened violation, then the County Attorney may file an action on behalf of the Board seeking injunctive relief.

D. Falsification. If the Director, in the course of administering any portion of this Article, learns that the Applicant, including any employee, officer, agent or representative of the Applicant has made a false representation of or omitted material facts the Application may be rejected or summarily denied or, if the Application has been approved, the approval may be revoked. and the Director may report such information to the District Attorney for criminal prosecution.

E. Other Penalties. In addition to or in lieu of civil fines, the County may exercise remedies for Operator
violations including the following:
1. Increased inspection frequency;
2. Mandatory equipment upgrades;
3. A requirement to conduct an audit of the systems or equipment involved in the violation(s);
4. A requirement for increased reporting to the County;
5. Written Order Suspending the Approval. As a result of either (i) emergency conditions, or (ii) three or more fines imposed for serious violations within six (6) months, the Director may issue a written order to the Applicant (or the Applicant's owner, Operator, or agent) suspending the Special Review Approval. Upon receipt, the Applicant must cease all activities and operations immediately until the violation is remedied. The Applicant may appeal the order suspending approval to the Board of County Commissioners pursuant to Section 12-1500(D).

F. Other Enforcement Remedies. In addition to the foregoing enforcement measures, Boulder County has the right to any and all other enforcement measures and remedies provided by law, including but not limited to seeking relief through the courts to enforce an approved Special Review, or to stop or abate any oil and gas operations occurring or about to occur without the requisite special use, required permits, or other County approvals. Nothing in this section shall limit the remedies available to the County for a violation of any provision of Article 12.

12-1400 Fines and Penalties
A. Fines for Violations. An operator who violates any condition of approval imposed for the oil and gas facility or operation or any provision of Section 12-200, 12-500, 12-700, 12-900, or 1300 will be subject to a civil penalty assessed by the Director.

B. Process.
1. Identification of Violation. If the Director has reasonable cause to believe that a violation has occurred, the Director will issue a Notice of Violation to the operator. Each violation of an individual condition or Code provision will be considered a separate infraction.
   a. Contents of Notice of Violation:
      i. Provisions of this Article or conditions imposed on a permit that are violated;
      ii. Short and plain statement of the facts alleged to constitute each violation;
      iii. A statement that the Operator will be subject to fines as specified in this Section; and
      iv. A demand that the violation be remedied.
2. Response. The Operator will have the time specified by the Director in the notice to respond to the Notice of Alleged Violation, unless an extension is requested in writing and granted by the Director. The Response must address each violation, including the cause of the violation and any corrective actions taken, and identify any other relevant facts.
3. Assessment of Fine.
   a. Based on the operator's response, if any is provided, and any other competent evidence, the Director will determine if a violation has occurred and, if so, the appropriate penalty to assess. Any fine imposed after consideration of the response will be measured with respect to the first date of discovery of the violation or the date the violation first occurred and continues until the violation has been remedied to the satisfaction of the Director.
   b. If the Operator disputes the Director’s determination that a violation occurred or the amount of any fine assessed, an appeal as specified in Section 12-1400(D) must be made within 30 days of the determination. Any requirement to remedy the violation will not be stayed during the appeal period.

C. Penalty Calculation. The Director has discretion to assess a civil penalty between $300 and $15,000, depending on the nature and severity of the violation and Application of the additional factors listed in (b) below.
1. To evaluate the severity of the violation, the Director will consider the following:
   a. Degree of threatened or actual impact to public health, safety, welfare, the environment or wildlife;
   b. Existence, size, and proximity of potentially impacted livestock, wildlife, fish, soil, water, and all other environmental resources;
   c. Degree of threatened or actual damage to agricultural lands, public lands, private property, freshwater sources, public drinking water, natural resources, environmental features, or wildlife;
   d. The size of the leak, release, or spill;
   e. The violation resulted in a significant waste of oil and gas resources;
   f. Toxicity of leak or spill;
g. Violation led to death or serious injury; and
h. Duration of the violation.

2. In addition to considering the severity of the violation, the Director will consider the following:
   a. Whether the same or similar violations have occurred at the location;
   b. Whether other violations have occurred at the location in the previous 12 months;
   c. The timeliness and adequacy of the operator’s corrective actions;
   d. The degree the violation was outside of the violator’s reasonable control and responsibility;
   e. Whether the violator acted with gross negligence, or knowing and willful misconduct;
   f. Whether the violator self-reported;
   g. Whether violator was cooperative with all agencies involved in working to mitigate the impacts of the violation;

D. Appeal Hearing Before the Board of County Commissioners. If the Applicant files a timely, written appeal with the Board of County Commissioners of the Director’s determination that a violation occurred or the imposition of any fine or penalty or a written order suspending special use approval, the Board will schedule a hearing on the appeal, of which the Applicant will receive reasonable prior notice. The Board, based on the evidence in the record, may reverse or confirm the Director’s determination whether a violation occurred. In addition, based on the evidence in the record, the Board may reverse, confirm, or a just any remedy or penalty imposed by the Director. The Board, in its discretion, may also give the Applicant additional time to correct the violation(s), or may specify other means of correcting the violation(s) at the Applicant’s expense.

12-1500 Definitions
Terms used in this Article 12 are defined below. Any terms not specifically defined for purposes of Article 12 may be defined in Article 18.

Abandonment. The permanent decommissioning of an oil and gas facility, including any single well or portion of pipeline.

Act. The Oil and Gas Conservation Act at §§ 34-60-101 et seq., C.R.S., as amended.

Adequate Water Supply. A water supply that will be sufficient for the proposed oil and gas operations, including consideration of reasonable conservation measures and water demand management measures.

Agent. One authorized to make binding representations on behalf of the Applicant.

Applicant. Person, corporation or other legal entity possessing the legal right to develop a mineral resource who has applied for a Special Review permit for an oil and gas operation.

Application. The Application filed by the Applicant for Special Review under current consideration.

Best Management Practices. Practices that are designed to prevent or reduce impacts caused by oil and gas operations to air, water, soil, or biological resources, and to minimize adverse impacts to public health, safety and welfare, including the environment and wildlife resources.

BTEX and/or TPH. Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons.

Closed Loop Drilling Process or System. A system consisting of steel tanks for mud mixing and storage and the use of solids removal equipment by some combination of shale shakers, mud cleaners and centrifuges to separate drill cutting solids from the mud stream. The solids are placed in containment provided on the site. A Closed Loop Drilling System does not include use of a Conventional Reserve Drilling Pit.

Combustion device. Any ignition device, installed horizontally or vertically, used in exploration and production operations to combust otherwise vented emissions from completions.

Completions. [To be determined]


Department. Boulder County Community Planning & Permitting Department.

Director. The Director of the Boulder County Community Planning & Permitting Department.

Geophysical Operation. Operations that involve the transmittal of seismic waves into and through the ground to model the geophysical properties of the Earth’s crust

Equipment. Machinery or structures located on an oil and gas location, including, but not limited to, wellheads, separators, dehydration units, compressors, heaters, meters, storage tanks, compressors, pumping units, internal combustion engines, and electric motors.

Flowline. Those segments of pipe transferring oil, gas, or condensate between a wellhead and processing equipment to the load point or point of delivery to a U.S. Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous
Materials Safety Administration or Colorado Public Utilities Commission regulated gathering line, or a segment of pipe transferring produced water between a wellhead and the point of disposal, discharge, or loading. In this Article, flowline includes an on-location or off-location line.

**Ground Water.** Subsurface waters in a zone of saturation.

**Occupied Structure.** Any building or structure that requires a certificate of occupancy or building or structure intended for human occupancy.

**Off-Site Flowline.** A flowline that is not on the same oil and gas location. This definition also includes flowlines connecting to gas compressors or gas plants

**Oil and Gas Facilities.** The equipment and improvements used for the production, transportation, treatment, and/or storage of oil and gas and waste products, including: an individual well pad built with one or more wells and operated to produce liquid petroleum and/or natural gas, including associated equipment required for such production; an individual well pad with one or more wells for exploration of oil and gas; flowlines and ancillary equipment including but not limited to drip stations, vent stations, pigging facilities, chemical injection stations and valve boxes; and temporary storage and construction staging yards in place for less than six months.

**Oil and Gas Operations.** Exploring for oil and gas, including conducting seismic operations and the drilling of test bores; siting, drilling, deepening, recompleting, reworking, or abandoning a well; producing operations related to any well, including installing flowlines; the generating, transporting, storing, treating, or disposing exploration and production wastes; the construction, operation, maintenance and repair of any oil and gas facility; and any constructing, site preparing, or reclaiming activities associated with such operations. With respect to any submittal or review requirements under this Section, “oil and gas operations” will refer to the particular oil and gas operations for which the Applicant is seeking County approval.

**Operator.** Any person who exercises the right to control the conduct of oil and gas operations.

**OU/m³** Odor Units per cubic meter, as measured using the dynamic olfactometry approach.

**Owner.** Person or entity who has the right to drill into and produce from a pool and to appropriate the oil or gas produced either for such owner or others, including owners of a well capable of producing oil, gas, or both.

**Pit.** Any natural or man-made depression in the ground used for oil or gas exploration or production purposes excluding steel, fiberglass, concrete or other similar vessels which do not release their contents to surrounding soils.

**Produced Water.** Water produced from a well or wellbore that is not a treatment fluid.

**Recreation (active or passive).** Active recreation means outdoor activities that require equipment or physical exertion or both. Passive recreation means outdoor activities such as nature observation or photography that require a minimum of facilities or development.

**Reduced Emissions Completion.** A well completion following fracturing or refracturing where gas flowback that is otherwise vented is captured, cleaned, and routed to the gas flow line or collection system, re-injected into the well or another well, used as an onsite fuel source, or used for other useful purpose that a purchased fuel or raw material would serve, with no direct release to the atmosphere.

**TPY.** Tons per year.

**VOC.** Volatile organic compounds.

**Wastewater.** Water used in oil and gas operations that is contaminated with chemicals, particulate, or other matter that makes it non-potable.

**Water or Water Body.** Any surface waters which are contained in or flow in or through Boulder County, excluding ephemeral streams, roadway ditches, water in sewage systems, water in treatment works of disposal systems, water in potable water distribution systems, stock ponds or irrigation ditches not discharging to live streams, and all water withdrawn for use until use and treatment have been completed.

**Water Source.** Water source will mean water bodies that supply domestic, agricultural or municipal uses, water wells that are registered with Colorado Division of Water Resources, including household, domestic, livestock, irrigation, municipal/public and commercial wells, permitted or adjudicated springs, and monitoring wells other than monitoring wells that are drilled for the purpose of monitoring water quality changes that are not associated with oil and gas activities.

**Well or Wellhead.** An oil or gas well, a hole drilled for the purpose of producing oil or gas, a well into which fluids are injected, a stratigraphic well, a gas storage well, or a well used for the purpose of monitoring or observing a reservoir.

**Well Pad.** Areas that are directly disturbed during the drilling and subsequent operation of, or affected by production facilities directly associated with, any oil well, gas well, or injection well.
The other day, despite reduced VMT with the plague, I saw a brown cloud as bad as any I’ve ever seen in the past ~35 years if living here!
Was that the result of “relaxed” environmental standards? I don’t know...

What I do know is that we need to move –with extreme haste– away from fossil fuels. More than enough evidence is “in” ... fracking, such as we have here along the Front Range is extremely detrimental to the environment & health, even without the impacts of Climate Change.

Shut it down now!

•–––>
Commissioners,

I'd like to request that the draft proposal for fracking that is under consideration be greatly strengthened - all the way to banning fracking. It's a serious health risk and a huge financial liability.

The adverse health effects are well documented, as you know. Monitoring is also under attack with the abrupt and suspicious firing of the foremost authority here, Dr. Detlev Helmig. Fracking companies cannot be trusted to self-monitor honestly; stringent protocols and consequences with independent monitoring must be put in place for existing wells in order to have any hope of protecting our health.

Financially, the fees collected to cap wells when they're done is woefully inadequate and the state, which means us, is going to bear the burden. In New Mexico, it was recently estimated that cleanup costs could reach the billions, and I imagine it would be similar here. With fracking companies never making a profit in aggregate, losing money even more rapidly now, and oil's future looking more and more grim, it's extremely likely that we will be left holding the bill and cleanup mess for every single new well drilled in the county. To allow any will be a health and financial blow to us and the next generation.

Thanks,

Brian Highland
Boulder, 80305
Dear Boulder County Commissioners--

We don't want or need oil and gas wells in Boulder County. New York is doing fine without them, and having just returned from a lovely walk in rural Boulder County, there is NO REASON to allow oil and gas operators to despoil our County!!

As I think you know, I am chemically sensitive, so this is a very personal issue. Just the volatile chemicals that blow in from Weld County make me miserable--especially every summer when the air is warmer (so carrying more volatile chemicals like benzene and toluene...) our windows are open more often and I AM MISERABLE (!!!) and wonder how much longer I can live here....

Thank you for your service
PLEASE keep delaying and keep oil and gas from doing to Boulder County what it has done to Weld County!!

Thank you

Leslie Glustrom
Boulder, Colorado

Below is a list of ways to tighten Reg 12--but really--just keep delaying--there is no need to despoil our county and deal with all the air, water, noise and health impacts that invariably accompany oil and gas development.

**General/framing**

- A large body of academic literature has characterized serious effects on human health and life expectancy from air pollution, including a recent study that identified air pollution as a contributor to 8.8 million deaths annually, identifying it as “one of the main global health risks.” Additionally, exposure to air pollution has been linked to higher rates of mortality from viral infectious diseases. In light of this evidence, and the serious threats posed by fracking to the stability of our climate, the only responsible course of action is for Boulder County to ban fracking and impose the most stringent regulations possible on oil and gas extraction.

**Permitting Process**

- Implement as mandatory all of the discretionary conditions listed in Section 12-1000, including:
Prohibition of venting or flaring of natural gas

- Requirement for ongoing water quality monitoring
- Continuous monitoring of leaks
- Requirement for closed loop “pitless” drilling systems, to facilitate re-use of produced water.

- The ability to deny permits: Section 12-900 states that “A proposal meets the standards if it will, with respect to each subject area below, either avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife resources or, through imposition of conditions of approval, sufficiently minimize or mitigate unavoidable impacts.” Oil and gas operations must be required to avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources.

- Capping of old wells as a condition for new permits: If an operator applying for a new permit for oil and gas operations in Boulder County has existing “legacy” wells in the county, the operator should be required to cap them before a permit for new wells is considered.

- An operator should be required to obtain county approval before seeking surface-use agreements with landowners.

Climate and Air Quality

- Prohibit flaring or venting of natural gas: A recent study published in *Nature* concluded that estimates of anthropogenic methane emissions, to which oil and gas operations are a prime contributor, are likely 20-40% higher than previously thought. Preliminary reports from NOAA for atmospheric methane levels in 2019 indicate that the year from 2018 to 2019 showed the largest annual increase in atmospheric methane since 2012.

- Prohibit permitting while the Front Range remains in non-attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) standards for ozone: Research has demonstrated that Boulder County’s air quality is adversely affected by oil and gas operations in Weld County, and that oil and gas operations are a significant contributor to excessive levels of ozone on the Front Range.
• Require that all electrical power provided to oil and gas operations be supplied by renewables, on an annual basis (i.e. net zero energy for electricity) and require that all on-site equipment be electrically-powered.

• The county should consider cumulative effects of emissions from any existing oil and gas activities of the operator in Boulder County.

Leslie Glustrom  
Boulder, Colorado  
720-341-3154-cell
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” nonattainment status for ozone, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County, and the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations.

While the diligent effort by Boulder County staff to update Article 12 in response to the expanded powers for local control granted by SB 19-181 is appreciated, concerns remain that the draft regulations released on March 6th do not adequately protect public health and the environment.

I recommend that the County revise Article 12 to implement the following elements:

The ability to deny permits: Oil and gas operations must be required to avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources, and the county must have the affirmative right to deny any application for a permit that cannot assure avoidance of any adverse impact. Section 12-900 states that “A proposal meets the standards if it will, with respect to each subject area below, either avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife resources or, through imposition of conditions of approval, sufficiently minimize or mitigate unavoidable impacts.” It is imperative that the county deny any permit that threatens public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources.

Implement as mandatory all of the discretionary measures that are listed in Section 12-1000: These include restrictions on venting and flaring of natural gas, restrictions on the use of storage tanks for produced water and waste products, and requirements for ongoing water quality monitoring. Article 12 should explicitly prohibit venting and flaring, and require “tankless” operations, which reduce air emissions.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Vicki Kaplan
1538 Euclid Cir  Lafayette, CO 80026-1250
onle3qnt@msn.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Carolyn Elliott
708 Homestead St  Lafayette, CO 80026-9432
carolynelliott1515@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,
Lisa Hanckel
2890 Dartmouth Ave Boulder, CO 80305-5220
lisahanckel@yahoo.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sara Hersh
PO Box 35 Nederland, CO 80466-0035
sara.hersh99@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Robin Leventhal
3701 Doral Dr  Longmont, CO 80503-3666
rleventhal@comcast.net
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

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Mary Headley
1615 Bowen St Longmont, CO 80501-2566
mkheadley80503@yahoo.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Brigitte Tawa
4440 Prado Dr  Boulder, CO 80303-9632
brrtawa@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Kate Hegman
BETTS Cir Erie, CO 80516
kqhegman@yahoo.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Kent Brown
704 E Cleveland St Lafayette, CO 80026-2308
kent.brown@q.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Jaden Tuma
760 Morgan Dr Boulder, CO 80303-2611
jaden.tu@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Sandy Lombardi
4690 Macarthur Ln  Boulder, CO 80303-1160
sandyander2@comcast.net
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Natasha Galloway
1226 Lanyon Ln  Longmont, CO 80503-3641
natasha_d_galloway@yahoo.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Beth Williamson
5100 Euclid Ave Boulder, CO 80303-2834
beth.williamson@colorado.edu
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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Emily Yeh
1115 Berea Dr Boulder, CO 80305-6637
mleyeh@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Dejan Damjanovic
325 Fox Ct  Boulder, CO 80303-3528
dejan@marsh-damjanovic.net
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Sincerely,

Hari Baumbach
3240 Iris Ave Boulder, CO 80301-1969
hkdivine@yahoo.com
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Sincerely,

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Sheila Stone
1003 Willow Pl Lafayette, CO 80026-1120
sheilastone@indra.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Shirley Jin
1430 Ithaca Dr  Boulder, CO 80305-6928
shirleyjin1430@gmail.com
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Sincerely,

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Charlie Bachman
5998 Scotswood Ct Boulder, CO 80301-3154
cbachman7@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

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Hazel McCoy
1040 Gay St Longmont, CO 80501-4313
lezahwolfe@gmail.com
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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Leslie Lomas
2290 Emerald Rd Boulder, CO 80304-0912
leslielomas@comcast.net
I hope you will work for the banning of fracking in all of Colorado including Boulder County

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BOB WELLS
bobwells2@me.com
(303) 746-9928 cell = best
(303) 447-3400 office (voicemail)
http://bobwells.org

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Commissioners:

Thank you for offering citizens the opportunity to communicate with you during this time of social isolation.

I would like to encourage you during this transition time between the way things used to be and whatever is coming in the future to reconsider your position on banning fracking within Boulder County.

Legislative Bill 19-181 clearly opens the door to allowing more local control in the positioning of and rules regarding oil and gas development. Photos from outer space during this period of “safer-at-home” clearly shows that the atmosphere on earth is much clearer than previously now that not so many cars and trucks are on the road. Meanwhile, two other developments support the idea that now is the time to make changes that will help create a healthier “new normal.”

One development is progress on renewable energy options and battery storage that make coal obsolete for producing energy and gas for electricity on its way out.

The other is that the oil and gas industry is almost a poster child for economic mismanagement. Fracking never has been economically feasible, and the time to halt bank loans and government subsidies to bail out the oil and gas industry has come.

Please be part of the new understanding of what is politically possible. If not in Boulder County, then where?

Judith Blackburn
3724 Oakwood Drive
Longmont, CO 80503

303 652-8466
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Honorable Tiffany Snyder - Ret. CO Mayor
175 S 35th St Boulder, CO 80305-5434
tiffany.ashley.snyder@gmail.com
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leslielomas@comcast.net
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Jasmin Cori
4945 Twin Lakes Rd Apt 44 Boulder, CO 80301-3889
jasmin@jasmincori.com
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Sincerely,
Chetna Geller
11128 Gold Hill Rd Boulder, CO 80302-9716
jaisrimaa@hotmail.com
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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Jacqueline Eliopoulos
4155 47th St Boulder, CO 80301-1762
jacquelineeliopoulos@hotmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Jason Nardell
1484 Meeker Dr  Longmont, CO 80504-3017
jason.nardell@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Tiffany Boyd
550 Grant Ave  Louisville, CO 80027-1909
jeffandtiffboyd@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Brian Gillin
3233 Castle Peak Ave  Superior, CO 80027-6072
bgil331@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Georgia Mattingly
412 Verdant Cir  Longmont, CO 80504-3908
glmattingly@earthlink.net
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Mikkela Blanton
1310 Rosewood Ave # 5A Boulder, CO 80304-1173
mikkela.blanton@colorado.edu
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

When considering the objections of industry, please consider their track record of untruthfulness and contempt for human health and safety.

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Scott Hatfield
2845 Broadway St Apt 102 Boulder, CO 80304-3552
hatscott@comcast.net
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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Lisa Goodrich
2098 23rd St  Boulder, CO 80302-4602
lisagdance@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

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Jay Nelson
766 Quince Cir  Boulder, CO 80304-1033
jaynelson@mac.com
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Sincerely,

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Ginger Ikeda
3320 15th St Boulder, CO 80304-2210
ginger.ikeda@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Hazel McCoy
1040 Gay St  Longmont, CO 80501-4313
lezahwolfe@gmail.com
Liz: Can you tell me what is going on with this? I have seen many gas stations shutting down. Send me the website w information. Thank you, Sue Pratt
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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M G-M
1795 Pearl St  Boulder, CO 80302-5516
tigermgm@hotmail.com
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Mandatory minimum setbacks: Article 12 should be revised to require a setback of oil and gas operations from any structure intended for human occupancy, and from all water sources. Research has identified adverse effects on the cognitive performance of infants whose mothers lived within 8,500 feet of oil and gas wells, and an increased risk of congenital heart defects among children born to women living near oil and gas operations in Colorado, with the risks increasing with the density of oil and gas activities within a 10-mile radius.

Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Deborah Fink
3855 Telluride Pl  Boulder, CO 80305-7219
de@harvestthebounty.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I emphatically oppose any fracking! The fracking industry is losing $80 Billion WHILE polluting our ground water and emit methane dangerously into the air that we all breathe, and effecting our global temperature. We have to STOP THIS. We also have to oppose any US subsidies for this dangerous process!! US has subsidized to the tune of $35 Billion- that is disgraceful. We should have a voice against this.

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” nonattainment status for ozone, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County, and the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations.

While the diligent effort by Boulder County staff to update Article 12 in response to the expanded powers for local control granted by SB 19-181 is appreciated, concerns remain that the draft regulations released on March 6th do not adequately protect public health and the environment.

I recommend that the County revise Article 12 to implement the following elements:

The ability to deny permits: Oil and gas operations must be required to avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources, and the county must have the affirmative right to deny any application for a permit that cannot assure avoidance of any adverse impact. Section 12-900 states that “A proposal meets the standards if it will, with respect to each subject area below, either avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife resources or, through imposition of conditions of approval, sufficiently minimize or mitigate unavoidable impacts.” It is imperative that the county deny any permit that threatens public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Nancy Thomas
PO Box 980 Lyons, CO 80540-0980
nancythomas891@gmail.com
Dear Commissioner Matt Jones,

Following the passage of SB19-181, the COGCC’s new mission is to protect public health, safety, welfare, the environment, and wildlife from the adverse impacts of oil and gas operations. Local governments now have the authority to pass stronger rules/regulations. Elected officials and regulators have a responsibility to ensure public health and safety.

On Oct. 17th, 2019, the Colorado Dept. of Public Health and Environment released a study which found significant emissions of toxic substances such as benzene, along with related harmful health effects in people living up to 2000' of oil and gas fracking operations. (Future studies must assess potential harm at greater distances). People in our community, including my family, are experiencing the harmful effects of fracking firsthand through our F-grade air quality, for which oil and gas operations are 30-50% responsible. This limits our ability to participate safely in outdoor activities, due to concerns about negative health impacts. This is unacceptable.

First, I call for an immediate pause on any further permitting of oil and gas development during the SB 19-181 rulemaking process, and until additional third party studies can show that public health, safety, welfare, and the environment are not being harmed. As Dr. Detlev Helmig’s research shows, benzene and other emissions from fracking know no boundaries and are affecting our air quality and health.

Second, with regard to rulemaking under SB19-181, I urge the following:

- Assess the cumulative impacts of oil and gas fracking and take appropriate action. In light of the substantial body of public health research showing serious harm to people living near fracking operations, the Front Range's F-grade air quality, and the need to transition rapidly off fossil fuels to address the climate crisis, a ban on fracking is warranted.

- At a minimum, responsible leaders must rapidly phase out oil and gas development, in line with the most recent IPCC report and 26% emission reductions by 2025 required by HB 19-1261.

- Use the precautionary principle: if an action or policy has a reasonable suspected risk of causing severe harm to the public, the action should not be taken in the absence of scientific near-certainty about its safety.

- Fracking should no longer be permitted within 2500' of the places people live, work or play since the recent CDPHE study showed public harm up to the maximum distance studied of 2000', and other research has shown harm beyond 2000'.

- Oppose permits for additional wells near populations where a high density of wells already exist, until it can be proven that there is no increased risk from cumulative impacts of concentrated toxic emission exposures.

- Considering the vast number of fracking companies operating on junk debt or going bankrupt, companies proposing projects must be required to prove financial viability and pay increased bonding of at least $250K per well, with no per-company cap, to provide community funds to clean up and recap wells.

- End exemptions from setbacks and other rules for re-entry of old wells.

- Honor community authority to enhance regulations or adopt local bans. The new definition of the “public interest” in Colorado, per SB 19-181, is the protection of public health, safety, welfare, and the environment, providing a sound rationale for enacting strong restrictions and/or bans.
- Prioritize the protection of water sources near operations and require strategies to eliminate the waste of enormous volumes of freshwater used in hydraulic fracturing.

- Eliminate “forced pooling” - no one should have fracking forced upon them unwillingly.

Thank you for prioritizing public health, safety and the environment in all future rulemakings and for taking action to address widespread public concerns.

Sincerely,
Ms. Jasmine Schrader
679 W Sandbar Cir  Louisville, CO 80027-2279
sheldonj9@gmail.com
Hi,

I’m curious to learn where things stand with the state of the Crestone proposed site. We are purchasing a home near there and also recently learned that horizontal drilling might take place very close if not under Dawson school. Our children will not attend their but that seems dangerous even if 10k feet underground with fracking, noise, drilling, and potential for spills.

Thanks, Joanne Giggey
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

I also urge you to pass the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations as a backstop protection to any potential legal challenge to a ban. While the diligent effort by Boulder County staff to update Article 12 in response to the expanded powers for local control granted by SB 19-181 is appreciated, concerns remain that the draft regulations released on March 6th do not adequately protect public health and the environment. Please ensure that every possible action is taken to first enact a ban on fracking, beginning with referring the issue to a vote this fall.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Elisabeth Gick
2444 9th St Apt 10 Boulder, CO 80304-3965
egick1@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Brian Gilin
3233 Castle Peak Ave  Superior, CO 80027-6072
bgil331@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Lawrence Crowley
441 Pheasant Run Louisville, CO 80027-1141
magic@ecentral.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Leslie Lomas
2290 Emerald Rd Boulder, CO 80304-0912
leslielomas@comcast.net
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Myrna Castaline
4990 Moorhead Ave  Boulder, CO 80305-5579
myrnac@earthlini.net
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Adam Pastula
8130 Kincross Dr Boulder, CO 80301-4227
ajmail2011@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Sue E. Dean
849 Widgeon Dr  Longmont, CO 80503-3669
deanks@juno.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Joan Origer
1037 Pratt St Longmont, CO 80501-4314
j.origer@yahoo.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Stephanie Gillin
3233 Castle Peak Ave Superior, CO 80027-6072
sgillin@temple.edu
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Sincerely,

Judy Lubow
106 Granada Ct Longmont, CO 80504-1213
judy123@indra.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Sincerely,
Kristin Dura
8912 Little Raven Trl Niwot, CO 80503-7185
kristinkdura@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
David Roederer
2271 Watersong Cir Longmont, CO 80504-7401
dcroederer@yahoo.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Lisa Butler
2569 Stonewall Ln  Lafayette, CO 80026-3476
lbutlerco@gmail.com
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Brigitte Tawa
4440 Prado Dr Boulder, CO 80303-9632
cbtawa@yahoo.com
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Sincerely,

Jennifer Fleming
3092 Red Deer Trl Lafayette, CO 80026-9322
jenflem7@yahoo.com
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Sincerely,

Cara Anderson
2445 Juniper Ave  Boulder, CO 80304-1957
cara.boulder@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Christel Markevich
5570 Magnolia Dr Nederland, CO 80466-9609
christelmarkevich@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I want to live in a fracking-free community. We need to be moving AWAY from fossil fuels. We need to do our part to make that happen. Please let the people decide and put a ban on fracking on the 2020 ballot.

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Lisa Goodrich
2098 23rd St Boulder, CO 80302-4602
lisagdance@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Abigail Driscoll
1304 Lupine Ct  Longmont, CO 80503-7519
abbydco@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Georgia Mattingly
412 Verdant Cir  Longmont, CO 80504-3908
glmattingly@earthlink.net
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Denise Motta
129 County Road 90  Allenspark, CO 80510-5007
denmot@cybercon.net
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Megan Wilder
2175 Knollwood Dr  Boulder, CO 80302-4706
mhouseweart@yahoo.com
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Sincerely,

John Wagner
137 Cherrywood Ln Louisville, CO 80027-9422
jtwags@gmail.com
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David Burns
1023 W Alder St, Louisville, CO 80027-1047
dcb1995@comcast.net
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Maren Waldman
4502 Portofino Dr  Longmont, CO 80503-4149
maren.a.waldman@gmail.com
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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Lisa Kincannon
1612 Bradley Ct Boulder, CO 80305-7310
lisa.kincannon@comcast.net
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

The fracking issue is very close to my heart. I've been working on this situation for about five years. I absolutely don't want it in my neighborhood, or any neighborhood since it's bad for everyone's health. If it's close to home, that's very bad, and if it's further away, that's still bad as fracking impacts all life in a poisonous way, all life on earth near or far. Eventually.

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County. I appreciate it very much!!!

Sincerely,

Beth Williamson
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

Look at the doo-doo we are in with covid 19. Let us learn from this pandemic. We desperately need clean air and water to survive. I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Anne Knoll
815 Emery St Longmont, CO 80501-5038
anneknoll@yahoo.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Regina Bock
3351 19th St Boulder, CO 80304-2302
fortbock@aol.com
I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range's "serious" non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a "rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions" in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Sincerely,

Gary Zimmerman
2232 Sherri Mar St Longmont, CO 80501-7515
zimmermangary1956@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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- Implement as mandatory all of the discretionary measures that are listed in Section 12-1000: These include restrictions on venting and flaring of natural gas, restrictions on the use of storage tanks for produced water and waste products, and requirements for ongoing water quality monitoring. Article 12 should explicitly prohibit venting and flaring, and require “tankless” operations, which reduce air emissions.

- Mandatory minimum setbacks: Article 12 should be revised to require a setback of oil and gas operations from any structure intended for human occupancy, and from all water sources. Research has identified adverse effects on the cognitive performance of infants whose mothers lived within 8,500 feet of oil and gas wells, and an increased risk of congenital heart defects among children born to women living near oil and gas operations in Colorado, with the risks increasing with the density of oil and gas activities within a 10-mile radius.

Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
randy faulkner
2432 Lexington St  Lafayette, CO 80026-3411
randyfaulkner@yahoo.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Kate Rutherford
4941 Maxwell Ave  Longmont, CO 80503-2728
kathleenruthe@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Ashley Barnes
1388 Lambert Cir Lafayette, CO 80026-3120
abarnes.dvm@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Jacob Marienthal
1385 Brown Cir Boulder, CO 80305-6724
jmarienthal@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Julia hanke
4711 Berkshire Ct  Boulder, CO 80301-4055
juliauban@gmail.com
I am really concerned about the quality of air in our county. I believe oil and gas is contributing to the pollution. Please curtail further.

Thank you, Susan Aposhyan, 546 Locust Place, Boulder, Colorado 80304
Dear Commissioners,

I am so glad I can address you with trust and confidence! You have done the right thing in the past and I trust you will do so in the future. Please extend the moratorium for as long as you possibly can, for all the very excellent reasons you have heard before and know well.

Thank you!
Elisabeth Gick
2444 9th Street, apt 10
Boulder, CO 80304
We need you to protect us and our children - and their children from allowing oil and gas to pollute our land and air and water with their waste. They are operating a for profit that does not make a "clean" profit and merely abuses the planet for short term financial gain? (most of which are in the form of stock price - not actual tangible value added products or services).

They do not pay their fair share of infrastructure "use" - roads, water consumption and disposal. They do not pay the cost of pollution in terms of public health and water, aquifer, and air pollution. They do not pay the cost of climate change and species loss. They just take and destroy for small amounts of money.

They do not even pay much in taxes.

Fracking companies are going out of business (left and right) and never intend to clean up after themselves - or even close down wells properly. We cannot afford to let them start degrading our County.

What more needs to be said? Protect your citizens and your environment.

Thank You!

Eric Tussey
5075 51st Street
Boulder CO 80301
303 818 2271
To: Boulder County Commissioners

Please extend the Moratorium on the strongest set of regulations on Oil and Gas Development in the State of Colorado. Colorado and Boulder County must "stand up" and "fight back" on the pollution of the State's and Boulder County's Air, Water, Land, Animals, Plants, People (both residents and tourists) that live in the State of "COLOR". Please help keep our State "colorful" and not the State of "colorless"!

Thank you so very much,

Denise Motta, NSCA-CPT, E-RYT500, YACEP
Yoga, Pilates & Fitness Instructor-
denmot@cybercon.net
129 County Rd. 90, Allenspark, CO 80510

"IF WE KILL OFF THE WILD, WE KILL A PART OF OUR SOULS."
--- Jane Goodall
please ban forever! they are ruining this wonderful place with severe contribution to air pollution.

the other day was in the high unhealthy range.
Esteemed Boulder County Commissioners - Please act to extend the oil and gas moratorium in Boulder County. We need the strongest possible rules and regulations to protect our fragile environment from the harmful effects of oil and gas development.

Thanks, Kim
~.~.~.~.~.~.~.~.~.~.~.~.~.~.
Kimberley Rivero
Cell: 720-341-2869
~.~.~.~.~.~.~.~.~.~.~.~.~.~.
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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey Ethan Green
930 Button Rock Dr Longmont, CO 80504-3323
eaugreen@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Jill Worley Monts
2102 S Coffman St Longmont, CO 80504-7573
jworley@themontsfirm.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as someone who lived in Boulder County for over 12 years, recently moved to Lyons, but still loves, works, and visits Boulder regularly. I am deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
April Tierney
1193 Rowell Dr Lyons, CO 80540-8333
april-tierney11@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Mike Register
523 Deerwood Dr  Longmont, CO 80504-8813
mike_s_register@yahoo.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment and BAN fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Sharon Cascone
4836 Old Post Cir  Boulder, CO 80301-3911
scascone@hotmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Finally, please remember the Rule of the Four P's: Please Place People over Profits!

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Tom Stumpf
2863 Humboldt Cir  Longmont, CO 80503-2339
tomstumpf71@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Hazel McCoy
1040 Gay St, Longmont, CO 80501-4313
lezahwolfe@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sheila Stone
1003 Willow Pl  Lafayette, CO 80026-1120
sheilastone@indra.com
To whom it may concern, those folks with influence around oil and gas regulations,

I am writing to urge you to extend the moratorium on fracking and the like in this time of a global pandemic. Allowing one of the great, most toxic polluters (like fracking) to restart in this time is not only tone deaf but reckless and greed motivated.

I thank you for your consideration of the people in these communities that suffer because of poorly regulated oil and gas companies.

Sincerely,

Jeff Howard

--
"The secret to getting ahead is getting started."
— Mark Twain

Jeff James Howard MA
Licensed Professional Counselor
Reichian Somatic Therapy for Adults and Couples
Groups for Men

threleavecounseling@gmail.com • www.threleavecounseling.com
2727 Pine St, #11 Boulder, CO • 360-389-3023

Jeff James Howard, LPC; Supervised by Daniel Schiff, PhD 1752

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I email you today to strongly urge you to extend the moratorium on extractive permitting along the Front Range. For myriad reasons it is inappropriate that we would green light permitting of oil and gas contracts, including that we are in the midst of severe economic and social fallout due to a viral pandemic that causes us respiratory failure. It is inarguable that fracking causes air pollution that contributes to the severity of the pandemic.

We must concentrate on creating economic, environmental and social security that truly serves our people and the environment. Please extend the moratorium on permitting for fracking and other oil and gas operations along the front range.

Thank you,

Christiane Pelmas

Christiane Pelmas
www.christianepelmas.com
Esteemed Commissioners -

Please act to extend the oil and gas moratorium in Boulder County. We need the strongest possible rules and regulations to protect our health and our fragile environment from the harmful effects of oil and gas development.

Sincerely,

Judy

Judy Toran Cousin
Judy@judycousin.com
Hello Commissioners

I live in the Gunbarrel area and I am very concerned about gas and oil development in this area. Development like this always comes from outside interests and does not serve Boulder county residents. More time is needed to evaluate what is or is not appropriate. I strongly urge you to extend the moratorium on gas and oil exploration and drilling.

sincerely,
Tom Daly

Tom Daly, PhD - Mentor, Leadership Trainer
303-530-3337
tom@livingartsfoundation.com
We want and need clean air and a clean environment. 
NO fracking no oil drilling nothing. We moved here for the quality of life not to live in pollution of a greater extent EXTEND THE MORATORIUM.
Esteemed Commissioners -,
Please act to extend the oil and gas moratorium in Boulder County. We need the strongest possible rules and regulations to protect our health and our fragile environment from the harmful effects of oil and gas development. 
Sincerely,
Suzanne De Lucia
5562 Stonewall Place
Boulder, CO 80303

Suzanne M. De Lucia, CBI
Fellow Of The IBBA
President
Front Range Business, Inc.
5353 Manhattan Circle, Suite 101
Boulder, CO 80303
Office: 303-499-6008
Fax: 1-888-521-8219
sdelucia@frontrangebusiness.com
www.frontrangebusiness.com
PLEASE extend the oil and gas moratorium! We don’t want them fracking in the beautiful open space right next to our neighborhood, school and church!

Shira Graff
Heatherwood
Good morning,

I’m writing to ask you to please extend the moratorium on oil and gas drilling in Boulder County. I am a Boulder County resident as well as a concerned citizen and mother.

I lived in the town of Erie for three years, and then we moved to Longmont last June. The first year in Erie we liked it, but then oil and gas drilling began not far from our neighborhood.

A friend of mine and her very young children became so ill (vomiting, high fevers) after fracking began 500 feet from their house, they were forced to flee and move to another city.

A neighbor tested her son for VOC levels with the result of 80% benzine in his blood. I tested my son several months later, with shocking results. My son was off the charts for MTBE, 95% for ethylbenzene, and he was in the 90% percentile for several other toxins. The research I found suggested many of these have been related to fracking. My son was easily fatigued and got sick easily.

I also suffered with painfully dry eye that no eye ointment or drop would help, rapid heartbeat after playing with my son outside, constant post nasal drip for three years, and sometimes nausea. Since we have moved, I no longer experience these symptoms. I believe fracking was the cause of them.

Please keep fracking out of Boulder County for the health and well being of our citizens, especially the children. Research shows children have a higher risk of cancer when they live within a mile of even one well.

Not to mention the poor air quality we have been experiencing in Boulder County due to fracking in Weld County.

Thank you for standing up for the Health and well being of Boulder County citizens!

Sincerely,

Catherine Griesbach
Longmont, CO
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,
Ken Anderson
6244 Simmons Dr Boulder, CO 80303-3035
kenbod@me.com
Hi Boulder county commissioners,

Please extend the oil and gas moratorium! We hugely value clean air, earth, and water. Thank you!

Jonathan Graff
Heatherwood
Boulder
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Adam Pastula
8130 Kincross Dr Boulder, CO 80301-4227
ajmail2011@gmail.com
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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Leslie Lomas
2290 Emerald Rd Boulder, CO 80304-0912
leslielomas@comcast.net
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Holly Olivarez
2960 Shadow Creek Dr Apt 212 Boulder, CO 80303-7504
holivarez19@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

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Chris Economidis
4728 Ashfield Ct Boulder, CO 80301-4009
nteer8r@comcast.net
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Christel Markevich
5570 Magnolia Dr Nederland, CO 80466-9609
christelmarkevich@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Megan Wilder
2175 Knollwood Dr  Boulder, CO 80302-4706
mhhouseweart@yahoo.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

John Shepherd
2160 Dartmouth Ave Boulder, CO 80305-5206
jcscms@comcast.net
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Jean Gore
350 Ponca Pl Apt 175 Boulder, CO 80303-3864
jeangore@comcast.net
Esteemed Commissioners - Please act to extend the oil and gas moratorium in Boulder County. We need the strongest possible rules and regulations to protect our health and our fragile environment from the harmful effects of oil and gas development. It’s the RIGHT thing to do for our county and our health. Sincerely, Melanie

--

“Let the beauty we love be what we do. There are hundreds of ways to kneel and kiss the ground.” — Jalaluddin Mevlana Rumi - مولوی
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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

lesley taufer
78 Weaver Dr Boulder, CO 80302-9668
lesleytaufer@yahoo.com
Please protect our lands from further destruction to help preserve the possibility of a healthy future.

~ a quick reply from Sara Ryn

Stillwater Clinic & Apothecary
www.stillwaterhealingarts.com

Hart Family Farm
www.sararynhart.wixsite.com/hartfarm
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

A Boulder County fracking ban ballot question would most likely pass overwhelmingly. If the Commissioners question the legality of a ban, that would shift the responsibility to the will of the people.

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Scott Hatfield
2845 Broadway St Apt 102 Boulder, CO 80304-3552
hatscott@comcast.net
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Ryan Ludlow
4525 Squires Cir  Boulder, CO 80305-6701
infonaturalfocusdigital@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Georgia Mattingly
412 Verdant Cir  Longmont, CO 80504-3908
gmattingly@earthlink.net
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

PLEASE HELP SAVE BOULDER COUNTY BY BANNING FRACKING AND PLACE IT FOR A VOTE ON THE 2020 BALLOT! PLEASE HELP SAVE BOULDER COUNTY FROM RUIN! THANK YOU VERY MUCH. I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Denise Motta
129 County Road 90 Allenspark, CO 80510-5007
denmot@cybercon.net
Esteemed Commissioners - Please act to extend the oil and gas moratorium in Boulder County.

We need the strongest possible rules and regulations to protect our health and our fragile environment from the harmful effects of oil and gas development. In these times, one would be hard pressed to support that additional fracking and oil production benefits anyone other than the oil companies - it is time to send a message to the oil/gas industry that their business is shrinking, new industries are rising, and they should stop using the beautiful landscape of Colorado for short term profits at the cost of pollution, blight, and ruin.

Don't let them turn Colorado, and specifically Boulder County, into another West Virginia, or North Dakota.

Thanks for your consideration of extending this moratorium indefinitely.

Respectfully,
A long time Boulder County citizen
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Bonnie Schwab
825 Beauprez Ave  Lafayette, CO 80026-3419
bonnieschwab@gmail.com
Esteemed Commissioners -
Please act to extend the oil and gas moratorium in Boulder County. We need the strongest possible rules and regulations to protect our health and our fragile environment from the harmful effects of oil and gas development.

In the era of COVID-19 and climate change, there has never been a more appropriate time to stop fossil fuel extraction. Please set an example of how to create community resilience by honoring the health and well being of your constituents and the natural resources that fortify our planet.

Sincerely,

Gretel Follingstad
UC Denver PhD Candidate: Geography, Planning & Design Research: Resilience Planning
www.terra-planning.com
gretelfollingstad@me.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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- Mandatory minimum setbacks: Article 12 should be revised to require a setback of oil and gas operations from any structure intended for human occupancy, and from all water sources. Research has identified adverse effects on the cognitive performance of infants whose mothers lived within 8,500 feet of oil and gas wells, and an increased risk of congenital heart defects among children born to women living near oil and gas operations in Colorado, with the risks increasing with the density of oil and gas activities within a 10-mile radius.

Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Cathy Johnson
1205 Hartford Dr Boulder, CO 80305-6321
cjboulder@yahoo.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

I also urge you to pass the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations as a backstop protection to any potential legal challenge to a ban. While the diligent effort by Boulder County staff to update Article 12 in response to the expanded powers for local control granted by SB 19-181 is appreciated, concerns remain that the draft regulations released on March 6th do not adequately protect public health and the environment. Please ensure that every possible action is taken to first enact a ban on fracking, beginning with referring the issue to a vote this fall.

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Sincerely,

Michaela Mujica-Steiner
3565 Martin Dr  Boulder, CO 80305-5449
michaela.mujica.steiner@sustainus.org
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Hazel McCoy
1040 Gay St, Longmont, CO 80501-4313
lezahwolfe@gmail.com
Esteemed Commissioners - Please act to extend the oil and gas moratorium in Boulder County. We need the strongest possible rules and regulations to protect our health and our fragile environment from the harmful effects of oil and gas development. - Sincerely,
Susan H Herbert, Gunbarrel resident and voter
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Lisa Tully
27 Arrowleaf Ct Boulder, CO 80304-0401
lisatully@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Lynn Israel
1475 Kendall Dr Boulder, CO 80305-6936
lynnjoywalk@gmail.com
| **From:** | Wufoo |
| **To:** | Boulder County Board of Commissioners |
| **Subject:** | Contact County Commissioners [#1578] - [Name: Israel, Lynn] Re: Fracking Ban in Boulder County |
| **Date:** | Friday, June 26, 2020 7:31:12 PM |

| **Name:** | Lynn Israel |
| **Email:** | lynnjoywalk@gmail.com |
| **Address or General Area (optional):** | 1475 Kendall Drive  
Boulder, CO 80305  
United States |
| **Phone Number (optional):** | (303) 819-0621 |
| **Subject:** | Fracking Ban in Boulder County |
| **Comments, Question or Feedback:** | I urge you to Ban fracking in Boulder County. We are all too aware now of the air quality issues and water quality issues that we face with this highly polluting practice. It is essential that we maintain health and environment as primary to all decisions for our County moving forward. I urge you to act with the health of our residents as primary.  

Thanks very much for your service! |

| **Please check box below:** | I acknowledge receipt of the Open Records Notification |
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Sylvie Chevallier
4500 19th St Lot 543 Boulder, CO 80304-0667
sylvie4@gmail.com
Dear Commissioners,

We now know that oil and gas development causes longterm despoliation of air, soil, water and environment near and downwind of such sites. We also know that the financial structure of oil and gas companies is very unstable, based on continued pillaging of yet more unsullied land, air and water. World oil demand is falling and a large quantity of US produced oil and gas is scheduled for export. So we are allowing the ruination of our land for the benefit of corporate raiders who irresponsibly fight every effort to get them to take financial responsibility for the permanent damage they cause.

The only foolproof way to stop this awful cycle of carnage is to ban it in the first place. Please ban oil and gas development in Boulder County. Strong enforcement of such a ban may preserve our county’s land, air and water for future generations. It is likely that those lands already ravaged by the oil and gas companies will soon be littered with abandoned operations, with companies pleading bankruptcy and inability to pay for clean up. This would be a dangerous and terrible legacy to leave our children. Just hang in there and perhaps the oil boom will end soon with a bust, salvaging our beautiful county’s environment.

Thank you for your courageous actions,

Diane Curlette
Boulder
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Diane Curlette
530 Hartford Dr Boulder, CO 80305-5715
dcurlette25@gmail.com
Dear Commissioners,

Please act to extend the oil and gas moratorium in Boulder County. We need the strongest possible rules and regulations to protect our health and our fragile environment from the harmful effects of oil and gas development. Sincerely,

Brenda de St Simon
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C.

In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I STRONGLY URGE you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Becky O’Brien
306 W Genesee St  Lafayette, CO 80026-1636
Becky@Hazon.org
Boulder County Commissioners,

I am a Boulder resident and I support banning all fracking. As my county commissioners, I ask that you put the health and wellbeing of your constituents first and **extend the moratorium and refer a fracking ban to the November ballot**.

Sincerely,
Jane Enterline
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

We live in Colorado and share our land and water and we have an obligation to keep it healthy and clean. I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Loriliai Biernacki
4616 Talbot Dr Boulder, CO 80303-2620
Loriliai.biernacki@colorado.edu
To the esteemed Board of County Commissioners...
PLEASE hear my plea as I write to you on behalf of my entire community. The current moratorium on oil and gas permits and seismic drilling within Boulder County expires July 31st. In these uncertain times and especially in this time when the market demand for oil and gas is lower, we beg you keep this moratorium in place for another year or two so we can continue to research the direct and indirect effects extraction and testing has on our precious land and citizens.
Thank you
Mark Glenn
2800 17th st
Boulder, CO 80304
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Kate Christensen
1106 Alsace Way, Lafayette, CO 80026-1848
katechristensen1@gmail.com
Please extend the moratorium to allow sufficient time to update regulations taking advantage of recent research, as well as taking into account the effects of oil and gas production on public health, making people more vulnerable to this pandemic.

Thank you.

Jasmin Cori
4945 Twin Lakes Rd., Apt. 44
Boulder, CO 80301
720-401-1764
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

Folks, we MUST take a stand against the assault on our planet. NO more drilling, No more fracking. Just renewable energy. Otherwise, we are doomed. Really.

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

I also urge you to pass the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations as a backstop protection to any potential legal challenge to a ban. While the diligent effort by Boulder County staff to update Article 12 in response to the expanded powers for local control granted by SB 19-181 is appreciated, concerns remain that the draft regulations released on March 6th do not adequately protect public health and the environment. Please ensure that every possible action is taken to first enact a ban on fracking, beginning with referring the issue to a vote this fall.

Additionally, I recommend that the County revise Article 12 to implement the following elements in order to ensure our regulations are as strong as possible should a ban not be enacted:

- The ability to deny permits: Oil and gas operations must be required to avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources, and the county must have the affirmative right to deny any application for a permit that cannot assure avoidance of any adverse impact. Section 12-900 states that “A proposal meets the standards if it will, with respect to each subject area below, either avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources or, through imposition of conditions of approval, sufficiently minimize or mitigate unavoidable impacts.” It is imperative that the county deny any permit that threatens public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources.

- Implement as mandatory all of the discretionary measures that are listed in Section 12-1000: These include restrictions on venting and flaring of natural gas, restrictions on the use of storage tanks for produced water and waste products, and requirements for ongoing water quality monitoring. Article 12 should explicitly prohibit venting and flaring, and require “tankless” operations, which reduce air emissions.

- Mandatory minimum setbacks: Article 12 should be revised to require a setback of oil and gas operations from any structure intended for human occupancy, and from all water sources. Research has identified adverse effects on the cognitive performance of infants whose mothers lived within 8,500 feet of oil and gas wells, and an increased risk of congenital heart defects among children born to women living near oil and gas operations in Colorado, with the risks increasing with the density of oil and gas activities within a 10-mile radius.

Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Toby Blauwasser
PO Box 463  Hygiene, CO 80533-0463
toby@tobycamera.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Marley Frazer
3102 Eastwood Ct  Boulder, CO 80304-2956
hollyfpolitics@protonmail.com
For Boulder County Commissioners: I understand there will be a virtual public hearing on changes to the temporary moratorium on oil and gas development applications. I am attaching a two page memo together with supporting documents. I hope that you will find the time to read the memo carefully and will discuss it as part of your deliberations.

I believe that the moratorium should be terminated for the benefit of Boulder county. The memo explains my reasoning.

Sincerely, Mark Cronshaw PhD MBA
138 Wildcat Lane, Boulder, CO 80304
The URL bit.ly/BCoilgas does not work. It gives this error

\[\textbf{Seems you're off the beaten path}\]

The web page you just entered or tried to link to does not exist on the Boulder County website.

Begin forwarded message:

From: Boulder County Oil and Gas Comment
<oilgascomment@bouldercounty.org>
Subject: Automatic reply: Comments for July 14 meeting on oil and gas moratorium
Date: June 29, 2020 at 4:18:02 PM MDT
To: Mark Cronshaw <mbcronshaw@gmail.com>

Thank you for your comment regarding oil and gas development in unincorporated Boulder County. We value your input on this issue. Given the high volume of comments on this issue, staff may be unable to respond to individual comments. However, all comments regarding oil and gas development regulations in unincorporated Boulder County will be added to the public record and posted to the Oil & Gas Development webpage at bit.ly/BCoilgas.

View information regarding public participation in oil and gas matters before the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (COGCC):
participation.pdf

Visit bit.ly/BCoilgas for more information and to sign-up for email or text updates.
Esteemed Commissioners,

I honestly can't believe that we would jeopardize our precious water and air for oil and gas. You can be in the most beautiful place on earth and if there is no water it is worthless. Please act to permanently extend the oil and gas moratorium in Boulder County. We need the strongest possible rules and regulations to protect our health and our fragile environment from the harmful effects of oil and gas development. Thank you!!

Sincerely,

[Signature]

7313 N. 49th St.
Longmont, Co. 80503
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Erica Ellis
664 Tantra Dr  Boulder, CO 80305-6182
ericaellis.co+climate@gmail.com
As a former accountant for the Oil and Gas Industry, I have seen the devastation this industry leaves behind. As the market prices for oil and gas have declined, many of the half finished or clean-up projects go uncompleted leaving permanent scars to the area. Bankruptcy keeps drillers and producers from playing these costs and they go uncorrected or local residents end up with the bill.

Chesapeake's recent bankruptcy is a good example. Drillers take the natural resources and local residents are left with the after effects. Look at the recent mine on highway 93 just south of the Jefferson County line. It’s zoned heavy industrial, ugly and no one wants to live nearby.

The value to Boulder County is the green and open spaces not marred by construction and drilling scars. We need more affordable housing, not more drilling and mining. These make an area unlivable or poverty stricken with the associated social costs.

Scott Davis,
Retired Boulder resident
3401 Arapahoe Ave.
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Mary McHugh
PO Box 2001 Longmont, CO 80502-2001
maryemchugh@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about the proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, and the climate. I strongly support the proposal to extend the current moratorium on fracking in Boulder County, at least until December 31st, 2020, to allow for thorough revision of the County’s Article 12, and the completion of relevant rulemaking processes at the COGCC. In addition to extending the moratorium, I strongly urge you to enact a ban on fracking or refer to the ballot for the November election the question of a ban on fracking.

A large body of academic literature has characterized serious effects on human health and life expectancy from air pollution, including a recent study that identified air pollution as a contributor to 8.8 million deaths annually, identifying it as “one of the main global health risks.” Additionally, exposure to air pollution has been linked to higher rates of mortality from viral infectious diseases. In light of this evidence, the current coronavirus pandemic, and the serious threats posed by fracking to the stability of our climate, the only responsible course of action is for Boulder County to ban fracking and impose the most stringent regulations possible on oil and gas extraction.

Research has demonstrated that Boulder County’s air quality is adversely affected by oil and gas operations in Weld County, and that oil and gas operations are a significant contributor to excessive levels of ozone on the Front Range. The American Lung Association’s air quality report card has given Boulder County an “F” grade for its levels of ozone. Additionally, oil and gas operations in Weld County have been determined to contribute to exposure by Boulder County residents to benzene, a known carcinogen, for which the World Health Organization deems no level of exposure to be safe. Existing levels of air pollution in Colorado’s Northern Front Range are already associated with increased neurological, hematological, and developmental health risks. Permitting new oil and gas operations in Boulder County would lead to further deterioration of our air quality.

Permitting new oil and gas operations in Boulder County is incompatible with the County’s declaration of a climate emergency and efforts undertaken to fight climate change, including the ongoing lawsuit against Suncor and Exxon Mobil for climate change-related damages. The state of Colorado, including Boulder County, is already experiencing the effects of climate change, manifested in longer and more severe droughts, extreme weather events such as flooding, and more intense wildfires, and these effects will only grow more severe in the future. Permitting new oil and gas operations in Boulder County would contribute to further exacerbating these effects.

SB 19-181 grants counties and municipalities land-use and zoning authority over fracking operations, and the authority to prioritize public health and safety in evaluating applications for permits and eliminates state preemption in regulation of oil and gas activities. In the interest of the health, safety, and welfare of Boulder County residents and the environment, and the County’s expanded authority under SB 19-181, please enact a ban on fracking, or refer to the ballot the question of a ban on fracking, in addition to extending the moratorium until at least December 31, 2020.
Sincerely,
Amy Allen
2935 College Ave, #123
Boulder, CO, 80303


Dear Commissioners,

I strongly support the extension of the moratorium on fracking and also strongly support the enactment of a fracking ban in the County. Climate change isn't waiting for the pandemic to end, it is continuing to gather force to destroy the world as we know it. Please do your part to control it.

Thank you.
Judy Lubow
Longmont
Dear Commissioners,

1. "First, do no harm" is the physicians' motto. I urge you to adopt it as well. Also, "Not me, us."

2. Here in the world capital of climate research I don't need to tell you we're in a very deep hole and digging faster every day, with the briefest of respites due to the pandemic. Please stop the digging. Stop drilling. Stop fracking. Stop completions. Nothing but closures.

We need far more bonding, if that's within your power. The current state requirements are about an order of magnitude too small, leaving taxpayers on the hook for billions, while enriching the worst members of society, those who profit from the death by climate of their own children. Are these the people you want to be asking for campaign donations?

3. The Front Range is completely dependent on "cheap" (in the short run) natural gas for heating now. You should be doing everything to encourage conservation, including smaller dwellings, and conversion to heat pumps. And pressuring for renewable electricity sources. This means discouraging the Boulder city council from jumping back in bed with Xcel for their personal political gain. They have proved themselves to be unworthy and untrustworthy partners.

4. If we had started conversion to Renewables back when I worked in solar heating in the seventies (see EvanRavitz.com/solar for an example) we could maintain our same level of consumption. We didn't and so now everyone has to downsize significantly or the climate will cause agriculture to fail catastrophically. The pandemic is somewhat forcing this on us for our own good, thanks to Evolution or God or whatever

5. Fortunately, you are mostly dependent on property taxes instead of sales tax, so your incentive to have more consumer goods bought and sold is much less than municipalities, as I understand it. Maybe you can take the longer View and help your municipalities get off the hyper-consumption addiction.

6. I believe the easiest big downsizing most people can do in this area is to replace as much of their car use as practical with electric bikes, which I spearheaded getting legalized in 2013 on the Boulder paths with this petition I started:

https://sign.moveon.org/petitions/legalize-ebikes-on-boulder

Electric bikes use about 1/20 the energy of electric cars and 1/80th that of regular cars. Cargo e-bikes are the ones that are replacing by far the most car usage. If it can't carry some cargo, it's for sport or recreation only for the most part.

At least as important in the Front Range, Traffic Engineers use as a rule of thumb that bikes in town take up 1/7 the space of a car while in motion and half of that parked. If just half of everyone traveling with less than 100 lbs of kids and/or groceries, for less than 10 miles in good weather used them, traffic would be like 50 years ago. Lots of stop lights and signs could
be removed. The air would be better than it was briefly in April.

Good luck.

Evan Ravitz, Founder
Strengthen Direct Democracy
Facebook.com/groups/309502612936293
EvanRavitz.com
(720)403-5594
To Whom it May Concern,

I am a Boulder County resident and I support an extension of the current oil and gas moratorium, and also support banning fracking in Boulder County. Please consider this in your decision.

Thanks,

Rhea Esposito
Hello Boulder County Commissioners,

I support the extension of a moratorium, and I would also support a ban on fracking in Boulder County.

Thank you,
Corinne Oertel
1272 Banner Circle
Erie, CO 80516
Dear Commissioners,

As a resident of Erie, I want to thank you for your efforts to date and encourage you to extend Boulder County's oil and gas moratorium.

Our board of trustees recently approved a 6 month extension of the town's moratorium. Berthoud, Lafayette, and Broomfield have enacted similar measures. SB 181 has not been fully explored and implemented because an unprecedented global pandemic has delayed progress. The oil and gas industry has tanked. A new cogcc has just been formed. Everything is in flux. The state's work is not completed and neither is ours on the local and county levels.

Our community would be greatly impacted by any future development in the eastern part of unincorporated Boulder County. We've seen too much of it in the last 10 years. Erie has over 300 active and inactive wells. Please take a firm stand on protecting public health and safety and don't back down.

Sincerely,
Liz Fisher
Hello. I totally support a continuation of the oil and gas moratorium in Boulder County. Not only has research from CU and NCAR found that oil and gas companies have been under-reporting emissions from leaks, etc. by approximately 60%, but oil and gas also is making plastic from fracking natural gas. I volunteer to clean up litter around the City and County of Boulder, and I find plastic to account for most (approx 80%) of the litter I find around roads, multi-use paths and parks. As you probably know, nano plastics from decades of plastic use, are now found everywhere, in our rain, air, sea salt - “everything”. And it will get worse. Oil and gas companies are shifting from the manufacturing of fuels to the manufacturing of plastic. Continuing to rely on fossil fuels only enables oil and gas to keep producing. Please help to stop them. There is a window of time during this pandemic to do so. It is an advantageous time to encourage the reduction of single use plastics and development of alternatives to plastic. This will not happen if we continue to enable Oil and Gas to drill more oil and gas.

Btw - recycling of plastic is not a solution to this problem. For more info, please watch “The Story of Plastic” movie about how harmful plastic is (esp. single-use plastic). The use of plastics is not only contributing to climate change, but is a horrifying problem in and of itself for the entire planet.

(The link below is from an organization in Durham and it expires July 8th. Currently the viewing is free and you must register for the event. I am trying to find a way to show it to a broader audience. Please let me know if you cannot view the movie now, but would like to see it in the future).

https://dontwastedurham.networkforgood.com/events/21778-the-story-of-plastic-panel-discussion?fbclid=IwAR2B8kD54GKN1t1oF1s321Jm1ZbFdBf3dD5XIDm7atdqptLj1m2wo7grg

Thank you for listening,

Jane Angulo
Boulder, Co. 80301
From: mh robertson
To: Boulder County Oil and Gas Comment
Subject: I support an extension of the current oil and gas moratorium.
Date: Tuesday, July 07, 2020 11:57:00 AM

NO MORE FRACKING OR ANYTHING THAT WOULD COMPROMISE OR POLLUTE OUR WAY OF LIFE. PLEASE CONTINUE THE MORATORIUM PERMANENTLY.
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

I also urge you to pass the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations as a backstop protection to any potential legal challenge to a ban. While the diligent effort by Boulder County staff to update Article 12 in response to the expanded powers for local control granted by SB 19-181 is appreciated, concerns remain that the draft regulations released on March 6th do not adequately protect public health and the environment. Please ensure that every possible action is taken to first enact a ban on fracking, beginning with referring the issue to a vote this fall.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Alexander Markevich
5570 Magnolia Dr  Nederland, CO 80466-9609
ajmarkevich@gmail.com
Hello,

I support the extension of a moratorium on oil and gas development in Boulder County. I would also wholeheartedly support a ban on fracking in Boulder County. We need to move away from fossil fuels for the sake of our health and the health of the planet. Boulder County can lead the way.

Thank you,

Louise Knapp

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Louise Knapp
louiseknapp@wordisout.net
Dear commissioners,

I am emailing to urge you to extend the moratorium on oil and gas drilling in Boulder County. Especially during this pandemic, which is affecting the health of so many people, it seems essential to do everything we can to make sure that our air is as clean as possible.

Thank you for your attention to this,

Sincerely,

David Loy

--

David

(Sent from my iPhone)
Esteemed Commissioners,

Please act to extend the oil and gas moratorium in Boulder County. We need the strongest possible rules and regulations to protect our health and our fragile environment from the harmful effects of oil and gas development. We are already suffering from the effects of our neighboring County’s lack of such regulation.

Sincerely,
Suzanne De Lucia

Suzanne M. De Lucia, CBI
Fellow Of The IBBA
President
Front Range Business, Inc.
5353 Manhattan Circle, Suite 101
Boulder, CO 80303
Office: 303-499-6008
Fax: 1-888-521-8219
sdelucia@frontrangebusiness.com
www.frontrangebusiness.com
Esteemed Commissioners,

I have asthma that rears its head whenever Boulder County air quality is compromised. I have noticed that this has been happening much more frequently and appears to be clearly linked to a marked decline in air quality over the past decade. I have to remain indoors with windows shut when I see an air quality alert, and can’t even consider such activities as hiking or even exercising in my own backyard. I have watched the quality of life plummet in Boulder County considerably in my nearly 30 year residency here, and much of it is due to the oil and gas industry’s greed. I have even noticed a change in our formerly beautiful blue skies—they became hazy during the past decade, the air has become more toxic, and I have seen ecosystems severely impacted by fracking operations (this was particularly heartbreaking to see at Pawnee Buttes). I don’t want this to happen in Boulder County.

Please act to extend the oil and gas moratorium in Boulder County. We need the strongest possible rules and regulations to protect our health and our fragile environment from the harmful effects of oil and gas development.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Mary Reilly-McNellan
Heatherwood

Sent from my iPad
More time is needed to ensure Boulder County has the full resources necessary to comprehensively and properly update its oil and gas regulations. In addition, restarting permitting for oil and gas drilling during a pandemic is particularly inappropriate, given that fracking is a major contributor to air pollution along the Front Range.

Thanks,
Adam Pastula
Boulder 80301
Hello,

Thanks for organizing this community conversation. I am writing to support extending the moratorium on fracking beyond July 31. I hope Boulder County will prioritize people above profits. Please continue to protect quality of life for our citizens and environment.

Kindly,
Paula Devillier

--
Please check out my online art gallery, art website, and yoga videos
As a Boulder County Resident I do not want any type of fracking or such things around here.
EXTEND THE MORATORIUM AND MAKE IT PERMANENT.
Thank you.
mhr
Please extend the oil and gas moratorium!
Esteemed Commissioners - Please act to extend the oil and gas moratorium in Boulder County. We need the strongest possible rules and regulations to protect our health and our fragile environment from the harmful effects of oil and gas development. - Sincerely, Susan Herbert, Boulder, CO 80301
Dear Sirs and Madam: Please extend the Moratorium on oil and gas drilling and fracking in Boulder County. The potential water and well documented air pollution concerns only further pollute our air and water.

Respectfully,

Bill Fox (Boulder County resident for 40 years)

Sent from my iPad
Dear Commissioners,

I am writing to encourage you to continue to extend the current oil and gas moratorium. Furthermore, I would again encourage you in the same vein to ban fracking completely within Boulder County. Thank you!

Please remember the Rule of the Four P’s: Please Place People over Profits.

Tom Stumpf
2863 Humboldt Circle
Longmont Co 80503
303-846-2696
Sent from my iPhone
Dear commissioners,
Especially in this time of COVID-19 health challenges, it is essential that we do everything to protect Boulder County residents from the dangers of air pollution from fracking. The long term solution we need is to ban fracking entirely. Given the 70% support for Proposition 112 in the County it would be very likely to pass on a voter referendum. And under the new rules of SB-181, the county should be able to withstand any legal assaults by the oil and gas interests. In the short term, and extension of the moratorium seems like a no-brainer and one that would is supported by Boulder County residents. Many in the city of Boulder have gotten complacent, believing that Boulder has "banned fracking" while in actuality the legal walls will present only limited protections, especially if fracking proceeds in the county.

Please extend the moratorium and put a fracking ban on the ballot this fall.

Thanks,
Lon Goldstein

 Lon Goldstein  
 Boulder, CO  
 lon.a.goldstein@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

Please extend the moratorium on oil and gas development in Boulder County. There is mounting scientific evidence that these operations should not be in close proximity to residential communities. My husband and I moved from Erie to Boulder in 2017 in order to escape the fracking in our neighborhood. We couldn't open our windows or spend time in our yard due to the noxious odors/fumes that filled the air.

Thank you,
Jennifer Fick
5372 Desert Mountain Ct, Boulder, CO 80301
Dear Commissioners,

I am writing to ask you to Please please please extend the oil and gas moratorium in Boulder County. I live in Gunbarrel and am begging you to pass the strongest possible rules and regulations to protect our health and environment from the harmful effects of oil and gas development. We need to protect our schools and places where people live from oil and gas development so close to our homes.

We cannot afford to turn Boulder County over to Oil and Gas. We live here, we love it here and yet I do not want my family exposed to Oil and Gas development ruining all that brought us to Boulder and makes this a special place. Your job is to protect us, keep these wells away from my family.

Kay

Kay Martin
7315 Augusta Drive
Boulder, CO
mobile (303) 956-7350
Dear Commissioners,

How, in light of the City of Boulder's climate change commitments, along with similar commitments made by other towns in the county (like my town of Lafayette), how could we ever allow fracking?! I strongly support the extension of the moratorium on fracking and would also strongly support a ban!

Thank you,
Becky O'Brien
Lafayette
To the County Commissioners:

I'm writing to ask you to extend the moratorium on permits for oil and gas development. As an older resident of eastern Boulder County, I am concerned about the health consequences from pollution from these operations, as well as their effect on the environment in general.

thank you,

Kathy Kaiser
4815 Devonshire St.
Boulder, CO 80301
Boulder County Commissioners,

As a Boulder Resident of 35 years I am deeply concerned about the deteriorating quality of our air and therefore, quality of life along the front range. The proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, and the climate are counter to the stated values and goals of Boulder and Boulder County. I strongly support the proposal to extend the current moratorium on fracking in Boulder County through Dec 31, 2020 and suggest to consider placing the ban through July 31, 2021. Thus, would allow for thorough revision of the County’s Article 12, and the completion of relevant rulemaking processes at the COGCC. I strongly urge you to enact a ban on fracking or refer this issue to the ballot for the November election!

A large body of academic literature has characterized serious effects on human health and life expectancy from air pollution, including a recent study that identified air pollution as a contributor to 8.8 million deaths annually, identifying it as “one of the main global health risks.” Additionally, exposure to air pollution has been linked to higher rates of mortality from viral infectious diseases. In light of this evidence, the current coronavirus pandemic, and the serious threats posed by fracking to the stability of our climate, the only responsible course of action is for Boulder County to ban fracking and impose the most stringent regulations possible on oil and gas extraction.

Research has demonstrated that Boulder County’s air quality is adversely affected by oil and gas operations in Weld County, and that oil and gas operations are a significant contributor to excessive levels of ozone on the Front Range. The American Lung Association’s air quality report card has given Boulder County an “F” grade for its levels of ozone. Additionally, oil and gas operations in Weld County have been determined to contribute to exposure by Boulder County residents to benzene, a known carcinogen, for which the World Health Organization deems no level of exposure to be safe. Existing levels of air pollution in Colorado’s Northern Front Range are already associated with increased neurological, hematological, and developmental health risks. Permitting new oil and gas operations in Boulder County would lead to further deterioration of our air quality.

Permitting new oil and gas operations in Boulder County is incompatible with the County’s declaration of a climate emergency and efforts undertaken to fight climate change, including the ongoing lawsuit against Suncor and Exxon Mobil for climate change-related damages. The state of Colorado, including Boulder County, is already experiencing the effects of climate change, manifested in longer and more severe droughts, extreme weather events such as flooding, and more intense wildfires, and these effects will only grow more severe in the future. Permitting new oil and gas operations in Boulder County would contribute to further exacerbating these effects.
SB 19-181 grants counties and municipalities land-use and zoning authority over fracking operations, and the authority to prioritize public health and safety in evaluating applications for permits and eliminates state preemption in regulation of oil and gas activities. In the interest of the health, safety, and welfare of Boulder County residents and the environment, and the County’s expanded authority under SB 19-181, please enact a ban on fracking, or refer to the ballot the question of a ban on fracking, in addition to extending the moratorium until at least December 31, 2020.

Sincerely,

Tara Dubarr

5402 Blackhawk Rd

Boulder

Sent from my iPhone
Boulder County Commissioners - Please extend the current O&G moratorium, and completely ban fracking in Boulder County.

Megan Wilder
80302
Dear County Commissioners,

I and my family support an extension of the current oil and gas moratorium in Boulder County. The degraded air and water quality in Boulder due to oil and gas drilling in neighboring counties is a huge concern to us. We support a moratorium of all new drills in Colorado and we support State and Local legislation that holds oil and gas companies accountable for the damage they have caused to our water and air. In anticipation of reduced profitability and potential bankruptcy in this industry, we feel state and local authorities should require that oil and gas companies post sizable bonds to clean up their mess. Otherwise, we as taxpayers will be footing the bill.

Thank you.

Leyla

Leyla Steele
leyla@leylasteele.com
303-859-3110

Sent from my iPhone -please excuse typos and brevity of response
Dear Committee / Commissioners / Lawmakers:

Our county is in no position to be directing water, any water, into Fracking operations. Any non-essential use of this rapidly dwindling resource really should now be a criminal offense. Water must be conserved to preserve critical carbon-reducing plant life, waterways and our circulatory hydrogen cycles (wetlands). And, of course, an increasing population (occurring due to out-of-date growth models) requires an increase in available drinking water and water needed for other basic life needs.

Our county’s air quality (due to emissions) is already compromised and impacting human health. Impacts on human health in this so-called natural paradise reveal the truth through diagnoses of cancer, asthma, and more. Fracking’s impact on greenhouse gas accumulation is well known and must not continue — we have Weld County to look to for more than the State’s share of methane accumulating in the atmosphere (and water disappearing from the rivers and ground reservoirs).

Human beings have big decisions to make today. Boulder’s claims to “resilience” and “sustainability” are hypocritical as evidenced by actions that are contrary to how those are undermined in over-development. Let’s get beyond the picturesque backdrop of the Flatirons and (eroding) riparian greenways to substantive long-term restrictions that preserve life forces gifted through our county’s natural renewing systems.

The current short-term modes are undermining the very possibility of thriving livelihoods and an end state is coming along quickly without drastic long-term structural changes. Energy has to be harnessed through renewable resources, period. Oil & Gas need to stay, permanently, in the ground.

Thanks for your attention,

Stephanie Barnhizer
Portland Pl
Boulder
720/810-8401
From: Ronald Brown
To: Boulder County Oil and Gas Comment
Subject: I support an extension of the current oil and gas moratorium.
Date: Thursday, July 09, 2020 3:46:21 PM

The moratorium should not just be extended, it should be made permanent.
From: Brett O'Sullivan
To: Boulder County Oil and Gas Comment
Subject: Please protect our environment
Date: Thursday, July 09, 2020 3:54:59 PM

I write as a resident of Lafayette. I strongly support a ban on fracking in Boulder County. We can NOT afford the toxic waste from fracking. At the very least we need an extension on the moratorium.

Thank you,

Brett O'Sullivan
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

First, thank you sincerely for your public service. I am writing to you today from my home in Superior.

I am writing in support of an extension of the oil and gas moratorium in Boulder County. In addition to extending the moratorium, I urge you to either enact a ban on fracking or refer to the November ballot a question on a fracking ban.

Boulder County has the opportunity to be a real leader in fighting climate change and air pollution. Our entire country, and indeed the entire world, must rapidly accelerate the transition away from fossil fuels. I say this not out of malice toward the fossil fuel industry or anyone who works in it. It's just a simple fact of science that we must stop burning fossil fuels in order to prevent climate catastrophe. Forward-thinking places like Boulder County must adopt policies like fracking bans in order to pave the way for others to follow as quickly as possible.

Thank you sincerely for your consideration, and thanks again for your public service.

With appreciation,
Paige Henchen
1200 S Riverbend Court, Superior, CO

--
Paige Henchen
(646) 300-4556 (cell)
(303) 499-0597 (landline)
paigehenchen@gmail.com
I realize that Colorado law puts restrictions on what local governments can do to prevent oil and gas exploration and production.

But, we MUST stop the destruction of our communities, our state and our planet.

The federal government won't protect us, therefore, we must.

Please extend the moratorium for as long as you can.

Best wishes and many thanks,

Toby A. Blauwasser, CEO
www.Medafore.com
Making Wellness More Affordable
toby@medafore.com
(303) 619 0544 phone
(303) 586 4867 fax
Visit us on Facebook at https://www.facebook.com/Medafore

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Hi there,

I live in the city of Boulder on Glenwood Dr. and would prefer an outright ban on fracking and all oil and gas development in our county, but for now the moratorium is the next-best thing.

The external costs to our air and water quality are way too high! This is a classic case of toxic trespass.

Hang tough in tough times, Kate Paradis

2295 Glenwood Dr.
Esteemed Commissioners -

In light of the fact that the Article 12 Land Use Rules have not yet been finalized, and in light of the disruptions and negative health effects of Covid-19, I urge you to extend the Oil and Gas Moratorium to at least the end of 2020. Until Article 12 and COGCC Rulemaking is finalized, all action toward permitting and drilling in Boulder County should cease.

In addition, I urge the Commissioners to put an issue on the November ballot to ban fracking in Boulder County. Let the voters decide if they do or do not want fracking in the county. SB19-181 allows for local governments to enact rules that are more restrictive than State rules. If Boulder County is truly committed to the proposed Climate Action Plan, we need to start taking bold steps now. Boulder County is looked upon as a leader in sustainability and climate action -- let's prove it by letting the citizens of Boulder County vote on whether to enact a ban.

Thank you for your consideration of these matters.

Cynthia Allison
Boulder County Resident
80301
We need to ban fracking in Boulder County and protect our air quality!

Lauren Collins
In this Covid Climate when lung functions are easily compromised it is irresponsible to promote an industry that has unsafe air, water and soil standards.
We need to switch to solar and wind in order to save our environment and our planet.
Our grandchildren need to have a safe and beautiful planet to live on. How can you in good conscience deny them that?
All this is from personal experience just yesterday 7/9/20.

I was on holiday for several days in the mountains and driving back into Boulder from Golden the air quality was unbelievably bad. I mean seriously bad like I have never seen it and have lived in Boulder for the last 51 years. My thoughts were I have to move away from the front range as this is the air myself and family are breathing. Without limiting and ultimately evicting fracking close to the population zone of the front range the air quality will continue to deteriorate and we all will suffer in numerous ways.

Do the right thing and **KEEP FRACKING OUT OF BOULDER COUNTY NOW AND ALWAYS!**

I’d like to live my closing years where I am, but at the same time I will not expose myself and family to the extremely poor air that is the norm right now.

**KEEP FRACKING OUT OF BOULDER COUNTY NOW AND ALWAYS!**

Thank you

Michael Johan
2637 Juniper Ave.
Boulder, CO 80304
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I am writing to support an extension to the current moratorium on all oil and gas applications and seismic testing in Boulder County. Due to the COVID-19 crisis, and ensuing logistical, financial and personal issues, the public has not had sufficient time to review and comment on Article 12. It is critical that our voices are heard on these rules, as they profoundly impact our health, safety, and welfare. In addition, because the state level rulemaking at the COGCC is still underway, it does not make sense for Boulder County to finalize its own rules -- we should wait until the state level rulemaking is complete.

Thank you,
Gabrielle Katz
Boulder County, Colorado
Dear Commissioners:

Our elected officers have an inherent duty to protect the quality of life. Water is life. On Tuesday, July 14th, 2020 at 2:30, you will hold a virtual public meeting. It is my understanding that you will be considering the current “moratorium on oil and gas development applications and seismic testing in unincorporated Boulder County”. This moratorium is set to expire on July 31. There are clear environmental reasons why BOCC should extend this moratorium, including the pollution of water by fracking fluid.

Our nation’s laws do not do enough to protect water. Ideally, the 1972 Clean Water Act (CWA) was designed to wave STOP signs and halt pollution from entering our nation’s waterways. Unfortunately, in 2005, the CWA was revised and fracking was given a YIELD sign to pollute. This YIELD sign is also known as the Halliburton Loophole. Our federal government has failed to protect its citizens from water pollution caused by fracking. We need to take local action. Will we?

The announcement for the July 14th meeting of the BOCC states that “an oil and gas operator indicated an interest in applying for a drilling permit in Boulder County.” Why? There is currently a worldwide oil glut. If the BOCC lacks the legal authority to stop further fracking of our county, then we should rewrite the laws. We should govern ourselves under the assumption that we are a part of not apart from nature. We should recognize the Rights of Nature as have the Ponca Nation of Oklahoma. They are also struggling with the effects of fracking.

Sincerely, Kristen Marshall

2375 Panorama Ave.
Boulder 80304
303-440-8654
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

I also urge you to pass the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations as a backstop protection to any potential legal challenge to a ban. While the diligent effort by Boulder County staff to update Article 12 in response to the expanded powers for local control granted by SB 19-181 is appreciated, concerns remain that the draft regulations released on March 6th do not adequately protect public health and the environment. Please ensure that every possible action is taken to first enact a ban on fracking, beginning with referring the issue to a vote this fall.

Additionally, I recommend that the County revise Article 12 to implement the following elements in order to ensure our regulations are as strong as possible should a ban not be enacted:

- The ability to deny permits: Oil and gas operations must be required to avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources, and the county must have the affirmative right to deny any application for a permit that cannot assure avoidance of any adverse impact. Section 12-900 states that “A proposal meets the standards if it will, with respect to each subject area below, either avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife resources or, through imposition of conditions of approval, sufficiently minimize or mitigate unavoidable impacts.” It is imperative that the county deny any permit that threatens public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources.

- Implement as mandatory all of the discretionary measures that are listed in Section 12-1000: These include restrictions on venting and flaring of natural gas, restrictions on the use of storage tanks for produced water and waste products, and requirements for ongoing water quality monitoring. Article 12 should explicitly prohibit venting and flaring, and require “tankless” operations, which reduce air emissions.

- Mandatory minimum setbacks: Article 12 should be revised to require a setback of oil and gas operations from any structure intended for human occupancy, and from all water sources. Research has identified adverse effects on the cognitive performance of infants whose mothers lived within 8,500 feet of oil and gas wells, and an increased risk of congenital heart defects among children born to women living near oil and gas operations in Colorado, with the risks increasing with the density of oil and gas activities within a 10-mile radius.

Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Sarah Engle
25 Tulane Ct Longmont, CO 80503-2228
ssengle62@gmail.com
Solar and wind are a great part of the energy supply: no carbon emissions during generation and cost competitive
- Their electricity generation is intermittent (solar - not at night; wind - small or not during low wind)
- They need a complementary solution to accommodate the intermittency
- There is not a current battery solution at the necessary scale
- Pumped storage is great, but it is tough and time consuming to permit and build new systems
- Natural gas is readily available and a great complement for solar/wind
- Production from existing natural gas fields declines over time
- Without new wells, natural gas production will decrease
- Please end the oil and gas moratorium now, so that natural gas can complement increased use of solar and wind!

Mark Cronshaw PhD MBA
138 Wildcat Lane, Boulder, CO 80304
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

Thank you for taking the time to review my comments and thank you for having extended the moratorium on fracking in Boulder County.

As a resident of Niwot, I'm aware of the fracking activity proposed for areas close to my home which will impact Longmont and Niwot. Especially, if leasing continues in the Gunbarrel area, I am living in the line of fire.

Thanks to the years of diligent air monitoring by Detlev Helmig, it has been clearly demonstrated that Weld County's fracking activity has impacted Boulder County. Our air, water, and wildlife, not to mention the residents, will continue to be negatively affected should the oil and gas extraction as currently practiced, is not stopped, or at least much better regulated.

All of the health impacts can be multiplied for folks suffering from Covid-19. It seems imperative that the moratorium be extended at this time to clarify the long term consequences of hydraulic fracturing.

I hope you will extend the moratorium

Appreciatively,

George Ramsey
From: Michael Sweeney
To: Boulder County Oil and Gas Comment
Subject: I support extending the moratorium!
Date: Sunday, July 12, 2020 4:14:43 PM
I urge Boulder County Commissioners and staff to extend the current moratorium on oil and gas development and seismic testing in rural Boulder County—with a view toward ultimately banning these two activities in accordance with your authority under SB 19-181 passed last year by the CO legislature.

Not only are these industrial processes damaging to the health and safety of citizens and the environment during normal times, but they are even more dangerous in the time of the Covid-19 pandemic, when families are more likely to be sequestered at home and in need of quiet natural surroundings for their personal renewal and well-being.

I am assured by lawyers that there is no language in SB 19-181 forbidding bans (in spite of what the proposing legislators may have proclaimed as they brought it to a vote), and Boulder County is in an excellent position to challenge the COGCC during this long rule-making period as they implement policies granting more local control in the placement of oil and gas facilities. Boulder County residents are overwhelmingly in favor of taking bold action on this matter. Now is a good time to build on that community support and to become leaders within the state on this issue.

Judith Blackburn
Longmont
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Suzanne Bhatt</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bhattlex@yahoo.com">bhattlex@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Address or General Area (optional) | 2421 Briarwood Dr  
Boulder, CO 80305  
United States |
| Subject       | Fracking Moratorium                                 |
| Comments, Question or Feedback | I urge you to extend the moratorium on fracking in Boulder County. We have had air quality alerts pretty much every day in recent weeks and we do not even feel safe sitting outside in our back yard. As the county tries to get a handle on improving our air quality, the last thing we need is fracking in the county. Please keep the moratorium in place and as you write our new regulations governing oil and gas activity, I hope you will make them as strong as they can possibly be, including a ban if feasible. Thank you for the opportunity to weigh in. |

Please check box below * | • I acknowledge receipt of the Open Records Notification |
Dear Boulder County commissioners and staff,

This letter is in strong support for extending the current moratorium on oil and gas applications in Boulder County. The rise of COVID19 has disabled the public hearing process in the regulatory process. Besides the pandemic, a lot has changed in the oil and gas industry. These changes need to be addressed not only because of public safety but also because of the very serious economic impacts they will cause.

Oil prices made the news in April by falling to negative territory. This was driven by a slump in demand and an organized effort by other oil producing countries to retake market share from US frackers. The price crash made Colorado companies Whiting Petroleum and Extraction Oil and Gas file for bankruptcy. However, low oil price was only a trigger. The real reason for the filings was that US fracking companies have been running in the red for over a decade. The biggest company in Colorado, Occidental Petroleum, is deep in debt with the possibility of bankruptcy by the end of the year.

We cannot let drilling in Boulder county as the industry is collapsing. If any fracking is allowed, it will be the taxpayers being responsible for abandoned wells and infrastructure. This is very expensive and we cannot afford that. Orphaned wells release toxic air pollution that will impact us on local level. They release large volumes of methane, a potent contributor to global warming. Abandoned infrastructure is also unsafe, think of the deadly explosion in Firestone.

This scenario is not hypothetical. Broomfield is having this very problem right now as the major driller there is the now bankrupt Extraction Oil and Gas. In May, Broomfield enacted a 2000 feet setback for drilling and a moratorium until December. This is done for a good reason. It is unfortunate they did it only after allowing fracking on their land.

If Broomfield can extend their moratorium and enact setbacks, so can Boulder county. More time to examine the legal options of SB-181 will help us with the ultimate goal: enacting a ban on fracking that would stand in the courts.

Respectfully,

Georgi Ivanov,
Catherine Brooks,
Roza Ivanova,
Marin Ivanov

4550 Broadway St, Unit 212
Boulder, Co 80304
Please extend the Boulder County moratorium on oil and gas activity for as long as possible. I believe this makes sense given delays in review of proposed County regulations caused by the coronavirus pandemic, in addition to the uncertainties around implementation of Senate Bill 181. I do not think it makes sense to allow the moratorium to expire and revisit it when an application for oil and gas development is received. Extending it now would keep the maximum protection in place for Boulder County residents and is the right thing to do.

Thank you,

Bev Baker
Louisville 80027
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

I also urge you to pass the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations as a backstop protection to any potential legal challenge to a ban. While the diligent effort by Boulder County staff to update Article 12 in response to the expanded powers for local control granted by SB 19-181 is appreciated, concerns remain that the draft regulations released on March 6th do not adequately protect public health and the environment. Please ensure that every possible action is taken to first enact a ban on fracking, beginning with referring the issue to a vote this fall.

Additionally, I recommend that the County revise Article 12 to implement the following elements in order to ensure our regulations are as strong as possible should a ban not be enacted:

- The ability to deny permits: Oil and gas operations must be required to avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources, and the county must have the affirmative right to deny any application for a permit that cannot assure avoidance of any adverse impact. Section 12-900 states that “A proposal meets the standards if it will, with respect to each subject area below, either avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife resources or, through imposition of conditions of approval, sufficiently minimize or mitigate unavoidable impacts.” It is imperative that the county deny any permit that threatens public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources.

- Implement as mandatory all of the discretionary measures that are listed in Section 12-1000: These include restrictions on venting and flaring of natural gas, restrictions on the use of storage tanks for produced water and waste products, and requirements for ongoing water quality monitoring. Article 12 should explicitly prohibit venting and flaring, and require “tankless” operations, which reduce air emissions.

- Mandatory minimum setbacks: Article 12 should be revised to require a setback of oil and gas operations from any structure intended for human occupancy, and from all water sources. Research has identified adverse effects on the cognitive performance of infants whose mothers lived within 8,500 feet of oil and gas wells, and an increased risk of congenital heart defects among children born to women living near oil and gas operations in Colorado, with the risks increasing with the density of oil and gas activities within a 10-mile radius.

Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Gaia Mika
1501 Dellwood Ave Boulder, CO 80304-3127
gaia.mika@colorado.edu
Good evening Commissioners,

I hope this email finds you well. Please find attached API-Colorado’s comments on your proposed moratorium extension.

Please let me know if you have any questions,

Thanks, have a great evening

Chris

Chris McGowne
Associate Director
American Petroleum Institute – Colorado
1660 Lincoln Street, Suite 2900
Denver, CO 80264
720-878-7688 (Cell)
mcgownec@api.org

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July 13, 2020

Boulder County Commissioners
1325 Pearl Street
Boulder, CO 80302

VIA EMAIL

SUBJECT: Extension of Boulder County’s Oil and Gas Moratorium

The American Petroleum Institute – Colorado represents all facets of the oil and natural gas industry in Colorado. API and its member companies are committed to ensuring a strong, viable oil and natural gas industry capable of meeting the energy needs of Colorado in a safe and environmentally responsible manner. API appreciates the opportunity to comment on Boulder County’s proposed extension of its moratorium.

API would like to strongly urge the County to reconsider its position on extending its moratorium. API believes that impermissibly chaining together a series of moratoria that are limited in duration is indeed a ban on development within the County’s boundaries. The moratorium materially impedes the effectuation of the state’s interest by prohibiting any future efficient and responsible development of oil and gas resources within Boulder County.

Changes to state law enacted by the Colorado legislature via SB19-181 did not alter the County’s authority to impose a moratorium of any duration. While local governments have statutory authority to regulate oil and gas development in a reasonable manner, to the extent necessary and reasonable to protect public health, safety, and the environment, this does not include authority to completely prohibit certain activity. Local authority is further defined in SB19-181 with reference to minimizing and mitigating potential impacts of development, not outlawing them completely. Moreover, many environmental statutes, such as the federal Clean Air Act and Colorado’s Water Quality Control Act, use terms like “protection,” but no court has seriously entertained an argument that they completely prohibit air emissions or discharges to state waters. Because SB19-181 has not changed state law regarding local moratoria, it cannot be the basis for further extending an already unlawful moratorium.

API would like to point out that Colorado’s oil and gas operators have continued to negotiate in good faith with state regulators and local communities in order find real solutions to complex issues, and the result of those good faith efforts are COGCC rulemakings that are likely to be prevalent for the foreseeable future.
As the Board considers this extension, we strongly urge you to reject this proposal. While it is certainly the case that the County’s authority to regulate operations has expanded due to legislative developments, API would like to note that the authority granted under SB19-181 does not extend to indefinite moratoriums on development.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (720) 878-7688, or mcgownec@api.org.

Sincerely,

Chris McGowne
Associate Director
Colorado Petroleum Council
Commissioners, I thought this breakout for Crestone Peak might be of interest to you all tomorrow. Note that Crestone has 440 plugged and abandoned wells, 32 temporarily abandoned, and 170 shut in wells—almost half of all their producing wells. If these wells are horizontals, Carbon Tracker estimates the average cost of closing at $300K each. The roughly 1900 wells total suggest at least a half billion would be needed to close them all. Sobering, isn’t it? We can get you the inventory of other operators, if you desire them. p

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crestone Peak</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 ABANDONED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 ACTIVE WELL: GAS STORAGE WELL COMPLETION OR MONITOR WELL (Manually assigned by COGCC staff.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63 ABANDONED LOCATION: PERMIT VACATED; PER OPERATOR: WELL HAS NOT BEEN SPUD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 DRY AND ABANDONED WELL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69 DRILLING: WELL HAS SPUD BUT IS NOT REPORTED AS COMPLETED.</td>
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<tr>
<td>0 DOMESTIC GAS WELL</td>
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<tr>
<td>0 INJECTION WELL FOR WASTE DISPOSAL OR SECONDARY RECOVERY.</td>
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<tr>
<td>440 PLUGGED AND ABANDONED WELL.</td>
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<td>1201 PRODUCING WELL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170 SHUT-IN WELL: COMPLETED WELL IS NOT PRODUCING BUT IS MECHANICALLY CAPABLE OF PRODUCTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 SHUT-IN INJECTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 SUSPENDED PERMIT: PERMIT TO DRILL IS SUSPENDED UNTIL AN ISSUE IS RESOLVED.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 TEMPORARILY ABANDONED WELL: COMPLETED WELL NOT MECHANICALLY CAPABLE OF PRODUCTION WITHOUT INTERVENTION.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 WAITING ON COMPLETION: WELL HAS BEEN DRILLED BUT IS NOT YET REPORTED AS COMPLETED.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 APPROVED PERMIT TO DRILL WELL; NOT YET REPORTED AS SPUD; INCLUDES EXPIRED PERMITS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 UNKNOWN: OLD WELL WITH MINIMAL INFORMATION.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 2032 | 1 |
Oh and Matt, FYI benzene doesn't just go away when you leave Erie.

My mom got Acute Myelocytic Leukemia probably when she was exposed to plutonium downwind of Rocky Flats when we lived in Denver for less than a year when I was 4 years old in 1957 and she died after it manifest in 1968 driving back from SunValley to Mercer Island and she died at Swedish Medical Center in Seattle a year later. NO PROOF OF CAUSE. That's because it takes time to develop and there is a latency period, which makes it, much worse than the virus, impossible to trace. Cohort studies are complicated and tracing folks for decades is tough if not prohibitive.

Precautionary Principle.

Permanent Ban

Please forward my letter to each of those who "e-mailed" comments in the "public" hearing. And forward their comments to me on YOUR time. Shame on you for calling this a public hearing.

Lynn 303-447-3216 24/7

This is not a public hearing on O and G. You need to have a zoom where the public can see and hear all the testimony. That is a public hearing.

Ban on ballot.

There is NO REASON you cannot host this a live Zoom meeting like EVERY OTHER governmental organization does every day. And entertain Q/A AND IN AUDIO. I took special time in my schedule for NOTHING.

NOT OK!!!!!

HAVE SOME RESPECT.
Lynn

Lynn Segal  303-447-3216  24/7
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
emily beck
5140 Buckingham Rd Boulder, CO 80301-3747
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Rachel Cheatle
320 Sumner St Longmont, CO 80501-4831
rcseely@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Steve Seely
320 Sumner St Longmont, CO 80501-4831
stephenseely@msn.com
Don’t need to say more. Thank you.

Suzanne M. De Lucia, CBI
Fellow Of The IBBA
President
Front Range Business, Inc.
5353 Manhattan Circle, Suite 101
Boulder, CO 80303
Office: 303-499-6008
Fax: 1-888-521-8219
sdelucia@frontrangebusiness.com
www.frontrangebusiness.com
Thank you for extending the moratorium on new oil and gas development. That's great, and it's temporary only.

All across this country I see ways that democracy is subverted. Please use the power you have to place on this critical issue on the November ballot. I see a lot of work has gone into some proposed language for that. We can't have this failing industry leave us paying all the costs of further extraction in health, environment, safety, and even cleanup as companies fold one by one, taking their profits with them.

Thank you.

Jasmin Cori
4945 Twin Lakes Rd. Apt.44
Boulder, CO 80301
720-401-1764
The citizens should be voting on the fracking issue and not leave our fate and health up to a few corporations...

Tim Benko
Benkophoto.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners:

I am writing to you again - this time to ask you to refer a fracking ban to the November 2020 ballot. The people of Boulder County need to have their voices heard about the dangers of fracking in their communities and be offered the chance to vote for a fracking ban. Thank you for working to put this to the vote for the people of Boulder County.

Sharon

Sharon Cascone
4836 Old Post Cir
Boulder, CO 80301
(unincorporated Boulder County)
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Jennifer Fleming
3092 Red Deer Trl  Lafayette, CO 80026-9322
jenflem7@yahoo.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Brian Gilin
3233 Castle Peak Ave Superior, CO 80027-6072
bgil331@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Lisa Goodrich
2098 23rd St Boulder, CO 80302-4602
lisagdance@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Brigitte Tawa
4440 Prado Dr Boulder, CO 80303-9632
brrtawa@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Neil McLane
5539 Colt Dr  Longmont, CO 80503-8604
neil@mclaneassoc.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

As a resident of Boulder County, I am concerned about the proliferating and proposed fracking projects in our county. They cause significant harm to our county because of their effects on our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Lyn Lowry
1538 Kimbark St Longmont, CO 80501-2830
Inlowry9@gmail.com
and while we’re at it, also ban

- dirty diesels
- 2-strokes (scooters, lawn mowers, other “yard” implements, etc.)
- excessive sized vehicles, like most trucks & SUVs
- under-utilized buses (or insist on smaller busses)
- individuals that have no / little respect for fossil fuels and the damage they do to our planet

Sincerely,

Karl
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Please let us vote on banning fracking in our county!!!

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Sarah Craig
1034 Pine St Boulder, CO 80302-4054
sarahcraig815@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Sincerely,

Carla Behrens
904 Little Leaf Ct  Longmont, CO 80503-6442
yayacarlita@comcast.net
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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David Burns
1023 W Alder St Louisville, CO 80027-1047
dcb1995@comcast.net
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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Sankalp Gaur
2300 Arapahoe Ave Apt 228 Boulder, CO 80302-6659
sankalpgaur97@gmail.com
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Sincerely,

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Susan Guegan
3882 Wonderland Hill Ave  Boulder, CO 80304-1036
susan.guegan@comcast.net
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Ralf Schuetz
2543 Scenic Pl Longmont, CO 80503-3638
ralf@urbanallyance.com
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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Arthur
845 37th St Boulder, CO 80303-2443
elar5353@colorado.edu
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Magdalena Rzyska
127 Mineola Ct Boulder, CO 80303-4434
wishingyouloveandpeace@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Cathy Johnson
1205 Hartford Dr Boulder, CO 80305-6321
cjboulder@yahoo.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Jerry Pinsker
865 Waite Dr  Boulder, CO 80303-2729
pinskerj@comcast.net
Dear County Commissioners,

I do appreciate all that you are doing to secure a healthy environment for all life in Boulder County and beyond. As you are aware, what we do here directly impacts environmental conditions elsewhere. With that in mind, I urge you to refer a fracking ban to the 2020 ballot and also to enact the strongest, most protective oil and gas and land use regulations possible. With much respect and gratitude for all you do,

Susan Schiliro Guegan and family...and future family

Susan Schiliro Guégan, NC  
Board Certified in Holistic Nutrition®  
MBS Functional Nutrition  
720.480.4266  susan.guegan@comcast.net
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Penny Pearce
1519 Prairie Song Pl  Longmont, CO 80504-2694
ppearc@mindspring.com
Hello,

I support County Commissioners putting a ballot measure before the voters in November to ban fracking in Boulder County

Leyla Steele
2275 Forest Avenue
Boulder, CO 80304

leyla@leylasteele.com
303-859-3110

Sent from my iPhone -please excuse typos and brevity of response
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

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Tara Dubarr
5402 Blackhawk Rd Boulder, CO 80303-4010
taradubarr12@gmail.com
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Sincerely,

Megan Wilder
2175 Knollwood Dr  Boulder, CO 80302-4706
mhouseweart@yahoo.com
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Sincerely,

Thomas Drzewiecki
PO Box 999 Boulder, CO 80306-0999
advendrz@hotmail.com
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I, personally, would also demand that the oil & gas industry immediately begin clean-up and remediation efforts to any existing air, water and ground contamination they have caused and return our quality of environment!!

Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Tommie Clendening
580 Casper Dr Lafayette, CO 80026-9193
wyliletc@hotmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

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Deborah Segaloff
7180 Longview Dr  Niwot, CO 80503-7654
dlsegaloff@gmail.com
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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Georgia Mattingly
412 Verdant Cir Longmont, CO 80504-3908
glmattingly@earthlink.net
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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Carly Sedgwick
4289 Monroe Dr  Boulder, CO 80303-8351
carly.sedgwick@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Leslie Lomas
2290 Emerald Rd Boulder, CO 80304-0912
lesliolomas@comcast.net
Hello Boulder County Commissioners,

As a resident of Boulder for 20 years I am troubled by the potential for fracking to continue in the county. Moratoriums are not enough. Let's stop the oil & gas industry from thinking they can come in any time in the future by making a permanent ban voted on by all residents. Fracking is bad for the environment, neighborhoods, & home values. This is my most important factor in who I vote for in county commissioner elections. I hope you will live up to putting it before the residents of Boulder county since we are the ones living with the consequences.

Thank you for your time & attention,
Martha (Marcy) Kendall
Greetings: I strongly urge you to place a measure to ban fracking in Boulder County on the 2020 Ballot.
Let the people decide!
Thank you, Myrta Velez
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I have lived in Boulder since January 1995. I care deeply about creating and maintaining a healthy living environment. Knowing destructive track record for fracking in this country, knowing the fragility of our water sources, and caring equally as much for the quality of water we send downstream, knowing the scarcity of our water in the midst of climate change, and knowing that fracking uses and poisons large amounts of water - knowing all these things, I support a ban on fracking in Boulder County. (I support a ban on fracking in Colorado and in the United States as well, but that is beyond the scope of this letter.)

I understand that you have the ability to refer a fracking ban to the 2020 ballot for Boulder County. I urge you to include this issue on the ballot. Independent of the ballot, I also request that you establish strong protective measures addressing land use, water quality, and air quality with respect to the oil and gas industry.

Extracting this fuel is highly likely to degrade our health and the health of the next generation. Burning this fracked fuel (regardless of where it is burned) will contribute to global warming. Global warming threatens our water supply in Boulder County and degrades the quality of life not only in Boulder County, but in the world at large.

I look forward to hearing from you that this issue is being placed on the ballot. Make it possible for us to do the right thing.

Susan

Susan Marie Frontczak
3664 Chase Court
Boulder CO 80305-5531
303-442-4052
susanmarie@storysmith.org
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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Abigail Driscoll
1304 Lupine Ct  Longmont, CO 80503-7519
abbydco@gmail.com
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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Mario Ascoli
7180 Longview Dr Niwot, CO 80503-7654
ascolimario@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Rick Rodriguez
4670 Macky Way Boulder, CO 80305-6744
rrodriguez13@centurylink.net
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Denise Motta
129 County Road 90 Allenspark, CO 80510-5007
denmot@cybercon.net
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Rob Carter
2855 Whitetail Cir  Lafayette, CO 80026-7001
callcarter@comcast.net
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
David Gurarie
2724 Northbrook Pl  Boulder, CO 80304-1407
gurarie@ucar.edu
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a 41-year resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Sincerely,

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Sylvie Chevallier
4500 19th St Lot 543 Boulder, CO 80304-0667
sylvie4@gmail.com
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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Erica Ellis
664 Tantra Dr  Boulder, CO 80305-6182
ericaellis.co+politics@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Jahna Lee
4895 Twin Lakes Rd Apt 11 Boulder, CO 80301-3800
somaromalee@yahoo.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

While the below is language from 350 Colorado, I want to let you know that I feel super strongly about giving voice to the community by including a fracking ban on the ballot in 2020.

As you know, we are facing a climate emergency and what is needed now more than ever is courage not only by elected officials but all of us. We all need to step outside our comfort zones and make perhaps unpopular or challenging decisions. If not now, then when? I appreciate your willingness to take that courageous action!

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Sincerely,
Sincerely,
Essrea Cherin
4500 19th St Lot 435 Boulder, CO 80304-0662
essreacherin@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Allison Schaaf
152 Pheasant Run Louisville, CO 80027-1399
arschaaf@yahoo.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Elisabeth Gick
2444 9th St Apt 10 Boulder, CO 80304-3965
egick1@gmail.com
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-Implement as mandatory all of the discretionary measures that are listed in Section 12-1000: These include restrictions on venting and flaring of natural gas, restrictions on the use of storage tanks for produced water and waste products, and requirements for ongoing water quality monitoring. Article 12 should explicitly prohibit venting and flaring, and require “tankless” operations, which reduce air emissions.

-Mandatory minimum setbacks: Article 12 should be revised to require a setback of oil and gas operations from any structure intended for human occupancy, and from all water sources. Research has identified adverse effects on the cognitive performance of infants whose mothers lived within 8,500 feet of oil and gas wells, and an increased risk of congenital heart defects among children born to women living near oil and gas operations in Colorado, with the risks increasing with the density of oil and gas activities within a 10-mile radius.

Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Holly Wheeler
933 Union Ave  Boulder, CO 80304-0710
hollysgratitude@icloud.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Dawn Kimble
3980 Saint Petersburg St Boulder, CO 80301-6024
dawn.kimble@gmail.com
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Sincerely,

Adam Pastula
8130 Kincross Dr Boulder, CO 80301-4227
ajmail2011@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Dariel Blackburn
1710 Violet Ave Boulder, CO 80304-0605
delizgreen612@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Lisa Tully
27 Arrowleaf Ct Boulder, CO 80304-0401
lisatully@gmail.com
Dear Commissioners:

THANK YOU so much for extending the moratorium on fracking until the end of the year. It was so necessary for our health, safety, air and water quality, and for the environment.

We are writing to urge you to place a fracking ban in Boulder County on the ballot in November. There is widespread support for such a measure, and in the midst of the new regulations and the pandemic, the time seems ripe for such a measure.

Thanks again for all you do.

Bob & Marti Hopper
550 Ithaca Drive
Boulder, CO 80305
I am highly in favor of putting a fracking ban on the ballot in 2020. Please give this all of your attention and effort, thank you.

Barbara Richardson
50 19th Ave #36
Longmont, CO 80501
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Mary Headley
1615 Bowen St Longmont, CO 80501-2566
mkheadley80503@yahoo.com
From: Brett O'Sullivan
To: Boulder County Oil and Gas Comment
Subject: Please refer a fracking ban to the 2020 ballot
Date: Wednesday, July 22, 2020 2:51:47 PM

I strongly urge the Boulder County Commissioners refer a fracking ban to the 2020 ballot. This is absolutely vital to protect us from deadly, toxic pollution. It is extremely imperative to take all possible steps to mitigate the climate crisis. Without action we will face increasingly grave forest fires, droughts and other horrifying weather disasters.

Please enact the strongest, most protective oil and gas and land use regulations possible as a backstop.

Respectfully,

Brett O'Sullivan
Hi I tried to send a letter to the commissioners, please register this as my letter requesting an end to fracking. There is no reason to have this destroying of the environment and health and there are more sustainable energy resources.

Thanks,

Lisa Tully, PhD - Founder
Energy Medicine Research Institute
www.energymedicineri.com
27 Arrowleaf Ct
Boulder, CO 80304

303 440-3649 home office
303 717-4406 cell
lisa@energymedicineri.com
skype: lisa@energymedicineri.com

~instead of asking what the world needs. ask what makes you come alive, and go do it, because what the world needs is people who have come alive.~ Howard Thurman

A wise man creates more opportunities than he finds. ~ Francis Bacon
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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I am so CONCERNED for the HEALTH of all, especially our children (many under the age of 2 years old - really!) as too many have asthma - directly related to fracking. Fracking emits HARMFUL vapors that cause asthma and Cancer. Do you really want this on your conscience as being responsible?? How will you sleep at night?? Please don't pollute our beautiful State of Colorado.

I also urge you to pass the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations as a backstop protection to any potential legal challenge to a ban. While the diligent effort by Boulder County staff to update Article 12 in response to the expanded powers for local control granted by SB 19-181 is appreciated, concerns remain that the draft regulations released on March 6th do not adequately protect public health and the environment. Please ensure that every possible action is taken to first enact a ban on fracking, beginning with referring the issue to a vote this fall.

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Please be a kind steward of our Earth and environment.

Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Paula Kelly
912 Harrison Dr  Lafayette, CO 80026-1820
pasgkelly@yahoo.com
Dear Commissioners, please place a fracking ban measure on this November's ballot!

--

Julie Thorpe
jktboulder@gmail.com
mobile 303 888 9586
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Naomi Curland
2073 Gold Finch Ct Longmont, CO 80503-7919
naomi@longmontfoodrescue.org
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Louise Knapp
750 13th St Boulder, CO 80302-7502
louiseknapp@wordisout.net
I urge you to put a referendum on the November ballot to ban fracking on Boulder County.

It’s time.

Margi Ness
Boulder

Sent from my iPad
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Katrina Stroud
6890 Frying Pan Rd  Boulder, CO 80301-3605
KStroud21@cornellcollege.edu
From: randyr@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Randy Rolen
To: Boulder County Oil and Gas Comment
Subject: Please refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.
Date: Wednesday, July 22, 2020 5:16:15 PM

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Sincerely,

Randy Rolen
814 Sunshine Canyon Dr Boulder, CO 80302-9727
randyr@indra.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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I know the ingredients of fracking fluid; the toxicity of these chemicals is frightening. People are being poisoned en masse; hence to persist in mass producing mass illness is an abomination.

Over the years I have treated hundreds of people for made sick by fracking.

In addition to humans laid waste, the air, land and water is polluted.

We need energy that is not poison; We need: THE GREEN NEW DEAL to help stop the 6th extinction event.

Yes every 20 minutes a form of life goes extinct.

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fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Jonathon Montag Pharmacist MS PA-C
4500 19th St Lot 567 Boulder, CO 80304-0666
jonathonmontag@hotmail.com
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Sincerely,

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Lisa Butler
2569 Stonewall Ln Lafayette, CO 80026-3476
lbutlerco@gmail.com
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David Thibodeaux
1410 S Foothills Hwy  Boulder, CO 80305-7322
davtp@yahoo.com
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This is my personal comment, horizontal drilling techniques all for long distance reach. Establishing safer localized drilling at the recommendations for this ballot will make the health effects in the range much better for anyone suffering from respiratory predispositions and with the heightened affects of COVID concerns I would venture that mortality will be higher within these fracking s zones. Keep us safe and set back the allowable distances.

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Rafael Ozambela
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Sincerely,

Jacob Marienthal
1385 Brown Cir  Boulder, CO 80305-6724
jmarienthal@gmail.com
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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Carolyn Richardson
1212 Cavan St Boulder, CO 80303-1602
carolyn2005@prodigy.net
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Laura Fronckiewicz
6926 Peppertree Dr Niwot, CO 80503-7160
Laura@post.harvard.edu
Dear County Commissioners and Staff,

This letter is to show my strong support for putting a fracking ban question on the November ballot. I really appreciate the extension of the moratorium until the end of 2020. This time must be used to examine as many options as possible to protect the people of Boulder County. I believe that having the opinion of residents will be a valuable asset in this fight. It can be leveraged to take full advantage of SB-181 and keep fracking away for good. Having positive election results will open the door for this course of action, regardless if legal experts advise to eventually follow it or not. Not having a vote on a fracking ban would only limit the county's options.

Respectfully,

Georgi Ivanov
Catherine Brooks
Roza Ivanova
Marin Ivanov

4550 Broadway St #212,
Boulder, CO 80304
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

Please allow the voters to weigh in on this important measure. SB181 was transformational, but it hasn't been in place for long enough, and a desperate O&G industry will only ramp up efforts to continue to endanger our air and water. Who knows how many people are sick because of this — and only exacerbated by the pandemic?

Thanks for your consideration and all that you do to make Boulder County safe.

Sincerely,
Marisa Dirks
12874 N 95th St Longmont, CO 80504-9789
mdesignco@earthlink.net
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Gary Reeves
2120 Canyon Blvd Apt 209 Boulder, CO 80302-4557
forevolution52@yahoo.com
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-The ability to deny permits: Oil and gas operations must be required to avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources, and the county must have the affirmative right to deny any application for a permit that cannot assure avoidance of any adverse impact. Section 12-900 states that “A proposal meets the standards if it will, with respect to each subject area below, either avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife resources or, through imposition of conditions of approval, sufficiently minimize or mitigate unavoidable impacts.” It is imperative that the county deny any permit that threatens public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources.

-Implement as mandatory all of the discretionary measures that are listed in Section 12-1000: These include restrictions on venting and flaring of natural gas, restrictions on the use of storage tanks for produced water and waste products, and requirements for ongoing water quality monitoring. Article 12 should explicitly prohibit venting and flaring, and require “tankless” operations, which reduce air emissions.

-Mandatory minimum setbacks: Article 12 should be revised to require a setback of oil and gas operations from any structure intended for human occupancy, and from all water sources. Research has identified adverse effects on the cognitive performance of infants whose mothers lived within 8,500 feet of oil and gas wells, and an increased risk of congenital heart defects among children born to women living near oil and gas operations in Colorado, with the risks increasing with the density of oil and gas activities within a 10-mile radius.

Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Regina Meadows
8050 Niwot Rd Apt 1 Niwot, CO 80503-8690
gpioneerwoman2014@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

We need a fracking ban in Boulder County.

As you are aware, industrial scale fracking is harmful to people, communities, wildlife, natural resources, and the environment. There is a massive amount of scholarship, scientific research, and investigative journalism that demonstrates this claim, and the evidence is increasing every day.

Fracking is harmful to human health. The thousands of studies that document this fact are reviewed in the Physicians for Social Responsibility Compendium, but new studies are published all the time. For example, a study was just published that demonstrates 50% higher risk of preterm babies for women living near oil and gas flaring.

Fracking is harmful to wildlife, as has been demonstrated time and again via peer reviewed scientific research. These effects are due to habitat loss, habitat fragmentation, and habitat degradation (e.g., noise, light, air pollution, water pollution, etc.) caused by oil and gas operations.

Fracking is harmful to the environment, causing pollution to air, water and soil. Copious air pollutant emissions from oil and gas operations (e.g., methane, benzene, and other volatile organic compounds) have been well documented by local research, which has linked oil and gas emissions to poor Front Range air quality and high ozone levels.

Fracking is harmful to the climate, contributing substantially to climate change. Recent research has linked fracking to a “globally significant” increase in atmospheric methane. Methane is a potent greenhouse gas, with a global warming potential that is 85 times greater than that of carbon dioxide over a 20-year time horizon.

Fracking is harmful to local economies. Oil and gas operations create substantial costs to communities, via expenses related to health impacts, accidents, and environmental degradation. Further, local and state taxpayers are commonly forced to cover the costs associated with well abandonment when operators go bankrupt.

Why would we allow this type of activity in Boulder County?

According to a recent poll, 70% of Boulder County residents support a fracking ban in Boulder County. However, because Boulder County is not a home rule County, there is no mechanism for citizen initiatives to be brought to a vote of the people. Therefore, we call
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Thank you,

Gabrielle Katz

The Lookout Alliance

Boulder County
I am expressing my support for the County Commissioners to refer the question to the November 2020 ballot of enacting a ban on fracking in Boulder County through the county’s authority to create a sales and use tax.

Thank you, for your advocacy on this important measure.

Lyn Gullette
Louisville
303-926-7300
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

Boulder County Residents have made it clear - we need a ban on fracking in Boulder County.

It is confusing that you have taken such a strong stand on climate, but stand in fear over litigation from the oil and gas industry to do what is clearly the right thing to do - implement an immediate order that fracking and its harmful effects is not now, nor will ever be welcome in Boulder County. At a minimum, let the voters decide this through the proposed ballot resolution that is being offered to you in prepared form.

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Thank you,

Leslie Weise
Niwot, CO
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

I also urge you to pass the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations as a backstop protection to any potential legal challenge to a ban. While the diligent effort by Boulder County staff to update Article 12 in response to the expanded powers for local control granted by SB 19-181 is appreciated, concerns remain that the draft regulations released on March 6th do not adequately protect public health and the environment. Please ensure that every possible action is taken to first enact a ban on fracking, beginning with referring the issue to a vote this fall.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Jean Evans
1306 Laurel Ct Longmont, CO 80504-8716
jeanhevans@yahoo.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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--
Sara Koury
REALTOR at Real Realty Colorado
773-968-4722
sarakoury@gmail.com
Real people, real advice!
Dear County Commissioners,

I have lived in Boulder County for more than 11 years and acquired my PhD from the University of Colorado. I have spoken at a hearing on fracking and the Daily Camera quoted me. Each of us must do our part to address climate disruption and to protect the health and safety of our communities through a transparent, democratic process. I strongly urge you to refer a ban on oil & gas fracking to the November 2020 ballot, and use your authority granted by SB 19-181 to regulate fracking to protect the public health and the environment of Boulder County.

Thank you,

Brian Klocke
744 Marine St
Boulder, CO 80302
I beg you. Please ban fracking in Boulder County. We are living in a time of so much uncertainty, so much destruction and harm. 70% of Boulder County residents support a fracking ban in Boulder County. Please help our voices be heard and save our community from MORE harm and destruction. I need to believe, now more than ever, that goodness can prevail over making more money and destroying more earth. I need to show my children that beauty and love are still alive in our world.

Thank you so much, Rachael Bonaiuto (Mother of Rafael (age 7) and Anya (age 5).

--
Rachael Skolnik Bonaiuto, MA, BC-DMT, LPC
303.827.6450
Embodied Wellness LLC
Counseling, Coaching, Consulting
www.embodiedwellness.org
Authentic Movement Video

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Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Jeremy Jackson
2930 N Torreys Peak Dr Superior, CO 80027-6035
jeremy@safesuperior.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

We need a fracking ban in Boulder County.

As you are aware, industrial scale fracking is harmful to people, communities, wildlife, natural resources, and the environment. There is a massive amount of scholarship, scientific research, and investigative journalism that demonstrates this claim, and the evidence is increasing every day.

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Boulder County from fracking. It is time to let the people have a voice!

Sincerely,
Julia Hanke
4711 Berkshire CT
Boulder, CO
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Fracking is harmful to human health. The thousands of studies that document this fact are reviewed in the [Physicians for Social Responsibility Compendium](https://www.physicians.org/pdfs/fracking/physicians-fracking-comp.pdf), but new studies are published all the time. For example, a study was just published that demonstrates 50% higher risk of preterm babies for women living near oil and gas flaring.

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of groups has provided draft ballot language, which would achieve our goal of protecting
Boulder County from fracking. It is time to let the people have a voice!

Sincerely,

Kate Elliott
Esteemed Boulder County Commissioners -

It's simple, really. We need a fracking ban in Boulder County!

For years, Boulder County residents have been imploring the Boulder County Commissioners to enact a fracking ban. While a lot of great work has been and is being done to try to make it nearly impossible to frack in Boulder County, as long as there is not a ban there is the possibility of fracking occurring in the County. We have the threat of 140 wells hanging over our heads even now.

Yes, regulations are being rewritten on the State level (I am a party to some of those rulemakings), and those rulemakings are very important to making oil and gas operators take health, safety, the environment, and wildlife more into account than is done today. However, that is not a ban. Oil and gas development will still take place in the state, especially in places like our neighbor, Weld County. Hopefully the new rules will make it harder for the unfettered pollution from Weld County to continue to adversely affect the air quality, and, hence, quality of life in Boulder County.

I know that you are well aware of the ever-increasing number of scientifically significant studies that show the health and environmental dangers of oil and gas development, fracking, and flaring. As an example, a study just came out that shows a significantly higher risk of preterm babies for women living near oil and gas flaring. As more and more studies come out, it becomes harder and harder for the oil and gas industry to ignore the findings of these studies. We are living in a county that has a bold Climate Action Plan. Boulder County is looked upon as a leader when it comes to addressing the climate crisis. A meaningful and bold step in the right direction to "practicing what we preach" would be to put a fracking ban question on the November ballot. A group that I am part of, has, in conjunction with several other local environmental groups, drafted ballot language that will enact a fracking ban in Boulder County. Please consider putting this on the ballot so that the voters of Boulder County can have their voices be heard on this issue. A recent poll shows that 70% of Boulder County residents would support a ban. The same percentage of Boulder County residents supported Proposition 112 in 2018. The support is there. All we need is a chance to vote on this issue. Please allow our voices to be heard!

Respectfully,
Cynthia Allison
The Lookout Alliance
Boulder County
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Fracking is harmful to human health. The thousands of studies that document this fact are reviewed in the [Physicians for Social Responsibility Compendium](https://www.psrr.org/compendium), but new studies are published all the time. For example, a study was just published that demonstrates 50% higher risk of preterm babies for women living near oil and gas flaring.

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Boulder County from fracking. It is time to let the people have a voice!
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

We need a fracking ban in Boulder County.

Scientific research has shown that racking is harmful to people, communities, wildlife, natural resources, and the environment. Here are a few examples that highlight the harmful consequences of fracking:

Fracking is harmful to human health. Thousands of studies document that fracking in harmful for human health. You can refer to Physicians for Social Responsibility Compendium as a resource, but new studies are published all the time. For example, a study was just published that demonstrates 50% higher risk of preterm babies for women living near oil and gas flaring.

Fracking is harmful to wildlife, as has been demonstrated time and again by researchers. The harmful effects on wildlife are due to habitat loss, habitat fragmentation, and habitat degradation (e.g., noise, light, air pollution, water pollution, etc.) caused by oil and gas operations.

Fracking is harmful to the environment and climate. It causes pollution to air, water and soil. Copious air pollutant emissions from oil and gas operations (e.g., methane, benzene, and other volatile organic compounds) have been well documented by local research, which has linked oil and gas emissions to poor Front Range air quality and high ozone levels. Research has linked fracking to a “globally significant” increase in atmospheric methane. Methane is a potent greenhouse gas, with a global warming potential that is 85 times greater than that of carbon dioxide over a 20-year time horizon.

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regards,

Megan Gossard
Boulder County resident
Dear Commissioners,

As a concerned Boulder County resident, I write to you asking that you refer a ban on fracking, along with a small sales and use tax to support its implementation, to the ballot for the fall 2020 election. Most Boulder County residents would find allowing the proposed fracking project to proceed to be fundamentally inconsistent with the County’s many efforts to fight climate change, including the declaration of a climate emergency in 2019, and the ongoing lawsuit against Exxon and Suncor for climate change-related damages. Seventy percent of Boulder County residents voted in favor of Proposition 112 in 2018, which would have imposed 2,500 ft. setbacks from fracking operations to homes, schools, water sources, and other sensitive locations, effectively eliminating the threat of fracking in Boulder County. Organizations representing 130,000 Boulder County residents, as well as 1,900 individuals, have signed a petition calling for a ban on fracking in Boulder County.

Both the climate crisis and the coronavirus pandemic necessitate urgent action, and allowing fracking to proceed in Boulder County would hamper our efforts to confront these critical challenges. Investigations by the New York Times and others have revealed that oil and gas companies systematically fail to address fugitive emissions of methane, which has 80 times the global warming potential of carbon dioxide over a 20-year period. Methane emissions worldwide reached a record high in 2017, the most recent year for which data is available internationally. Climate change is already contributing to natural disasters in Colorado, manifesting in more severe wildfire seasons, and more disruptive floods and droughts, and these effects will only intensify in the future. The carbon and methane emissions that would be associated with the proposed wells, in addition to the impacts on the County’s air and water quality, would overwhelm the County’s noble efforts to reduce emissions.

Research performed by Dr. Detlev Helmig, funded in part by Boulder County, has demonstrated that Boulder County’s air quality is already adversely affected by oil and gas operations in Weld County, and that oil and gas operations are a significant contributor to dangerous levels of carcinogenic benzene exposure and ozone leading to F-grade air quality (according to the American Lung Association) in Boulder and along the Front Range. These excessive ozone levels already affect the health of Front Range residents, leading to higher rates of asthma, shortness of breath and other respiratory conditions, heart attacks, strokes, dementia and early death. Research has also demonstrated that exposure to high levels of air pollution increases vulnerability to respiratory viruses in general and mortality from COVID-19 in particular. In the midst of the current respiratory health crisis, and the ongoing climate crisis, we must take every action we can to prevent further deterioration of our air quality and its consequences for public health.

Enacting a ban on fracking is now fully within the county’s expanded authority under SB 19-181, which eliminated state preemption in regulation of oil and gas activities. SB 19-181 grants counties and municipalities land-use and zoning authority over fracking operations and the authority to prioritize public health and safety in evaluating applications for permits. Boulder County can and should enact a ban on fracking to protect the health of its residents, and prevent the associated emissions of greenhouse gases and air toxics. Referring to the November ballot a ban on fracking, and a small sales and use tax increase to support its implementation, would be an effective way of accomplishing this goal. Boulder County residents demand a fracking ban. The current circumstances demand nothing less.

Sincerely,
Amy Allen
2935 College Ave, #123
Boulder, CO, 80303
(217) 220-1621
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

I also urge you to pass the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations as a backstop protection to any potential legal challenge to a ban. While the diligent effort by Boulder County staff to update Article 12 in response to the expanded powers for local control granted by SB 19-181 is appreciated, concerns remain that the draft regulations released on March 6th do not adequately protect public health and the environment. Please ensure that every possible action is taken to first enact a ban on fracking, beginning with referring the issue to a vote this fall.

Additionally, I recommend that the County revise Article 12 to implement the following elements in order to ensure our regulations are as strong as possible should a ban not be enacted:

- The ability to deny permits: Oil and gas operations must be required to avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources, and the county must have the affirmative right to deny any application for a permit that cannot assure avoidance of any adverse impact. Section 12-900 states that “A proposal meets the standards if it will, with respect to each subject area below, either avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife resources or, through imposition of conditions of approval, sufficiently minimize or mitigate unavoidable impacts.” It is imperative that the county deny any permit that threatens public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Amy Allen
2935 College Ave Apt 123 Boulder, CO 80303-1845
amyallen@alumni.stanford.edu
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Coco Coco
PO Box 728 Boulder, CO 80306-0728
separatinco-any@yahoo.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Jessica Ondra
100 Eagle Canyon Cir  Lyons, CO 80540
jessondra@gmail.com
Boulder County Commissioners:

I appreciate all of the work you and staff are doing to put strong, protective oil and gas and land use regulations in place to protect our community from the impacts of fracking.

Having said that, I think we all know that the greatest protection we can have is to eliminate fracking all together. Fracking is a heavy industrial process that poisons our air, our water and our health.

For this reason, I request that you refer a fracking ban to the 2020 ballot. Let all of us in Boulder County vote to ban fracking forever from our communities.

Thank you,

Susan Secord
Boulder, CO 80305
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Kaile Ferguson
3009 Madison Ave Apt J426 Boulder, CO 80303-2032
kaile.ferguson@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

**We need a fracking ban in Boulder County.**

Industrial scale fracking is harmful to people, communities, wildlife, natural resources, and the environment. There is a massive amount of scholarship, scientific research, and investigative journalism that demonstrates this claim, and the evidence is increasing every day.

We should not allow this type of activity in Boulder County.

Therefore, we call upon the Boulder County Commissioners to either (1) ban fracking outright or (2) refer a fracking ban to the November 2020 ballot.

Thank you,
Brenda de St Simon
Boulder County
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Thank you,
Piper de St Simon
Boulder County

Sent from my iPhone
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Therefore, we call upon the Boulder County Commissioners to either (1) ban fracking outright or (2) refer a fracking ban to the November 2020 ballot.

Thank you,
Sophia de St Simon
Boulder County
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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Lisa Widdekind
33 S Boulder Cir  Boulder, CO 80303-4256
lawiddekind@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Ken Gamauf
1670 Dogwood Ln  Boulder, CO 80304-1525
keng4java@netscape.net
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I am writing in support of a fracking ban in Boulder County.

Fracking is harmful to people, communities, wildlife, natural resources, and the environment. There is a massive amount of scholarship, scientific research, and investigative journalism that demonstrates this claim, and the evidence is increasing every day.

Fracking is harmful to human health. The thousands of studies that document this fact are reviewed in the Physicians for Social Responsibility Compendium, but new studies are published all the time.

Fracking is harmful to wildlife, as has been demonstrated time and again via peer reviewed scientific research. These effects are due to habitat loss, habitat fragmentation, and habitat degradation (e.g., noise, light, air pollution, water pollution, etc.) caused by oil and gas operations.

Fracking is harmful to the environment, causing pollution to air, water and soil. Copious air pollutant emissions from oil and gas operations (e.g., methane, benzene, and other volatile organic compounds) have been well documented by local research, which has linked oil and gas emissions to poor Front Range air quality and high ozone levels.

Fracking is harmful to the climate, contributing substantially to climate change. Recent research has linked fracking to a “globally significant” increase in atmospheric methane. Methane is a potent greenhouse gas, with a global warming potential that is 85 times greater than that of carbon dioxide over a 20-year time horizon.

Fracking is harmful to local economies. Oil and gas operations create substantial costs to communities, via expenses related to health impacts, accidents, and environmental degradation. Further, local and state taxpayers are commonly forced to cover the costs associated with well abandonment when operators go bankrupt.

Please don't let this harmful activity in Boulder County.

According to a recent poll, 70% of Boulder County residents support a fracking ban in Boulder County. However, because Boulder County is not a home rule county, there is no mechanism for citizen initiatives to be brought to a vote of the people. Therefore, we call upon the Boulder County Commissioners to either (1) ban fracking outright (which it is
within your power to do) or (2) refer a fracking ban to the November 2020 ballot. A coalition of groups has provided draft ballot language, which would achieve our goal of protecting Boulder County from fracking.

Thank you,

Holly Gossard
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

Please find here a formal joint request letter signed by ~100 organizations, businesses and community leaders (cc’d) urging you to place a fracking ban on this November’s ballot. (The letter is also pasted below.) You can read the draft proposed Boulder County fracking ban ballot resolution language here. Finally, here is the most updated petition urging you to ban fracking in Boulder County, signed over 1,900 individuals and businesses and organizations representing over 130,000 Boulder County residents.

We learned earlier this week from Commissioner Elise Jones that your deadline to notify the County Clerk that you intend to place a measure on the ballot is tomorrow. We asked Commissioner Jones when we should submit this letter in order for you to have time to consider it before tomorrow's 5pm deadline, and she indicated to send it by the end of today, which we said we would do/are doing.

Therefore, we are deeply disappointed that at 3:22pm today, while our coalition was finishing up a Zoom meeting with Commissioner Matt Jones updating him about our request, a notice was emailed from Boulder County Oil & Gas News indicating that the County Commissioners "desire to put such a measure on this year's ballot" prior to receiving this email with our sign on letter and ballot resolution, which our vast coalition has
spent many weeks on gathering signatures and developing the draft resolution and ballot language, per Commissioner Jones' suggestion. Please also note that this is not "350 Colorado's ballot effort" as mentioned in the county's email, but a broad coalition effort that numerous organizations and individual activists have been working on together for months and even years.

We ask that you take the time to read over this letter and information carefully and reconsider placing a measure to ban fracking on this November's ballot considering the seriousness of this issue and the vast support demonstrated by years of thousands of people testifying before you, emailing and calling, this petition and sign on letter, and professional polling we had conducted last week showing that 70% of your constituents support a countywide ban on fracking. We look forward to hearing from you.

Thank you for your leadership,
The Boulder Fracking Ban Coalition

***

Joint Letter from Boulder County Organizations, Businesses, and Community Leaders Urging the Boulder County Commissioners to Refer a Measure to Ban Fracking to the November 2020 Ballot

July 23, 2020

Dear Commissioners,

As you know, Boulder County is currently threatened by 140 fracking wells proposed for county land designated as open space. Allowing any fracking to proceed in Boulder County would degrade our already fragile air quality, threaten open space land and water quality, and further contribute to the climate crisis. This would be fundamentally inconsistent with the appropriately aggressive approach the county has taken to fighting climate change, including the declaration of a climate emergency in July 2019 and the lawsuit against Exxon and Suncor for climate change-related damages. For these reasons, we ask that you refer the question of enacting a ban on fracking in Boulder County and establishing a sales and use tax as required to support that purpose to the ballot for the November 2020 election.

Research performed by Dr. Detlev Helmig, funded in part by Boulder County, has demonstrated that Boulder County’s air quality is already adversely affected by oil and gas operations in Weld County, and that oil and gas operations are a significant contributor to excessive and dangerous levels of carcinogenic benzene exposure and ozone leading to F-grade air quality (according to the American Lung Association) in Boulder and along the Front Range. These excessive ozone levels already affect the health of Front Range residents, leading to higher rates of asthma, shortness of breath and other respiratory conditions, heart attacks, strokes, dementia and early death. Research has also
demonstrated that exposure to high levels of air pollution increases vulnerability to respiratory viruses in general and mortality from COVID-19 in particular. In the midst of the current respiratory health crisis, and the ongoing climate crisis, we must take every action we can to prevent further deterioration of our air quality and its consequences for public health.

Our organizations collectively represent more than 130,000 Boulder County residents calling for a ban on fracking in Boulder County. Our members and allies have attended numerous Board of County Commissioners meetings over the last five years to call for a fracking ban, as well as submitting comments calling for the most protective regulations possible for oil and gas operations in the county.

Enacting a ban on fracking is now fully within the county’s expanded authority under SB 19-181, which eliminated state preemption in regulation of oil and gas activities. SB 19-181 grants counties and municipalities land-use and zoning authority over fracking operations and the authority to prioritize public health and safety in evaluating applications for permits.

In light of the county’s expanded regulatory authority over oil and gas operations under SB 19-181 and the serious threat that fracking in Boulder County would pose to our air and water quality, public health, and the climate, we ask that you refer the question of enacting a ban on fracking in Boulder County, through the county’s authority to create a sales and use tax to support important county projects (such as was used to create the open space program), to the ballot for the November 2020 election. The residents of Boulder County deserve a voice in this fundamental question regarding the county’s future. (You can also access the draft Boulder County fracking ban ballot resolution language here: https://docs.google.com/document/d/1aEVX4JyxWd47BIB4qr4m31bsnfh-4c1Qg9LoKzS-thM/edit?usp=sharing)

Sincerely,

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Organization, Business or Institution</th>
<th>Additional comments?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Micah Parkin</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
<td>350 Colorado &amp; 350 Boulder County</td>
<td>Thank you for protecting our health, safety, environment, wildlife, climate, air, water and land by supporting a ban on fracking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kritee Kanko</td>
<td>Co-founder and Director</td>
<td>Boundless in Motion (Rinzai Zen) and Boulder Ecodharma Sangha</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brian Highland</td>
<td>Board President</td>
<td>Clean Energy Action</td>
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<td>Tricia Olson</td>
<td>President of the Board of Directors</td>
<td>Colorado Rising</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dax Burgos</td>
<td>Shop Director</td>
<td>Community Cycles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beth Williamson</td>
<td>Citizen</td>
<td>EcoDharma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leslie W Glustrom</td>
<td>Steering Committee</td>
<td>Empower Our Future</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hunter Lovins</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Equator Network</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dana J Bove</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Front Range Nesting Bald Eagle Studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethan Au Green</td>
<td>Founder</td>
<td>GreenNewDeal.win</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ramesh Bhatt</td>
<td>Executive Committee Member</td>
<td>Indian Peaks Group of the Sierra Club</td>
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<tr>
<td>Naomi Curland</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
<td>Longmont Food Rescue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laura Fronckiewicz</td>
<td>State Manager</td>
<td>Mothers Out Front</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morgan Royal</td>
<td>Campaigns Director</td>
<td>New Era Colorado</td>
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<tr>
<td>Simon Saia</td>
<td>Citizen of BoCo</td>
<td>Niwot Environmental Club</td>
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<tr>
<td>MacKenzie Demmel</td>
<td>High Schooler</td>
<td>Niwot High Environmental Club</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cerah Hedrick</td>
<td>CIO Our Revolution Boulder</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harv Teitelbaum</td>
<td>Board Member</td>
<td>PSR Colorado (Physicians for Social Responsibility)</td>
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Feel very strongly about anti-fracking! We must move away from fossil fuels and avoid the damage that fracking causes.

Front Range Nesting Bald Eagle Studies almost every day during the course of our studies seeing the detrimental impact to wildlife by encroachment oil and gas development. In addition, we sponsored a nearly 4 month air study near fracking sites in western Weld County, near some of the eagle habitat we study. VOC levels as measured during those studies were some of the highest recorded in Dr. Helmig’s work in the Front Range, and demonstrate why ground level ozone in the Boulder area at dangerous level in regard to human health concern. Fracking and all associated with it including, air quality, noise, water waste, etc, is toxic for human health, wildlife and the environment. There should not even be a question that it should be banned from Boulder County.
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>David Loy</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>Rocky Mountain Ecodharma Retreat Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christopher Allred</td>
<td>Administrator</td>
<td>Rocky Mountain Peace and Justice Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dario McCormick</td>
<td>SCHO high school student</td>
<td>SCHO Enviro club</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabrielle Katz</td>
<td>Leadership Team Member</td>
<td>The Lookout Alliance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elaine Yarbrough</td>
<td>President, The Yarbrough Group</td>
<td>The Yarbrough Group</td>
<td>With the research and impact of fracking, I strongly oppose fracking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kate Christensen</td>
<td>Founding Member</td>
<td>Together Against Neighborhood Drilling (TAND)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stele Ely</td>
<td>Founder</td>
<td>XOEarth.org</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Businesses:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title/Role</th>
<th>Business Owner/Type</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lori Hewitt</td>
<td>Business Owner</td>
<td>3D Tree Care</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louise Brooke</td>
<td>Lead Teacher</td>
<td>Alaya Preschool</td>
<td>for the health of Boulder County children, to reduce asthma and other illnesses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Capone</td>
<td>Business Owner</td>
<td>Benko Photographics</td>
<td>No more fracking!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leslie W Glustrom</td>
<td>Ms</td>
<td>Clean Energy Consulting</td>
<td>Our air quality is already very poor and it has serious health impacts for me. We can't afford for it to get any worse. Thank you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Van Eimeren</td>
<td>MD</td>
<td>Clinica Family Health</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coco</td>
<td>Business Owner</td>
<td>CocoLicious</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dave Sheldon</td>
<td>Business Owner</td>
<td>Dave Sheldon massage therapy / Rolfing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elise Champe</td>
<td>Founder, éclipse Glove Apparel</td>
<td>éclipse Glove Apparel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia L Winter</td>
<td>Owner, Managing Principal</td>
<td>Equinox Consultancy LLC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karl K Nicoletti</td>
<td>Business Owner</td>
<td>Global Connection Facilitators, LLC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura Antelmi</td>
<td>Business owner</td>
<td>Iyengar yoga center of Boulder</td>
<td>Ban fracking in Boulder County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Denny</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Especially considering the accompanying pollution of air and water from the hundreds of fracking sites in our area that have simply been abandoned and unsealed, this needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Title/Position</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James D. Townsend</td>
<td>Editor and writer</td>
<td>Townsend Communications</td>
<td>Immediate attention and public education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca Haydon</td>
<td>Business Owner</td>
<td>Key2Me Project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leyla Steele</td>
<td>Business owner</td>
<td>Leyla Steele Real Estate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann H Wheeler aka (Holly)</td>
<td>Clinical Nutritionist</td>
<td>Life Force International</td>
<td>Please, Dear God, stop this insanity. Oil and gas companies are already not making money and our air quality has, at times, been three times worse than Los Angeles! Furthermore, memos have gone out to schools to tell them to keep children inside and not go outside and play because of the air quality. This is an unspeakable atrocity. Do your homework! This will affect you and your families as well! Do you know that birth defects and infant mortality are twice as high in BOULDER because of Fracking in Weld County?? Look it up and learn for yourself, the horrific health issues that Fracking produces by destroying air quality, not to mention water quality killing legions of livestock. Wake UP people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Sandine</td>
<td>Business owner</td>
<td>Rocky Mountain nectar consulting inc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Thomas Daly</td>
<td>Business owner</td>
<td>The Living Arts Foundation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holly D’Apolito</td>
<td>Business Owner</td>
<td>Nourish &amp; Company</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick Marold</td>
<td>Business Owner</td>
<td>Patrick Marold Studios Inc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeremy Jackson</td>
<td>Business Owner and Activist</td>
<td>Safe Superior Citizens Action Group</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cindy Jones</td>
<td>Business Owner</td>
<td>Sagescript Institute</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sara Hart</td>
<td>Business owner, Doctor</td>
<td>Stillwater Clinic &amp; Apothecary</td>
<td>It is long overdue for each one of us living to put a stop to the destructive forces of our culture, stop polluting our Earth and prioritize health for all living things.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vincent P. Calvano</td>
<td>Business Owner</td>
<td>Vincent P. Calvano, LLC</td>
<td>Thanks!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leslie Weise</td>
<td>Business Owner</td>
<td>Weise Consulting</td>
<td>Every community deserves to have the right to decide for themselves whether they want to be free from having</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please note: The above comments were provided by individuals expressing concern about the impact of oil and gas activities, particularly drilling (Fracking), on public health, environment, and community well-being. The comments highlight specific issues such as air pollution, health impacts like birth defects and infant mortality, and the need for immediate actions to address these concerns.
Paul Bassis  Co-Founder  ArtFan

industrial toxic activity forced upon them by the oil and gas profiteers. In Boulder County we expect the County Commissioners to do absolutely everything in the power and to go to every length to fight to protect our air, water, property values, and way of life.

Ethan Shapiro  Business Owner

Jill L Gossett  Business Owner, BoCo Resident & Taxpayer

Please protect our county.

John F Gormley III  Business Owner

John Kennedy  Business Owner

Kathy Yurista  Organic Farmer

Mitzi A Nicoletti  Business Owner

Please support a ban on all new oil & gas installations in Boulder County.

Sarah Engle  Business Director

Marguerite Behringer  Energy Industry Professional

**Community Leaders:**

Longmont City Council (by vote at meeting July 21, 2020)

Junie Joseph  Boulder City Council  Boulder City Council

Tim Barnes  Councilor  City of Lafayette, CO

Edie Hooton  State Representative, House District 10  Colorado State Assembly

We have the authority and the means to act to protect our county from fracking and we must use it.

Christiaan Van Woudenberg  Trustee  Town of Erie

Trish Zornio  CU lecturer/scientist & fmr US Senate Cand

A Bradford  Citizen

Anne Jackson  Mother in Superior CO

April Tierney  concerned citizen

Brian Gillin  Resident

Brian Kemp  Resident

Bryan Bergland  Homeowner

Now that the latest research
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title/Role</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carolyn Elliott</td>
<td>Ms.</td>
<td>demonstrates Boulder County, including western county, has the dirtiest air in the country, fracking must be stopped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catharine D Fahey</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>Please don’t allow the “residential fracking” that took place in Broomfield to happen in Boulder County!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charla Wright</td>
<td>Homeowner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cindy Wakefield</td>
<td>Ms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dave Robinson</td>
<td>Earth Protector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dawn K Garner</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deborah Kay Kelly</td>
<td>Ms.</td>
<td>We must be bold, or we won’t survive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denise Motta</td>
<td>Ms.</td>
<td>Please help to save our County, State and Country from the harm of Fracking by promoting a BAN on the business of Fracking! Thank you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diane Kirkpatrick</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harlin Savage</td>
<td>Ms.</td>
<td>Let the people decide. Even if there are legal issues and the courts make us wait until the other lawsuit is settled, County Commissioners should put this on the ballot in November 2020 when more people will be voting than are likely to vote than in 2021.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heather Boudreau</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heather Conkin</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacqueline Garcia</td>
<td>Citizen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennifer Robins</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julie Kraft</td>
<td>Citizen N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Shepherd</td>
<td>Dr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaile Ferguson</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAT BOGACZ</td>
<td>health care</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katherine hunter</td>
<td>Citizen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiri Booth</td>
<td>Boulder county resident</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kris massey</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kristin M Koval</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leslie W Glustrom</td>
<td>Citizen Ms.</td>
<td>Clean air and water are priceless. Please protect them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lillian McLellan</td>
<td>County resident</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisa Bultz</td>
<td>Homeowner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lois Sorlie</td>
<td>Concerned citizen no affiliation</td>
<td>You can't prove where these emissions end up and you wouldn't be happy if it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Role/Comment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynn Segal</td>
<td>Community Member</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>was you or someone close to you. You need to ban all oil and gas development permanently. You can no longer make the argument of the sacrifice of a few for the benefit of the many because by the act of doing a ban, you will kick up the development of the already robust clean economy of renewables where there is more than enough for the correct price for all. Precautionary principle.</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marsha Singer</td>
<td>Resident of Boulder County for 47 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norma Bigtree Groverland</td>
<td>Fracking Ban on November ballot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We must stop for the children's bodies being polluted with the fracking near their homes that will affect them the rest of their lives.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oded Ouaknine</td>
<td>Resident, NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I 100% support banning fracking in Boulder county</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paige Massey</td>
<td>Student, St. Vrain Valley School district</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAUL CULNAN</td>
<td>Citizen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leave it in the ground!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sankalp Gaur</td>
<td>Student, CU Boulder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott Hatfield</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>People in Boulder County overwhelmingly support a ban on fracking.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott Saia</td>
<td>Citizen of BoCo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephanie Gillin</td>
<td>Home owner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tessa Everett</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We need to take this time to reset. Our earth needs our help and commitment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theron Hreno</td>
<td>Business Owner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NO FRACKING IN BOULDER COUNTY!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Drzewiecki</td>
<td>resident, Mr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Micah Parkin  
350 Colorado, Executive Director  
504-258-1247  
[350 Colorado on Facebook](#)  
[www.350Colorado.org](#)
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

I also urge you to pass the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations as a backstop protection to any potential legal challenge to a ban. While the diligent effort by Boulder County staff to update Article 12 in response to the expanded powers for local control granted by SB 19-181 is appreciated, concerns remain that the draft regulations released on March 6th do not adequately protect public health and the environment. Please ensure that every possible action is taken to first enact a ban on fracking, beginning with referring the issue to a vote this fall.

Additionally, I recommend that the County revise Article 12 to implement the following elements in order to ensure our regulations are as strong as possible should a ban not be enacted:

- The ability to deny permits: Oil and gas operations must be required to avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources, and the county must have the affirmative right to deny any application for a permit that cannot assure avoidance of any adverse impact. Section 12-900 states that “A proposal meets the standards if it will, with respect to each subject area below, either avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife resources or, through imposition of conditions of approval, sufficiently minimize or mitigate unavoidable impacts.” It is imperative that the county deny any permit that threatens public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources.

- Implement as mandatory all of the discretionary measures that are listed in Section 12-1000: These include restrictions on venting and flaring of natural gas, restrictions on the use of storage tanks for produced water and waste products, and requirements for ongoing water quality monitoring. Article 12 should explicitly prohibit venting and flaring, and require “tankless” operations, which reduce air emissions.

- Mandatory minimum setbacks: Article 12 should be revised to require a setback of oil and gas operations from any structure intended for human occupancy, and from all water sources. Research has identified adverse effects on the cognitive performance of infants whose mothers lived within 8,500 feet of oil and gas wells, and an increased risk of congenital heart defects among children born to women living near oil and gas operations in Colorado, with the risks increasing with the density of oil and gas activities within a 10-mile radius.

Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Lisa Kincannon
1612 Bradley Ct Boulder, CO 80305-7310
lisa.kincannon@comcast.net
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Hon. Tiffany Snyder - Ret. CO Mayor
175 S 35th St Boulder, CO 80305-5434
tiffany.ashley.snyder@gmail.com
From: Lynn Segal
To: Micah Parkin <micah@350colorado.org>
Cc: Leslie Weise <lesiellix@yahoo.com>; Amy Allen <amyallen@alumni.stanford.edu>; Deborah McNamara <campaigns@350colorado.org>; Bhatt (Ramesh) <bhattlex@yahoo.com>; Cynthia Allison <cmallison143@gmail.com>; Gabrielle Katzer Heatherwood <healthyheatherwood@gmail.com>; Simon Saia <simon@350colorado.org>; Kate Christensen <katechristensen1@gmail.com>; Mitzi Nicoletti <mitzi.nicoletti@gmail.com>; I Spy Energy <helloispy@gmail.com>; Michaela Muijica-Steiner <michaela@350colorado.org>; Sophia Chivers <sophia@350colorado.org>; Caitlin Johnston
To: Unknown <commissioners@bouldercounty.org>; oilgascomment@bouldercounty.org; Jones, Elise <ejones@bouldercounty.org>; Jones, Matt <mjones@bouldercounty.org>; Deb Gardner <dgardner@bouldercounty.org>
Cc: Leslie Weise <lesiellix@yahoo.com>; Amy Allen <amyallen@alumni.stanford.edu>; Deborah McNamara <campaigns@350colorado.org>; Bhatt (Ramesh) <bhattlex@yahoo.com>; Cynthia Allison <cmallison143@gmail.com>; Gabrielle Katzer Heatherwood <healthyheatherwood@gmail.com>; Simon Saia <simon@350colorado.org>; Kate Christensen <katechristensen1@gmail.com>; Mitzi Nicoletti <mitzi.nicoletti@gmail.com>; I Spy Energy <helloispy@gmail.com>; Michaela Muijica-Steiner <michaela@350colorado.org>; Sophia Chivers <sophia@350colorado.org>; Caitlin Johnston
Subject: Re: Formal joint request letter urging you to place a fracking ban on this November's ballot
Date: Thursday, July 23, 2020 8:39:45 PM

County Commissioners-

Not OK. Reverse your decision and put it to a vote!

How dare you give a false time to submit! I call for the firing of the person who gave that time and hold you responsible. Did you learn this from the city attorney Tom Carr, who is about to be fired for malfeasance? Is this some kind of a nasty virus that's found it's way from the City to the County Commissioners office? Well no matter. It is unacceptable and must be stopped.

Lynn Segal  303-447-3216  24/7

From: Micah Parkin <micah@350colorado.org>
Sent: Thursday, July 23, 2020 5:49 PM
To: Unknown <commissioners@bouldercounty.org>; oilgascomment@bouldercounty.org; oilgascomment@bouldercounty.org; Jones, Elise <ejones@bouldercounty.org>; Jones, Matt <mjones@bouldercounty.org>; Deb Gardner <dgardner@bouldercounty.org>
Cc: Leslie Weise <lesiellix@yahoo.com>; Amy Allen <amyallen@alumni.stanford.edu>; Deborah McNamara <campaigns@350colorado.org>; Bhatt (Ramesh) <bhattlex@yahoo.com>; Cynthia Allison <cmallison143@gmail.com>; Gabrielle Katzer Heatherwood <healthyheatherwood@gmail.com>; Simon Saia <simon@350colorado.org>; Kate Christensen <katechristensen1@gmail.com>; Mitzi Nicoletti <mitzi.nicoletti@gmail.com>; I Spy Energy <helloispy@gmail.com>; Michaela Muijica-Steiner <michaela@350colorado.org>; Sophia Chivers <sophia@350colorado.org>; Caitlin Johnston
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

Please find here a formal joint request letter signed by ~100 organizations, businesses and community leaders (cc'd) urging you to place a fracking ban on this November's ballot. (The letter is also pasted below.) You can read the draft proposed Boulder County fracking ban ballot resolution language here. Finally, here is the most updated petition urging you to ban fracking in Boulder County, signed over 1,900 individuals and businesses and organizations representing over 130,000 Boulder County residents.

We learned earlier this week from Commissioner Elise Jones that your deadline to notify the County Clerk that you intend to place a measure on the ballot is tomorrow. We asked Commissioner Jones when we should submit this letter in order for you to have time to consider it before tomorrow's 5pm deadline, and she indicated to send it by the end of today, which we said we would do/are doing.

Therefore, we are deeply disappointed that at 3:22pm today, while our coalition was finishing up a Zoom meeting with Commissioner Matt Jones updating him about our request, a notice was emailed from Boulder County Oil & Gas News indicating that the County Commissioners "decline to put such a measure on this year's ballot" prior to receiving this email with our sign on letter and ballot resolution, which our vast coalition has spent many weeks on gathering signatures and developing the draft resolution and ballot language, per Commissioner Jones' suggestion.

Subject: Formal joint request letter urging you to place a fracking ban on this November's ballot
Please also note that this is not "350 Colorado's ballot effort" as mentioned in the county's email, but a broad coalition effort that numerous organizations and individual activists have been working on together for months and even years.

We ask that you take the time to read over this letter and information carefully and reconsider placing a measure to ban fracking on this November's ballot considering the seriousness of this issue and the vast support demonstrated by years of thousands of people testifying before you, emailing and calling, this petition and sign on letter, and professional polling we had conducted last week showing that 70% of your constituents support a countywide ban on fracking. We look forward to hearing from you.

Thank you for your leadership,

The Boulder Fracking Ban Coalition

***

Joint Letter from Boulder County Organizations, Businesses, and Community Leaders Urging the Boulder County Commissioners to Refer a Measure to Ban Fracking to the November 2020 Ballot

July 23, 2020

Dear Commissioners,

As you know, Boulder County is currently threatened by 140 fracking wells proposed for county land designated as open space. Allowing any fracking to proceed in Boulder County would degrade our already fragile air quality, threaten open space land and water quality, and further contribute to the climate crisis. This would be fundamentally inconsistent with the appropriately aggressive approach the county has taken to fighting climate change, including the declaration of a climate emergency in July 2019 and the lawsuit against Exxon and Suncor for climate change-related damages. For these reasons, we ask that you refer the question of enacting a ban on fracking in Boulder County and establishing a sales and use tax as required to support that purpose to the ballot for the November 2020 election.

Research performed by Dr. Detlev Helmig, funded in part by Boulder County, has demonstrated that Boulder County's air quality is already adversely affected by oil and gas operations in Weld County, and that oil and gas operations are a significant contributor to excessive and dangerous levels of carcinogenic benzene exposure and ozone leading to F-grade air quality (according to the American Lung Association) in Boulder and along the Front Range. These excessive ozone levels already affect the health of Front Range residents, leading to higher rates of asthma, shortness of breath and other respiratory conditions, heart attacks, strokes, dementia and early death. Research has also demonstrated that exposure to high levels of air pollution increases vulnerability to respiratory viruses in general and mortality from COVID-19 in particular. In the midst of the
current respiratory health crisis, and the ongoing climate crisis, we must take every action we can to prevent further deterioration of our air quality and its consequences for public health.

Our organizations collectively represent more than 130,000 Boulder County residents calling for a ban on fracking in Boulder County. Our members and allies have attended numerous Board of County Commissioners meetings over the last five years to call for a fracking ban, as well as submitting comments calling for the most protective regulations possible for oil and gas operations in the county.

Enacting a ban on fracking is now fully within the county’s expanded authority under SB 19-181, which eliminated state preemption in regulation of oil and gas activities. SB 19-181 grants counties and municipalities land-use and zoning authority over fracking operations and the authority to prioritize public health and safety in evaluating applications for permits.

In light of the county’s expanded regulatory authority over oil and gas operations under SB 19-181 and the serious threat that fracking in Boulder County would pose to our air and water quality, public health, and the climate, we ask that you refer the question of enacting a ban on fracking in Boulder County, through the county’s authority to create a sales and use tax to support important county projects (such as was used to create the open space program), to the ballot for the November 2020 election. The residents of Boulder County deserve a voice in this fundamental question regarding the county’s future. (You can also access the draft Boulder County fracking ban ballot resolution language here: [https://docs.google.com/document/d/1aEVX4JyxWd47BIB4qr4m31bsnfh-4c1Qg9LoKzS-thM/edit?usp=sharing](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1aEVX4JyxWd47BIB4qr4m31bsnfh-4c1Qg9LoKzS-thM/edit?usp=sharing))

Sincerely,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Organization, Business or Institution</th>
<th>Additional comments?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organizations:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micah Parkin</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
<td>350 Colorado &amp; 350 Boulder County</td>
<td>Thank you for protecting our health, safety, environment, wildlife, climate, air, water and land by supporting a ban on fracking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kritee Kanko</td>
<td>Co-founder and Director</td>
<td>Boundless in Motion (Rinzai Zen) and Boulder Ecodharma Sangha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian Highland</td>
<td>Board President</td>
<td>Clean Energy Action</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tricia Olson</td>
<td>President of the Board of Directors</td>
<td>Colorado Rising</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Comment</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dax Burgos</td>
<td>Shop Director</td>
<td>Community Cycles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beth Williamson</td>
<td>Citizen</td>
<td>EcoDharma</td>
<td>Feel very strongly about anti-fracking!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leslie W Glustrom</td>
<td>Steering Committee</td>
<td>Empower Our Future</td>
<td>We must move away from fossil fuels and avoid the damage that fracking causes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunter Lovins</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Equator Network</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dana J Bove</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Front Range Nesting Bald Eagle Studies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethan Au Green</td>
<td>Founder</td>
<td>GreenNewDeal.win</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramesh Bhatt</td>
<td>Executive Committee Member</td>
<td>Indian Peaks Group of the Sierra Club</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naomi Curland</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
<td>Longmont Food Rescue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura Fronckiewicz</td>
<td>State Manager</td>
<td>Mothers Out Front</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan Royal</td>
<td>Campaigns Director</td>
<td>New Era Colorado</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simon Saia</td>
<td>Citizen of BoCo</td>
<td>Niwot Environmental Club</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MacKenzie Demmel</td>
<td>High Schooler</td>
<td>Niwot High Environmental Club</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerah Hedrick</td>
<td>CIO Our Revolution Boulder</td>
<td>Our Revolution Boulder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harv Teitelbaum</td>
<td>Board Member</td>
<td>PSR Colorado (Physicians for Social Responsibility)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rocky Mountain Ecodharma Retreat</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Title/Role</td>
<td>Organization/Position</td>
<td>Comment</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Loy</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>Center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher Allred</td>
<td>Administrator</td>
<td>Rocky Mountain Peace and Justice Center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dario McCormick</td>
<td>SCHS high school student</td>
<td>SCHS Enviro club</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabrielle Katz</td>
<td>Leadership Team Member</td>
<td>The Lookout Alliance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elaine Yarbrough</td>
<td>President, The Yarbrough Group</td>
<td>The Yarbrough Group</td>
<td>With the research and impact of fracking, I strongly oppose fracking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kate Christensen</td>
<td>Founding Member</td>
<td>Together Against Neighborhood Drilling (TAND)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stele Ely</td>
<td>Founder</td>
<td>XOEarth.org</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Businesses:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lori Hewitt</td>
<td>Business Owner</td>
<td>3D Tree Care</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louise Brooke</td>
<td>Lead Teacher</td>
<td>Alaya Preschool</td>
<td>for the health of Boulder County children, to reduce asthma and other illnesses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Capone</td>
<td>Business Owner</td>
<td>Benko Photographics</td>
<td>No more fracking!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leslie W Glustrom</td>
<td>Ms</td>
<td>Clean Energy Consulting</td>
<td>Our air quality is already very poor and it has serious health impacts for me. We can’t afford for it to get any worse. Thank you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Van Eimeren</td>
<td>MD</td>
<td>Clinica Family Health</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coco</td>
<td>Business Owner</td>
<td>CocoLicious</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dave Sheldon</td>
<td>Business Owner</td>
<td>Dave Sheldon massage therapy / Rolfing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elise Champe</td>
<td>Founder, éclipse Glove Apparel</td>
<td>éclipse Glove Apparel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia L Winter</td>
<td>Owner, Managing Principal</td>
<td>Equinox Consultancy LLC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karl K Nicoletti</td>
<td>Business Owner</td>
<td>Global Connection Facilitators, LLC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura Antelmi</td>
<td>Business owner</td>
<td>Iyengar yoga center of boulder</td>
<td>Ban fracking in Boulder County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James D. Townsend</td>
<td>Editor and writer</td>
<td>James Denny Townsend Communications</td>
<td>Especially considering the accompanying pollution of air and water from the hundreds of fracking sites in our area that have simply been abandoned and unsealed, this needs immediate attention and public education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Title(s)</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Comment</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca Haydon</td>
<td>Business Owner</td>
<td>Key2Me Project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leyla Steele</td>
<td>Business owner</td>
<td>Leyla Steele Real Estate</td>
<td>Please, Dear God, stop this insanity. Oil and gas companies are already not making money and our air quality has, at times, been three times worse than Los Angeles! Furthermore, memos have gone out to schools to tell them to keep children inside and not go outside and play because of the air quality. This is an unspeakable atrocity. Do your homework! This will affect you and your families as well! Do you know that birth defects and infant mortality are twice as high in BOULDER because of Fracking in Weld County?? Look it up and learn for yourself, the horrific health issues that Fracking produces by destroying air quality, not to mention water quality killing legions of livestock. Wake UP people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann H Wheeler aka (Holly)</td>
<td>Clinical Nutritionist</td>
<td>Life Force International</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Sandine</td>
<td>Business owner</td>
<td>Rocky Mountain nectar consulting inc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Thomas Daly</td>
<td>Business owner</td>
<td>The Living Arts Foundation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holly D’Apolito</td>
<td>Business Owner</td>
<td>Nourish &amp; Company</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick Marold</td>
<td>Business Owner</td>
<td>Patrick Marold Studios Inc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeremy Jackson</td>
<td>Business Owner and Activist</td>
<td>Safe Superior Citizens Action Group</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cindy Jones</td>
<td>Business Owner</td>
<td>Sagescript Institute</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sara Hart</td>
<td>Business owner, Doctor</td>
<td>Stillwater Clinic &amp; Apothecary</td>
<td>It is long overdue for each one of us living to put a stop to the destructive forces of our culture, stop polluting our Earth and prioritize health for all living things.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vincent P. Calvano</td>
<td>Business Owner</td>
<td>Vincent P. Calvano, LLC</td>
<td>Thanks!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leslie Weise</td>
<td>Business Owner</td>
<td>Weise Consulting</td>
<td>No fracking in Boulder County. Please protect us from greater air pollution than we already have. Every community deserves to have the right to decide for themselves whether they want to be free from having industrial toxic activity forced upon them by the oil and gas profiteers. In</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Title/Role</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Bassis</td>
<td>Co-Founder ArtFan</td>
<td>Boulder County we expect the County Commissioners to do absolutely every length to fight to protect our air, water, property values, and way of life.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethan Shapiro</td>
<td>Business Owner</td>
<td>Please protect our county.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jill L Gossett</td>
<td>Business Owner, BoCo Resident &amp; Taxpayer</td>
<td>Please support a ban on all new oil &amp; gas installations in Boulder County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John F Gormley III</td>
<td>Business Owner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Kennedy</td>
<td>Business Owner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kathy Yurista</td>
<td>Organic Farmer</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mitzi A Nicoletti</td>
<td>Business Owner</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarah Engle</td>
<td>Business Director</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marguerite Behringer</td>
<td>Energy Industry Professional</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Community Leaders:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Longmont City Council (by vote at meeting July 21, 2020)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junie Joseph</td>
<td>Boulder City Council</td>
<td>We have the authority and the means to act to protect our county from fracking and we must use it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tim Barnes</td>
<td>Councilor City of Lafayette, CO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edie Hooton</td>
<td>State Representative, House District 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christiaan Van Woudenberg</td>
<td>Trustee Town of Erie</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trish Zornio</td>
<td>CU lecturer/scientist &amp; fmr US Senate Cand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Bradford</td>
<td>Citizen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Jackson</td>
<td>Mother in Superior CO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April Tierney</td>
<td>concerned citizen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian Gillin</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian Kemp</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bryan Bergland</td>
<td>Homeowner</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Now that the latest research demonstrates Boulder County, including western county, has the</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Title</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolyn Elliott</td>
<td>Ms.</td>
<td>dirtiest air in the country, fracking must be stopped.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catharine D Fahey</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>Please don't allow the “residential fracking” that took place in Broomfield to happen in Boulder County!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charla Wright</td>
<td>Homeowner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cindy Wakefield</td>
<td>Ms.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dave Robinson</td>
<td>Earth Protector</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dawn K Garner</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deborah Kay Kelly</td>
<td>Ms</td>
<td>We must be bold, or we won't survive.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denise Motta</td>
<td>Ms.</td>
<td>Please help to save our County, State and Country from the harm of Fracking by promoting a BAN on the business of Fracking! Thank you.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diane Kirkpatrick</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harlin Savage</td>
<td>Ms.</td>
<td>Let the people decide. Even if there are legal issues and the courts make us wait until the other lawsuit is settled, County Commissioners should put this on the ballot in November 2020 when more people will be voting than are likely to vote than in 2021.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heather Boudreau</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heather Conkin</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacqueline Garcia</td>
<td>Citizen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jennifer Robins</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julie Kraft</td>
<td>Citizen</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Shepherd</td>
<td>Dr.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaile Ferguson</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAT BOGACZ</td>
<td>health care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katherine hunter</td>
<td>Citizen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiri Booth</td>
<td>Boulder county resident</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kris massey</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kristin M Koval</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leslie W Glustrom</td>
<td>Citizen</td>
<td>Clean air and water are priceless. Please protect them.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lillian McLellan</td>
<td>County resident</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisa Bultz</td>
<td>Homeowner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lois Sorlie</td>
<td>Concerned citizen</td>
<td>no affiliation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>You can't prove where these emissions end up and you wouldn't be happy if it was you or someone close to you. You need to ban all oil and gas development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Salutation*</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynn Segal</td>
<td>Community Member</td>
<td>permanently. You can no longer make the argument of the sacrifice of a few for the benefit of the many because by the act of doing a ban, you will kick up the development of the already robust clean economy of renewables where there is more than enough for the correct price for all. Precautionary principle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marsha Singer</td>
<td>Resident of Boulder County for 47 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norma Bigtree Groverland</td>
<td>Fracking Ban on November ballot</td>
<td>We must stop for the children's bodies being polluted with the fracking near their homes that will affect them the rest of their lives.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oded Ouaknine</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>I 100% support banning fracking in Boulder county</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paige Massey</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>St. Vrain Valley School district</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAUL CULNAN</td>
<td>Citizen</td>
<td>Leave it in the ground!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sankalp Gaur</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>CU Boulder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott Hatfield</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>People in Boulder County overwhelmingly support a ban on fracking.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott Saia</td>
<td>Citizen of BoCo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephanie Gillin</td>
<td>Home owner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tessa Everett</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>We need to take this time to reset. Our earth needs our help and commitment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theron Hreno</td>
<td>Business Owner</td>
<td>NO FRACKING IN BOULDER COUNTY!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Drzewiecki</td>
<td>resident</td>
<td>Mr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Micah Parkin  
350 Colorado, Executive Director  
504-258-1247  
[350 Colorado on Facebook](https://www.facebook.com/350Colorado)  
[www.350Colorado.org](http://www.350Colorado.org)
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

We need a fracking ban in Boulder County.

As you are aware, industrial scale fracking is harmful to people, communities, wildlife, natural resources, and the environment. There is a massive amount of scholarship, scientific research, and investigative journalism that demonstrates this claim, and the evidence is increasing every day.

Fracking is harmful to human health. The thousands of studies that document this fact are reviewed in the Physicians for Social Responsibility Compendium, but new studies are published all the time. For example, a study was just published that demonstrates 50% higher risk of preterm babies for women living near oil and gas flaring.

Fracking is harmful to wildlife, as has been demonstrated time and again via peer reviewed scientific research. These effects are due to habitat loss, habitat fragmentation, and habitat degradation (e.g., noise, light, air pollution, water pollution, etc.) caused by oil and gas operations.

Fracking is harmful to the environment, causing pollution to air, water and soil. Copious air pollutant emissions from oil and gas operations (e.g., methane, benzene, and other volatile organic compounds) have been well documented by local research, which has linked oil and gas emissions to poor Front Range air quality and high ozone levels.

Fracking is harmful to the climate, contributing substantially to climate change. Recent research has linked fracking to a “globally significant” increase in atmospheric methane. Methane is a potent greenhouse gas, with a global warming potential that is 85 times greater than that of carbon dioxide over a 20-year time horizon.

Fracking is harmful to local economies. Oil and gas operations create substantial costs to communities, via expenses related to health impacts, accidents, and environmental degradation. Further, local and state taxpayers are commonly forced to cover the costs associated with well abandonment when operators go bankrupt.

Why would we allow this type of activity in Boulder County? We should not!

According to a recent poll, 70% of Boulder County residents support a fracking ban in Boulder County. However, because Boulder County is not a home rule County, there is no mechanism for citizen initiatives to be brought to a vote of the people. Therefore, we call
upon the Boulder County Commissioners to either (1) ban fracking outright (which it is within your power to do) or (2) refer a fracking ban to the November 2020 ballot. A coalition of groups has provided draft ballot language, which would achieve our goal of protecting Boulder County from fracking. It is time to let the people have a voice!

Karen Zeid
K. Zeid Realty
Realtor, GRI
720.250.8250
www.BuyitwithSoul.com

“Every home has a soul,
Let me help you find your soul mate”

*Wire Fraud Warning*. Before wiring any money, call the intended recipient at a number you know is valid to confirm the instructions.
Dear Boulder County Commissioners:

I am writing today to respectfully request that you please refer a fracking ban to the November 2020 ballot. As an asthmatic and 39 year resident of Boulder County, I have been subjected to many, many bad air quality days—most noticeably within the past five years. When I started educating myself about why Boulder’s air quality has decreased so substantially, I started monitoring fracking events. There was clearly a connection, and there have been a number of beautiful days this summer when I have not been able to venture outside without risking substantial coughing and breathing difficulties. It has been challenging enough to spend so much of our magnificent Colorado summer indoors during the pandemic, but to not be able to get outside due to air quality issues is so very frustrating. While I realize that a great deal of the pollution problem is caused by fracking operations in nearby Weld County, Boulder County should not contribute to the multiple negative effects that have resulted from the greed that fuels fracking.

Thank you for your consideration.

Mary Reilly-McNelllan
4633 Jameston Street
Boulder, 80302

Sent from my iPad
Dear Commissioners,

This is really really quite shameful. You have a petition in progress with 130,000 resident signatures.

For the first time I think County Commissioners are about to be a very well known civic position, people are not going to be pleased.

I will do my part to make sure this gets full press, and full hearing city, county and on up. This has to go for a vote, and county commissioners are going to have to be accountable.

Allison Davis
Boulder
Hello,

Because fracking is harmful to people, wildlife and the environment, we don't want it in our county.

According to a recent poll, 70% of Boulder County residents support a fracking ban in Boulder County. However, because Boulder County is not a home rule County, there is no mechanism for citizen initiatives to be brought to a vote of the people.

Because of this, we call upon the Boulder County Commissioners to either (1) ban fracking outright (which it is within your power to do) or (2) refer a fracking ban to the November 2020 ballot. A coalition of groups has provided draft ballot language, which would achieve our goal of protecting Boulder County from fracking.

Jennifer Hoppert
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a resident of Boulder County concerned about proposed fracking projects in our county, and their implications for our air and water quality, public health, wildlife and the climate. The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, high benzene and other VOCs that we are already being exposed to from Weld County fracking, and the need stated in a recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” in order to avert global temperature rise greater than 1.5 degrees C. In light of these factors, and the well-documented threats to public health from fracking, I urge you to refer a ban on fracking to the 2020 ballot.

I also urge you to pass the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations as a backstop protection to any potential legal challenge to a ban. While the diligent effort by Boulder County staff to update Article 12 in response to the expanded powers for local control granted by SB 19-181 is appreciated, concerns remain that the draft regulations released on March 6th do not adequately protect public health and the environment. Please ensure that every possible action is taken to first enact a ban on fracking, beginning with referring the issue to a vote this fall.

Additionally, I recommend that the County revise Article 12 to implement the following elements in order to ensure our regulations are as strong as possible should a ban not be enacted:

- The ability to deny permits: Oil and gas operations must be required to avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources, and the county must have the affirmative right to deny any application for a permit that cannot assure avoidance of any adverse impact. Section 12-900 states that “A proposal meets the standards if it will, with respect to each subject area below, either avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife resources or, through imposition of conditions of approval, sufficiently minimize or mitigate unavoidable impacts.” It is imperative that the county deny any permit that threatens public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources.

- Implement as mandatory all of the discretionary measures that are listed in Section 12-1000: These include restrictions on venting and flaring of natural gas, restrictions on the use of storage tanks for produced water and waste products, and requirements for ongoing water quality monitoring. Article 12 should explicitly prohibit venting and flaring, and require “tankless” operations, which reduce air emissions.

- Mandatory minimum setbacks: Article 12 should be revised to require a setback of oil and gas operations from any structure intended for human occupancy, and from all water sources. Research has identified adverse effects on the cognitive performance of infants whose mothers lived within 8,500 feet of oil and gas wells, and an increased risk of congenital heart defects among children born to women living near oil and gas operations in Colorado, with the risks increasing with the density of oil and gas activities within a 10-mile radius.

Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Philip Maloney
4900 Franklin Dr Boulder, CO 80301-5484
mebnprm@comcast.net
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Ellen Wagner
215 Western Sky Cir  Longmont, CO 80501-8820
ellenrn58@gmail.com
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Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in response to the prospect of fracking in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Toby Schunck
PO Box 664 Niwot, CO 80544-0664
toby@meafore.com
A recent study showed that Boulder County has the highest levels of greenhouse gas emissions per capita in the entire United States. Here is a link to a recent article that summarizes the study: [https://coloradosun.com/2020/07/21/greenhouse-gases-boulder-county-study/](https://coloradosun.com/2020/07/21/greenhouse-gases-boulder-county-study/) The article states that these emissions are caused by wealthy households, who cause far, far more GHG emissions than others. No surprise, lots of very rich people live in Boulder County and they have big houses and burn lots of fuel to generate lots of GHG, according to the study.

Instead of being hell-bent on killing all oil and gas and mineral development anywhere in Boulder County, the Boulder County Commissioners should focus on doing what they can - A LOT, NO DOUBT - to reduce these extremely high levels of greenhouse gas emissions, which, according to the report, are being caused by high income households.

**How about passing a Boulder County law putting an absolute maximum level amount of emissions allowed per person, perhaps at the national average or maybe even below the national average, and set up a commission to identify and severely fine all those who are causing these alarmingly high GHG emissions?**

These high GHG emissions must be causing untold devastation to the health and well-being of Boulder County citizens, and those adjacent counties who no doubt suffer from these emissions wafting into their airspace. These emissions are certainly not being caused by oil and gas or other minerals development in Boulder County, as they are almost non-existent, according to COGCC data.

I don’t think Boulder County has any need for a well drilling moratorium anymore. There are no companies financially able to drill any wells in Colorado, there is no ability to get any permits from COGCC and Boulder County to do any drilling even if there were, and there are not now and will not be any funders foolish enough to fund any such drilling in the future. Boulder County is one of the last places on the planet where anyone would be interested in producing oil and gas.

**To fully demonstrate its everlasting, ever firm commitment to stop the use of all fossil fuels in the county, Boulder County should completely ban the sale and use of all fossil fuels within the county, as well as any forms of energy production that in any way use any fossil fuels or mining in their manufacture.** I look forward to seeing Boulder County do this, and demonstrate its supreme leadership in going green.

Thanks to the Boulder County Commissioners for their strong, continued efforts to making Boulder County the greenest, cleanest place to live in the world. Keep up the good work!!
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, and high concentrations of benzene and other VOCs, to which existing oil and gas operations are a significant contributor. Additionally, a recent report of the IPCC calls for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” over the next decade to avert catastrophic global temperature rise.

A ban on fracking is consistent with the County’s efforts to fight climate change, including the declaration of a climate emergency, and ongoing lawsuit against Suncor and Exxon for climate change-related damages.

For all of these reasons, a ban on fracking is both reasonable and necessary action authorized for local governments by SB19-181. A fracking ban is widely supported by Boulder County residents: 70% in recent polling, and the same fraction of voters in the County voted in favor of Proposition 112 in 2018.

I also urge you to enact the strongest possible Article 12 regulations on oil and gas operations as a backstop protection to any potential legal challenge to a ban. In particular, we wish to highlight the following recommendations for inclusion in Article 12:

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- Mandatory 2500’ minimum setbacks: Article 12 should be revised to require a 2500’ setback of oil and gas operations from any structure intended for human occupancy, and from all water sources. Research has identified adverse effects on the cognitive performance of infants whose mothers lived within 8,500 feet of oil and gas wells, and an increased risk of congenital heart defects among children born to women living near oil and gas operations in Colorado, with the risks increasing with the density of oil and gas activities within a 10-mile radius. The inclusion of a setback requirement, like any other individual requirement, does not imply that the County is compelled to approve permits for projects that adhere to it, merely that it is a baseline to which all proposed projects must adhere in order to be considered.

However, regulations are no substitute for a permanent ban. We encourage you to direct County staff to begin developing language for a fracking ban in Boulder County. Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public
health and the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Mario Ascoli
7180 Longview Dr  Niwot, CO 80503-7654
ascolimario@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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health and the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Joan Glasser  
4061 Eleuthera Ct  Boulder, CO 80301-6077  
glasserjoan@gmail.com
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Sincerely,

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Arwen Vieville
7637 Aberdeen Way  Boulder, CO 80301-4045
arwenvieville@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

[Your Name]
health and the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Allison Schaaf
152 Pheasant Run  Louisville, CO 80027-1399
arschaaf@yahoo.com
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health and the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Leyla Steele
2275 Forest Ave Boulder, CO 80304-2743
leyla@leylasteele.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, and high concentrations of benzene and other VOCs, to which existing oil and gas operations are a significant contributor. Additionally, a recent report of the IPCC calls for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” over the next decade to avert catastrophic global temperature rise.

A ban on fracking is consistent with the County’s efforts to fight climate change, including the declaration of a climate emergency, and ongoing lawsuit against Suncor and Exxon for climate change-related damages.

For all of these reasons, a ban on fracking is both reasonable and necessary action authorized for local governments by SB19-181. A fracking ban is widely supported by Boulder County residents: 70% in recent polling, and the same fraction of voters in the County voted in favor of Proposition 112 in 2018.

I also urge you to enact the strongest possible Article 12 regulations on oil and gas operations as a backstop protection to any potential legal challenge to a ban. In particular, we wish to highlight the following recommendations for inclusion in Article 12:

- The ability to deny permits: Oil and gas operations must be required to avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources, and the county must have the affirmative right to deny any application for a permit that cannot assure avoidance of any adverse impact. Section 12-900 states that “A proposal meets the standards if it will, with respect to each subject area below, either avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife resources or, through imposition of conditions of approval, sufficiently minimize or mitigate unavoidable impacts.”

- Implement as mandatory all of the discretionary measures that are listed in Section 12-1000: These include restrictions on venting and flaring of natural gas, restrictions on the use of storage tanks for produced water and waste products, and requirements for ongoing water quality monitoring. Article 12 should explicitly prohibit venting and flaring, and require “tankless” operations, which reduce air emissions. A recent study concluded that pregnant women who lived in proximity to natural gas flaring had a 50% higher chance of giving birth early than those who did not, putting the level on risk on par with that caused by smoking.

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However, regulations are no substitute for a permanent ban. We encourage you to direct County staff to begin developing language for a fracking ban in Boulder County. Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public
health and the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Gail Neal
1550 Violet Ave Boulder, CO 80304-0603
elizneal@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Georgia Mattingly
412 Verdant Cir  Longmont, CO 80504-3908
gmattingly@earthlink.net
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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health and the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Helena Bolduc
1107 Pearl St Boulder, CO 80302-5103
helenab@boulderbookstore.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Michael Taylor
1512 Bluefield Ave  Longmont, CO 80504-2685
m.taylor450@yahoo.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Brian Gillin
3233 Castle Peak Ave  Superior, CO 80027-6072
bgil331@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Fred Greene
747 Cabot Dr Erie, CO 80516-2689
rabbifgreene@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

We, your county residents, depend on you to take action to ban fracking in Boulder County open spaces to protect our environment, our health and our quality of life.

In addition to the other significant negative impacts on our water and air quality, and the stability of our land, methane release into our atmosphere from our mismanaged fracking wells is the most dramatic negative impact on our environment. Methane release is much worse than CO2 release.

Please don’t allow trade off promised short term income thru jobs for long term devastation of our environment.

Respectfully,

Greg Sherwin
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

David Loy
7736 Nikau Dr  Niwot, CO 80503-8671
davidrobertloy@gmail.com
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Sincerely,

Maria Michael
2225 Parkview Dr  Longmont, CO 80504-7793
drmichael@drmariamichael.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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David Rogers
3011 Jefferson St Boulder, CO 80304-2637
david-donna@verizon.net
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the regulations need to be so strict if it's anything but please don't allow this to happen to our fragile and precious, beautiful community.

It will cause sickness and destruction in earthquakes. It is so wrong on so many levels.

Patricia Sunfield LPC LAC Therapist
Boulder Native and resident
please consider your children and our children's children. Colorado currently has the worst air quality in the nation Boulder the front range it's the worst and it's due to fracking.

Sent from my Verizon 4G LTE Droid
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However, regulations are no substitute for a permanent ban. We encourage you to direct County staff to begin developing language for a fracking ban in Boulder County. Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public...
health and the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Larissa Rhodes
327 S Parkside Dr Longmont, CO 80501-8931
larissa@finalhourfilms.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I have such a terrible headache in the summer due to the fumes and bad air quality. I am chemically sensitive and am barely able to keep living in Boulder County. For this and many other reasons, I urge you to consider the following:

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, and high concentrations of benzene and other VOCs, to which existing oil and gas operations are a significant contributor. Additionally, a recent report of the IPCC calls for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” over the next decade to avert catastrophic global temperature rise.

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Leslie Glustrom
4492 Burr Pl Boulder, CO 80303-1115
lglustrom@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Bonnie Schwab
825 Beauprez Ave  Lafayette, CO 80026-3419
bonnieschwab@gmail.com
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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Lisa Kincannon
1612 Bradley Ct Boulder, CO 80305-7310
lisa.kincannon@comcast.net
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Sincerely,

Diane Ward
798 Hartford Dr  Boulder, CO 80305-5719
dmward33@gmail.com
Dear commissioners,

I have said so before, but happily repeat here that my first option with regard to oil and gas activities is to ban fracking in Boulder County once and for all. I don't need to tell you about the slew of health studies or point to the climate crisis at hand and before our eyes, - you know all that. Strong guidelines are a far second option. In fact, they would have to be so strong that they are a de facto ban.

Please do the right thing. Health, safety and welfare of the people are your most honorable task. Fracking has no place in that.

Thank you,
Elisabeth Gick
2444 9th Street, Boulder

--

*be vocal, be visible, push back*
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Fred Gluck
2845 Links Dr Boulder, CO 80301-1597
fggluck17@yahoo.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Adam Pastula
8130 Kincross Dr  Boulder, CO 80301-4227
ajmail2011@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Catherine Yrisarri
1401 Quince Ave  Boulder, CO 80304-1106
catherine.yrisarri@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Sola DiDomenico
925 Rain Lilly Ln  Boulder, CO 80304-0792
soladido@aol.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

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However, regulations are no substitute for a permanent ban. We encourage you to direct County staff to begin developing language for a fracking ban in Boulder County. Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public
health and the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Margaret Richardson
4340 Whitney Pl  Boulder, CO 80305-6713
richcraft30@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, and high concentrations of benzene and other VOCs, to which existing oil and gas operations are a significant contributor. Additionally, a recent report of the IPCC calls for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” over the next decade to avert catastrophic global temperature rise.

A ban on fracking is consistent with the County’s efforts to fight climate change, including the declaration of a climate emergency, and ongoing lawsuit against Suncor and Exxon for climate change-related damages.

For all of these reasons, a ban on fracking is both reasonable and necessary action authorized for local governments by SB19-181. A fracking ban is widely supported by Boulder County residents: 70% in recent polling, and the same fraction of voters in the County voted in favor of Proposition 112 in 2018.

I also urge you to enact the strongest possible Article 12 regulations on oil and gas operations as a backstop protection to any potential legal challenge to a ban. In particular, we wish to highlight the following recommendations for inclusion in Article 12:

- The ability to deny permits: Oil and gas operations must be required to avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources, and the county must have the affirmative right to deny any application for a permit that cannot assure avoidance of any adverse impact. Section 12-900 states that “A proposal meets the standards if it will, with respect to each subject area below, either avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife resources or, through imposition of conditions of approval, sufficiently minimize or mitigate unavoidable impacts.”

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health and the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Theresa Anton
186 Salina St Lafayette, CO 80026-3159
Anton.theresa@yahoo.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

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However, regulations are no substitute for a permanent ban. We encourage you to direct County staff to begin developing language for a fracking ban in Boulder County. Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public
health and the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Joy Om
4236 Piedra Pl Boulder, CO 80301-1647
joyom@indra.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, and high concentrations of benzene and other VOCs, to which existing oil and gas operations are a significant contributor. Additionally, a recent report of the IPCC calls for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” over the next decade to avert catastrophic global temperature rise.

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However, regulations are no substitute for a permanent ban. We encourage you to direct County staff to begin developing language for a fracking ban in Boulder County. Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public
health and the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Lisa Goodrich
2098 23rd St Boulder, CO 80302-4602
lisagdance@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

Dear Commissioners:

I write as a Boulder County resident who respectfully requests that you HALT proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county. The threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate are of paramount importance. We need to ban fracking in Boulder County to protect our community from the threats from fracking to public health and safety.

A ban on fracking is both reasonable and necessary action authorized for local governments by SB19-181. A fracking ban is widely supported by Boulder County residents: 70% in recent polling, and the same fraction of voters in the County voted in favor of Proposition 112 in 2018.

I hope you take seriously your responsibility as commissioners to prioritize public health and the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Susan Odiseos
PO Box 227 Niwot, CO 80544-0227
sodiseos@msn.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County as quickly as possible.

The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, and high concentrations of benzene and other VOCs, to which existing oil and gas operations are a significant contributor. Additionally, a recent report of the IPCC calls for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” over the next decade to avert catastrophic global temperature rise.

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However, regulations are no substitute for a permanent ban. We encourage you to direct County staff to begin developing language for a fracking ban in Boulder County. Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in Boulder County.
Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Kristin Larson
533 Aztec Dr  Boulder, CO 80303-4002
kristin_a_larson@yahoo.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

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However, regulations are no substitute for a permanent ban. We encourage you to direct County staff to begin developing language for a fracking ban in Boulder County. Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public
health and the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Jacob Marienthal
1385 Brown Cir  Boulder, CO 80305-6724
jmarienthal@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

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health and the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Judy Lubow
106 Granada Ct Longmont, CO 80504-1213
judy123@indra.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

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health and the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Megan Wilder
Asdf Boulder, CO 80302
mhouseweart@yahoo.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate!! I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

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health and the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Sarah Craig
1034 Pine St  Boulder, CO 80302-4054
sarahcraig815@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

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health and the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Cynthia Bonney
4370 Drew Cir  Boulder, CO 80305-6607
cynthiabonney@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

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However, regulations are no substitute for a permanent ban. We encourage you to direct County staff to begin developing language for a fracking ban in Boulder County. Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public
health and the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Brian Klocke
744 Marine St Boulder, CO 80302-5948
bklocke@gmail.com
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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Lindsay Oberst
1727 Pine St Apt 3 Boulder, CO 80302-4330
lindsayoberst@gmail.com
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Ashley Barnes
1388 Lambert Cir  Lafayette, CO 80026-3120
abbarnes.dvm@gmail.com
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Jerry Pinsker
865 Waite Dr  Boulder, CO 80303-2729
pinskerj@comcast.net
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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Tiffany Boyd
550 Grant Ave Louisville, CO 80027-1909
jeffandtiffboyd@gmail.com
Hello,

Thank you so much for gathering public input.

Please respect the spirit AND the letter of the law by ensuring that fracking stays out of Boulder County.

Thank you!!

Tiffany Boyd
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Sincerely,

ginger ikeda
3320 15th St  Boulder, CO 80304-2210
ginger.ikeda@gmail.com
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Sincerely,
S.L. Dunlap
812 Dewey Ave  Boulder, CO 80304-3934
leonadelrios@gmail.com
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Alex Kessock
603 Hoyt Ln  Lafayette, CO 80026-8977
akessock@gmail.com
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Neil McLane
5539 Colt Dr  Longmont, CO 80503-8604
neil@mclaneassoc.com
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- Mandatory 2500’ minimum setbacks: Article 12 should be revised to require a 2500’ setback of oil and gas operations from any structure intended for human occupancy, and from all water sources. Research has identified adverse effects on the cognitive performance of infants whose mothers lived within 8,500 feet of oil and gas wells, and an increased risk of congenital heart defects among children born to women living near oil and gas operations in Colorado, with the risks increasing with the density of oil and gas activities within a 10-mile radius. The inclusion of a setback requirement, like any other individual requirement, does not imply that the County is compelled to approve permits for projects that adhere to it, merely that it is a baseline to which all proposed projects must adhere in order to be considered.

However, regulations are no substitute for a permanent ban. We encourage you to direct County staff to begin developing language for a fracking ban in Boulder County. Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public
health and the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Lawrence Crowley
441 Pheasant Run, Louisville, CO 80027-1141
magic@ecentral.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

Dear Commissioners,

After two weeks of hazardous AQI in late August, I am extremely concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, and high concentrations of benzene and other VOCs, to which existing oil and gas operations are a significant contributor. Additionally, a recent report of the IPCC calls for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” over the next decade to avert catastrophic global temperature rise.

A ban on fracking is consistent with the County’s efforts to fight climate change, including the declaration of a climate emergency, and ongoing lawsuit against Suncor and Exxon for climate change-related damages.

A ban on fracking is both reasonable and necessary action authorized for local governments by SB19-181. A fracking ban is widely supported by Boulder County residents: 70% in recent polling, and the same fraction of voters in the County voted in favor of Proposition 112 in 2018.

I also urge you to enact the strongest possible Article 12 regulations on oil and gas operations as a backstop protection to any potential legal challenge to a ban. In particular, we wish to highlight the following recommendations for inclusion in Article 12:

- The ability to deny permits: Oil and gas operations must be required to avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources, and the county must have the affirmative right to deny any application for a permit that cannot assure avoidance of any adverse impact. Section 12-900 states that “A proposal meets the standards if it will, with respect to each subject area below, either avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife resources or, through imposition of conditions of approval, sufficiently minimize or mitigate unavoidable impacts.”

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Bonnie Mettler
2975 18th St Boulder, CO 80304-3146
bonnie@3squaresdesign.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

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health and the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Mark Glenn
2800 17th St Boulder, CO 80304-3531
markpglenn@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

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health and the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Derek Baines
4109 Niblick Dr  Longmont, CO 80503-8319
derekba@hotmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Lisa Tully
27 Arrowleaf Ct Boulder, CO 80304-0401
lisatully@gmail.com
Hey folks-
I reach out to you because our future is in your hands- YOU! Can you imagine that? Feel it please.

Have you looked at our land from an aircraft? It resembles a massive prairie dog landscape due to drilling and extracting. Do you realize this extraction boom is very similar in many ways to the mining boom of the 1800’s? The most notable way is the damage to the land and it’s inhabitants - human and non-human. The scars remaining from this current boom will be there forever, just like the tailings scars all over our mountains. What do you have to say about this?
Are you aware of this?
Have you flown over and seen this?
I’m a long time CO resident, active in preserving our land, air, and water.
I request a reply from you.
Thank you.
Mark Glenn
Boulder, CO
970-485-2510
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

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health and the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Coco Coco
PO Box 728 Boulder, CO 80306-0728
separatinco-any@yahoo.com
To All concerned,

Now that SB19-181 has been signed into law, I urge the COGCC to continue to swiftly meet its new mission to protect the health, safety, and welfare of Colorado's communities and environment as you begin the critical rulemaking process.

First, I call for an immediate pause on permitting during the rulemaking process and a halt on all preparatory work at sites that are not fully permitted at the state and local levels, including sites under lawsuit. Colorado communities deserve full due process and a halt to permitting to allow time for a thoughtful, thorough process that enables public participation in rulemaking at the state and local levels and accomplishes the intention of SB19-181 -- protection of public safety, health, welfare, the environment and wildlife.

Second, with regard to adopting protective rulemaking under SB19-181, I ask the COGCC to ensure the following:
- In light of public health impacts and the global climate crisis, a ban on fracking is warranted. At a minimum, begin greatly restricting and, within the next decade, eliminating oil and gas development to support the necessary transition off fossil fuels. The most recent IPCC report states “1.5°C-consistent pathways are characterized by a rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions and deep emissions reductions in other GHGs” (Section 2.2.2 and 2.3.3). Take responsible action to help achieve Governor Polis' 100% renewable energy by 2040 goal as well as the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reductions Goals in HB 19-1261.
- Use the precautionary principle: if an action or policy has a suspected risk of causing severe harm to the public domain, the action should not be taken in the absence of scientific near-certainty about its safety, and the burden of proof about absence of harm falls on those proposing an action, not those opposing it.
- Therefore, oil and gas drilling and operations should not be allowed in or near the places people live, work or play until and unless credible public health studies prove that doing so does not increase the risk of harm.
- At a minimum, the distance between oil and gas operations and homes, schools and other areas people occupy must be increased to 2500' or greater, in line with public health research indicating unacceptable risks to public health and safety at closer proximities.
- Oppose permits for additional wells near populations where a high density of wells already exist, until it can be proven that these populations are not at increased risk from the cumulative impacts of concentrated toxic emission exposures.
- Considering the vast number of fracking companies operating on junk debt or going bankrupt and leaving communities to clean up their mess, companies proposing projects must be required to prove financial viability, and bonding should be increased to $250K per well, with no per-company cap, to go into a fund for communities to cleanup and maintain well sites if necessary.
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- Prioritize protection of water sources near operations and require strategies to eliminate the waste of enormous volumes of freshwater currently used in hydraulic fracturing.
- Eliminate “forced pooling” - no one should have fracking forced upon them unwillingly.

Thank you for prioritizing public health, safety and the environment in all future rulemaking and taking action to address widespread public concerns.

Mindy Green, Boulder County resident
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

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health and the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Catherine Johnson
1205 Hartford Dr  Boulder, CO 80305-6321
cjboulder@yahoo.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Stephanie Gillin
3233 Castle Peak Ave Superior, CO 80027-6072
sgillin@temple.edu
To All concerned,

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- Eliminate “forced pooling” - no one should have fracking forced upon them unwillingly.

Thank you for prioritizing public health, safety and the environment in all future rulemaking and taking action to address widespread public concerns.

Lora and Daniel Cantele, Boulder County residents
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

As a Boulder County resident, I am deeply concerned about the 140 fracking wells proposed for our county. Just exactly how are you going to justify the resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate? Enact a ban on fracking now to protect our community from the well-documented threats fracking causes to public health and safety.

These projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, and high concentrations of benzene and other VOCs, to which existing oil and gas operations are a significant contributor - and is not even taking the current situation of smoke from the ongoing fires. A recent report of the IPCC calls for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” over the next decade to avert catastrophic global temperature rise. Are you just going to ignore these issues?

A ban on fracking is both reasonable and necessary action authorized for local governments by SB19-181. A fracking ban is widely supported by Boulder County residents: 70% in recent polling, and the same fraction of voters in the County voted in favor of Proposition 112 in 2018.

I also urge you to enact the strongest possible Article 12 regulations on oil and gas operations as a backstop protection to any potential legal challenge to a ban. In particular, we wish to highlight the following recommendations for inclusion in Article 12:

- The ability to deny permits: Oil and gas operations must be required to avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources, and the county must have the affirmative right to deny any application for a permit that cannot assure avoidance of any adverse impact. Section 12-900 states that “A proposal meets the standards if it will, with respect to each subject area below, either avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife resources or, through imposition of conditions of approval, sufficiently minimize or mitigate unavoidable impacts.”

- Implement as mandatory all of the discretionary measures that are listed in Section 12-1000: These include restrictions on venting and flaring of natural gas, restrictions on the use of storage tanks for produced water and waste products, and requirements for ongoing water quality monitoring. Article 12 should explicitly prohibit venting and flaring, and require “tankless” operations, which reduce air emissions. A recent study concluded that pregnant women who lived in proximity to natural gas flaring had a 50% higher chance of giving birth early than those who did not, putting the level on risk on par with that caused by smoking.

- Mandatory 2500’ minimum setbacks: Article 12 should be revised to require a 2500’ setback of oil and gas operations from any structure intended for human occupancy, and from all water sources. Research has identified adverse effects on the cognitive performance of infants whose mothers lived within 8,500 feet of oil and gas wells, and an increased risk of congenital heart defects among children born to women living near oil and gas operations in Colorado, with the risks increasing with the density of oil and gas activities within a 10-mile radius. The inclusion of a setback requirement, like any other individual requirement, does not imply that the County is compelled to approve permits for projects that adhere to it, merely that it is a baseline to which all proposed projects must adhere in order to be considered.

However, regulations are no substitute for a permanent ban. We encourage you to direct County staff to begin developing language for a fracking ban in Boulder County. Thank you for prioritizing public health and the environment in our county.
Sincerely,

Lyn Lowry
1538 Kimbark St  Longmont, CO 80501-2830
lynlowry9@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, and high concentrations of benzene and other VOCs, to which existing oil and gas operations are a significant contributor. Additionally, a recent report of the IPCC calls for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” over the next decade to avert catastrophic global temperature rise.

A ban on fracking is consistent with the County’s efforts to fight climate change, including the declaration of a climate emergency, and ongoing lawsuit against Suncor and Exxon for climate change-related damages.

For all of these reasons, a ban on fracking is both reasonable and necessary action authorized for local governments by SB19-181. A fracking ban is widely supported by Boulder County residents: 70% in recent polling, and the same fraction of voters in the County voted in favor of Proposition 112 in 2018.

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health and the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Gary Zimmerman
2232 Sherri Mar St  Longmont, CO 80501-7515
zimmerman.gary@comcast.net
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

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health and the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Rick Rodriguez
4670 Macky Way  Boulder, CO 80305-6744
rrodriguez13@centurylink.net
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

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health and the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Chris Grondahl
2444 Concord Cir  Lafayette, CO 80026-3418
chrisgrondl@aol.com
To All concerned,

Now that SB19-181 has been signed into law, I urge the COGCC to continue to swiftly meet its new mission to protect the health, safety, and welfare of Colorado's communities and environment as you begin the critical rule making process.

First, I call for an immediate pause on permitting during the rule making process and a halt on all preparatory work at sites that are not fully permitted at the state and local levels, including sites under lawsuit. Colorado communities deserve full due process and a halt to permitting to allow time for a thoughtful, thorough process that enables public participation in rule making at the state and local levels and accomplishes the intention of SB19-181 -- protection of public safety, health, welfare, the environment and wildlife.

Second, with regard to adopting protective rule making under SB19-181, I ask the COGCC to ensure the following:
- In light of public health impacts and the global climate crisis, a ban on fracking is warranted. At a minimum, begin greatly restricting and, within the next decade, eliminating oil and gas development to support the necessary transition off fossil fuels. The most recent IPCC report states “1.5°C-consistent pathways are characterized by a rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions and deep emissions reductions in other GHGs” (Section 2.2.2 and 2.3.3). Take responsible action to help achieve Governor Polis' 100% renewable energy by 2040 goal as well as the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reductions Goals in HB 19-1261.
- Use the precautionary principle: if an action or policy has a suspected risk of causing severe harm to the public domain, the action should not be taken in the absence of scientific near-certainty about its safety, and the burden of proof about absence of harm falls on those proposing an action, not those opposing it.
- Therefore, oil and gas drilling and operations should not be allowed in or near the places people live, work or play until and unless credible public health studies prove that doing so does not increase the risk of harm.
- At a minimum, the distance between oil and gas operations and homes, schools and other areas people occupy must be increased to 2500’ or greater, in line with public health research indicating unacceptable risks to public health and safety at closer proximities.
- Oppose permits for additional wells near populations where a high density of wells already exist, until it can be proven that these populations
are not at increased risk from the cumulative impacts of concentrated toxic emission exposures.
- Considering the vast number of fracking companies operating on junk debt or going bankrupt and leaving communities to clean up their mess, companies proposing projects must be required to prove financial viability, and bonding should be increased to $250K per well, with no per-company cap, to go into a fund for communities to cleanup and maintain well sites if necessary.
- End exemptions from setbacks and other rules for re-entry of old wells.
- Eliminate the loophole allowing uncontrolled emissions for 90 days.
- Prioritize and honor community input near permit sites, including community groups, homeowners associations, environmental groups, and local governments and agencies. Communities should have full authority to enhance regulations or adopt local bans if they do not wish to have oil and gas operations in their communities.
- Prioritize protection of water sources near operations and require strategies to eliminate the waste of enormous volumes of freshwater currently used in hydraulic fracturing.
- Eliminate “forced pooling” - no one should have fracking forced upon them unwillingly.

Thank you for prioritizing public health, safety and the environment in all future rulemaking and taking action to address widespread public concerns.

Mari Nevar, Boulder County resident
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, and high concentrations of benzene and other VOCs, to which existing oil and gas operations are a significant contributor. Additionally, a recent report of the IPCC calls for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” over the next decade to avert catastrophic global temperature rise.

A ban on fracking is consistent with the County’s efforts to fight climate change, including the declaration of a climate emergency, and ongoing lawsuit against Suncor and Exxon for climate change-related damages.

For all of these reasons, a ban on fracking is both reasonable and necessary action authorized for local governments by SB19-181. A fracking ban is widely supported by Boulder County residents: 70% in recent polling, and the same fraction of voters in the County voted in favor of Proposition 112 in 2018.

I also urge you to enact the strongest possible Article 12 regulations on oil and gas operations as a backstop protection to any potential legal challenge to a ban. In particular, we wish to highlight the following recommendations for inclusion in Article 12:

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However, regulations are no substitute for a permanent ban. We encourage you to direct County staff to begin developing language for a fracking ban in Boulder County. Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public
health and the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Carla Behrens  
904 Little Leaf Ct  Longmont, CO 80503-6442 
yayacarlita@comcast.net
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, and high concentrations of benzene and other VOCs, to which existing oil and gas operations are a significant contributor. Additionally, a recent report of the IPCC calls for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” over the next decade to avert catastrophic global temperature rise.

A ban on fracking is consistent with the County’s efforts to fight climate change, including the declaration of a climate emergency, and ongoing lawsuit against Suncor and Exxon for climate change-related damages.

For all of these reasons, a ban on fracking is both reasonable and necessary action authorized for local governments by SB19-181. A fracking ban is widely supported by Boulder County residents: 70% in recent polling, and the same fraction of voters in the County voted in favor of Proposition 112 in 2018.

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However, regulations are no substitute for a permanent ban. We encourage you to direct County staff to begin developing language for a fracking ban in Boulder County. Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public...
health and the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Philip Maloney
4900 Franklin Dr Boulder, CO 80301-5484
mebnprm@comcast.net
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I live in Longmont, CO, and am deeply concerned about the proposed 140 fracking wells to be created in our county and the resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. Please hear my concerns and enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, and high concentrations of benzene and other VOCs, to which existing oil and gas operations are a significant contributor. Additionally, a recent report of the IPCC calls for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” over the next decade to avert catastrophic global temperature rise.

Banning fracking is consistent with the County’s efforts to fight climate change, including the declaration of a climate emergency, and ongoing lawsuit against Suncor and Exxon for climate change-related damages.

For all of these reasons, a ban on fracking is both reasonable and necessary action authorized for local governments by SB19-181. A fracking ban is widely supported by Boulder County residents: 70% in recent polling, and the same fraction of voters in the County voted in favor of Proposition 112 in 2018.

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health and the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Katie Orton
1524 17th Ave  Longmont, CO 80501-9748
okatieorton@gmail.com
To: Boulder County Commissioners

I am Denise Motta. I own a cabin in Allenspark, CO. I am contacting you in order to urge you to BAN Fracking in Boulder County, and to also place the strongest regulations possible as a backstop to the Ban. The Ban on Fracking in Boulder County is both reasonable and a necessary action authorized for local government by SB19-181. A Fracking Ban is highly supported by the residents of Boulder County, 70% in recent polling, and the same fraction of voters in the County voted in favor of Proposition 112 in 2018. Please be on the correct side of Climate Change and saving the Animals, Plants, Humans along with Air, Water and Land of Boulder County and the entire USA and the Earth! Thank you for your time and attention to this matter.

Denise Motta, NSCA-CPT, E-RYT500, YACEP
Yoga, Pilates & Fitness Instructor- denmot@cybercon.net

"ANIMALS SHOULD NOT REQUIRE OUR PERMISSION TO LIVE ON EARTH. THEY WERE GIVEN THE RIGHT LONG BEFORE WE ARRIVED."

---- Anthony Douglas Williams
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Ronald and Deidre Brown
214 4th Ave  Longmont, CO 80501-5504
conbro.32578@gmail.com
To All concerned,

Now that SB19-181 has been signed into law, I urge the COGCC to continue to swiftly meet its new mission to protect the health, safety, and welfare of Colorado’s communities and environment as you begin the critical rulemaking process.

First, I call for an immediate pause on permitting during the rulemaking process and a halt on all preparatory work at sites that are not fully permitted at the state and local levels, including sites under lawsuits. Colorado communities deserve full due process and a halt to permitting to allow time for a thoughtful, thorough process that enables public participation in rulemaking at the state and local levels and accomplishes the intention of SB19-181 -- protection of public safety, health, welfare, the environment and wildlife.

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- Use the precautionary principle: if an action or policy has a suspected risk of causing severe harm to the public domain, the action should not be taken in the absence of scientific near-certainty about its safety, and the burden of proof about absence of harm falls on those proposing an action, not those opposing it.
- Therefore, oil and gas drilling and operations should not be allowed in or near the places people live, work or play until and unless credible public health studies prove that doing so does not increase the risk of harm.
- At a minimum, the distance between oil and gas operations and homes, schools and other areas people occupy must be increased to 2500’ or greater, in line with public health research indicating unacceptable risks to public health and safety at closer proximities.
- Oppose permits for additional wells near populations where a high density of wells already exist, until it can be proven that these populations are not at increased risk from the cumulative impacts of concentrated toxic emission exposures.
- Considering the vast number of fracking companies operating on junk debt or going bankrupt and leaving communities to clean up their mess, companies proposing projects must be required to prove financial viability, and bonding should be increased to $250K per well, with no per-company cap, to go into a fund for communities to cleanup and maintain well sites if necessary.
- End exemptions from setbacks and other rules for re-entry of old wells.
- Eliminate the loophole allowing uncontrolled emissions for 90 days.
- Prioritize and honor community input near permit sites, including community groups, homeowners associations, environmental groups, and local governments and agencies. Communities should have full authority to enhance regulations or adopt local bans if they do not wish to have oil and gas operations in their communities.
- Prioritize protection of water sources near operations and require strategies to eliminate the waste of enormous volumes of freshwater currently used in hydraulic fracturing.
- Eliminate “forced pooling” - no one should have fracking forced upon them unwillingly.

Thank you for prioritizing public health, safety and the environment in all future rulemaking and taking action to address widespread public concerns.

K.J. McCorry

4055 Dawn Ct, Boulder, CO 80304
To All Involved and Accountable,

As SB19-181 has been signed into law, I urge the COGCC to continue to swiftly meet its new mission to protect the health, safety, and welfare of Colorado’s communities and environment as you begin the critical rulemaking process.

I call for an immediate pause on permitting during the rulemaking process and a halt on all preparatory work at sites that are not fully permitted at the state and local levels, including sites under lawsuit. Colorado communities deserve full due process and a halt to permitting to allow time for a thoughtful, thorough process that enables public participation in rulemaking at the state and local levels and accomplishes the intention of SB19-181 -- protection of public safety, health, welfare, the environment and wildlife.

The most important immediate action is to ensure a ban on a ban on fracking in Boulder County, along with the strongest regulations possible as a backstop to a ban.

In appreciation,

Susan Haeger
When you are updating your Article 12 regulations, please ban fracking and enact the strictest oil and gas land use regulations.

Thanks,
Julia Moravcsik
1528 Greenbriar Blvd
Boulder, CO 80305
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write today to urge you to permanently ban fracking in Boulder County (and county open space land in particular) and to strengthen current protective regulations.

My quality of life and yours is threatened by air pollution and water contamination due to the toxic chemicals used in hydraulic fracturing as well as other oil and gas operations. And, the global impact of methane emissions on our warming planet threatens future generations as well.

Thank you,
Cindy Strange
Boulder, Colorado
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

Dear Commissioners,
I am a Longmont resident writing to encourage you to "take the bull by its horns" and go for a complete ban on fracking within Boulder County now that we have SB 19-181 allowing for more local control in oil and gas matters. We had a voter-approved ban on Fracking within Longmont passed as a charter amendment in 2012 and later overturned by the Colorado Supreme Court on the grounds that state regulations pre-empted local ones. That imbalance has been relieved by SB 19-181, and the Longmont Ban is now being re-litigated. One options for you (if it is not too late) is to add banning fracking too the 2020 ballot. I believe you would have overwhelming support from Boulder County residents.

I do not want to go into a long recital of reasons why fracking and oil and gas development in general is bad for our health and is contributing to the global warming that threatens our very existence. You know all that--and to a certain extent want to address this crisis. But what seems to be lacking is courage, determination, and the will to speak out directly rather than simply regulate, litigate, and hope for the best. But times have changed. Oil and gas development has surpassed its zenith and is on the decline. Please help it to die.

Sincerely,
Judith Blackburn
Longmont, CO

Sincerely,
Judith Blackburn
3724 Oakwood Dr  Longmont, CO 80503-7511
blackburn.judith@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, and high concentrations of benzene and other VOCs, to which existing oil and gas operations are a significant contributor. Additionally, a recent report of the IPCC calls for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” over the next decade to avert catastrophic global temperature rise.

A ban on fracking is consistent with the County’s efforts to fight climate change, including the declaration of a climate emergency, and ongoing lawsuit against Suncor and Exxon for climate change-related damages.

For all of these reasons, a ban on fracking is both reasonable and necessary action authorized for local governments by SB19-181. A fracking ban is widely supported by Boulder County residents: 70% in recent polling, and the same fraction of voters in the County voted in favor of Proposition 112 in 2018.

I also urge you to enact the strongest possible Article 12 regulations on oil and gas operations as a backstop protection to any potential legal challenge to a ban. In particular, we wish to highlight the following recommendations for inclusion in Article 12:

- The ability to deny permits: Oil and gas operations must be required to avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources, and the county must have the affirmative right to deny any application for a permit that cannot assure avoidance of any adverse impact. Section 12-900 states that “A proposal meets the standards if it will, with respect to each subject area below, either avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife resources or, through imposition of conditions of approval, sufficiently minimize or mitigate unavoidable impacts.”

- Implement as mandatory all of the discretionary measures that are listed in Section 12-1000: These include restrictions on venting and flaring of natural gas, restrictions on the use of storage tanks for produced water and waste products, and requirements for ongoing water quality monitoring. Article 12 should explicitly prohibit venting and flaring, and require “tankless” operations, which reduce air emissions. A recent study concluded that pregnant women who lived in proximity to natural gas flaring had a 50% higher chance of giving birth early than those who did not, putting the level on risk on par with that caused by smoking.

- Mandatory 2500’ minimum setbacks: Article 12 should be revised to require a 2500’ setback of oil and gas operations from any structure intended for human occupancy, and from all water sources. Research has identified adverse effects on the cognitive performance of infants whose mothers lived within 8,500 feet of oil and gas wells, and an increased risk of congenital heart defects among children born to women living near oil and gas operations in Colorado, with the risks increasing with the density of oil and gas activities within a 10-mile radius. The inclusion of a setback requirement, like any other individual requirement, does not imply that the County is compelled to approve permits for projects that adhere to it, merely that it is a baseline to which all proposed projects must adhere in order to be considered.

However, regulations are no substitute for a permanent ban. We encourage you to direct County staff to begin developing language for a fracking ban in Boulder County. Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public
health and the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Danya Gass
777 Poplar Ave  Boulder, CO 80304-1067
danyariver@gmail.com
I urge you to vote to ban fracking. It is terrible for the environment and for the health of the community.

Thank you,
Sat Tara Kaur Khalsa

Note: Please do not send text messages. Thank you.

E-mail messages are not encrypted.

Sat Tara Kaur Khalsa, M.S., L.P.C.
4467 Aberdeen Court
Boulder, CO 80301
303-530-7080
sattarakaur@comcast.net
SatTaraTherapy.com

Please note: This email is not encrypted and therefore not secured. If you do not wish to use e-mail to communicate please reply to sender with appropriate contact information. HIPAA See 45 C.F.R. § 164.522(b). Communicating with Sat Tara Kaur Khalsa via e-mail implies your acceptance of the associated privacy risks and an acknowledgment of informed consent. Thank you!

This email is covered by the Electronic Communications Privacy Act, 18 U.S.C. Section 2510-2521 and is legally privileged. This message and any attachments hereto may contain confidential information intended only for the use of the individual or entity named above. If you are not the intended recipient(s), or the employee or agent responsible for delivery of this message to the intended recipient(s), you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution or copying of this email message is strictly prohibited. If you have received this message in error, please immediately notify the sender and delete this email from your computer. The sender does not waive any privilege in the event this message was inadvertently disseminated.
I'm requesting that you ban oil and gas fracking in Boulder County. The negative aspects of fracking have been well documented, and I'm concerned about the effects on air and water quality, as well as their destructive aspect on the environment as a whole--both natural and human.

On a personal level, I am a 70-year-old woman living in the eastern part of Boulder County and susceptible to the fracking in Weld County. On days when the winds are coming from the east, I sometimes have a hard time breathing. I know you can't do anything about Weld County, but banning fracking in Boulder County would help the situation.

Thank you.

Kathy Kaiser
4815 Devonshire St.
Boulder, CO 80301

http://cabinjournal.typepad.com
https://agingjournal.net
Hello,

I am writing to ask you to ban fracking in Boulder County, along with enacting the strongest regulations possible as a backstop to a ban. A ban on fracking is authorized for local governments by SB10-181, and it is a necessary action. The 140 proposed fracking wells that are slated for county open space are a threat to public health, water supply, and air quality. While a moratorium on new oil and gas operations is in effect, it is time to enact a permanent ban and strengthen protective regulations.

Thank you for your consideration, care, and leadership,

Ed Smutney
4640 Macky Way
Boulder, CO
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

As a Boulder County resident and RN, I am deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, and high concentrations of benzene and other VOCs, to which existing oil and gas operations are a significant contributor. Additionally, a recent report of the IPCC calls for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” over the next decade to avert catastrophic global temperature rise.

A ban on fracking is consistent with the County’s efforts to fight climate change, including the declaration of a climate emergency, and ongoing lawsuit against Suncor and Exxon for climate change-related damages.

For all of these reasons, a ban on fracking is both reasonable and necessary action authorized for local governments by SB19-181. A fracking ban is widely supported by Boulder County residents: 70% in recent polling, and the same fraction of voters in the County voted in favor of Proposition 112 in 2018.

I also urge you to enact the strongest possible Article 12 regulations on oil and gas operations as a backstop protection to any potential legal challenge to a ban. In particular, we wish to highlight the following recommendations for inclusion in Article 12:

- The ability to deny permits: Oil and gas operations must be required to avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources, and the county must have the affirmative right to deny any application for a permit that cannot assure avoidance of any adverse impact. Section 12-900 states that “A proposal meets the standards if it will, with respect to each subject area below, either avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife resources or, through imposition of conditions of approval, sufficiently minimize or mitigate unavoidable impacts.”

- Implement as mandatory all of the discretionary measures that are listed in Section 12-1000: These include restrictions on venting and flaring of natural gas, restrictions on the use of storage tanks for produced water and waste products, and requirements for ongoing water quality monitoring. Article 12 should explicitly prohibit venting and flaring, and require “tankless” operations, which reduce air emissions. A recent study concluded that pregnant women who lived in proximity to natural gas flaring had a 50% higher chance of giving birth early than those who did not, putting the level on risk on par with that caused by smoking.

- Mandatory 2500’ minimum setbacks: Article 12 should be revised to require a 2500’ setback of oil and gas operations from any structure intended for human occupancy, and from all water sources. Research has identified adverse effects on the cognitive performance of infants whose mothers lived within 8,500 feet of oil and gas wells, and an increased risk of congenital heart defects among children born to women living near oil and gas operations in Colorado, with the risks increasing with the density of oil and gas activities within a 10-mile radius. The inclusion of a setback requirement, like any other individual requirement, does not imply that the County is compelled to approve permits for projects that adhere to it, merely that it is a baseline to which all proposed projects must adhere in order to be considered.

Regulations are no substitute for a permanent ban. We encourage you to direct County staff to begin developing language for a fracking ban in Boulder County. Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and
the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Patricia Pearson
4500 19th St Lot 567 Boulder, CO 80304-0666
patriciap92@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners, 

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

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However, regulations are no substitute for a permanent ban. We encourage you to direct County staff to begin developing language for a fracking ban in Boulder County. Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public
health and the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Kirsten Erkfritz
4095 19th St Boulder, CO 80304-0950
kirstenraerrkfritz@gmail.com
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

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Every summer the poor air quality requires me to spend more and more time indoors in this region where outdoor activity is so appealing. Even indoors my lungs start to become inflamed. This summer and fall with the additional contribution of the wildfires which are directly attributable to global warming, I have been virtually a captive of the indoors. I think clearly the time has come to stop all additional development and exploration of carbon based fuels. The evidence for global warming and the contribution of fracking to air and water pollution has been overwhelming for sometime. Now the impact on our individual lives has become immense and we must do all we can do ameliorate this problem.

However, regulations are no substitute for a permanent ban. We encourage you to direct County staff to begin developing language for a fracking ban in Boulder County. Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Steven Mark
905 Sugarloaf Rd Boulder, CO 80302-9675
sdavidm1@gmail.com
Good afternoon,
Please see LOGICs statement regarding the preliminary adoption of the 200-600 series.

Thank you,
Sara Loflin, LOGIC Executive Director
303-819-6531

LOGIC Statement on COGCC Preliminary Adoption of 200-600 Series Rules

Today is a historic day for Colorado. Today’s preliminary vote is a major step forward for the State of Colorado. Over the course of these hearings, we’ve seen the COGCC’s new Commissioners grapple with the SB181 mandate of prioritizing public health, safety, and welfare, the environment, and wildlife resources.

The rules preliminarily approved today are a great first step to make that mission a reality. We’ve seen the commission approve a 2,000-foot setback, vastly improve the ability of impacted residents to engage directly with the commission, improved siting requirements for applications in close proximity to homes, the first attempt at a real cumulative impacts assessment, and improved operational requirements.

These rules aren’t final yet, and we’ll keep working to make sure they don’t change between now and the final vote in November. We also recognize that these rules, even when finalized and adopted, aren’t the last new rules the state will adopt to address oil and gas activity in the state. As the Commissioners themselves have made clear, these rules are just latest in an ongoing effort to make sure we as a State have the best rules possible to protect the health, safety, and welfare of Coloradans, as well as our environment and wildlife resources.

--
Sara Loflin LOGIC Executive Director 303-819-6531
Senate Bill 19-181 (SB 181) creates an illusion of protecting the health and safety of Coloradans through regulations, but the true intent of SB 181 is to allow for the continuation of proliferated oil and gas activity in Colorado. Regulations legalize harm of a community by industry. Regulations are the negotiated surrender of a community’s rights to protect itself from the harmful effects of oil and gas extraction.

The long-term solution to the oil and gas problem is a paradigm shift away from our current unsustainable practices, practices that harm communities. We need to move toward local self-government, where the goal of our community, Boulder County, is to protect the health and well being of the people, the animals, and the environment.

--
Suck Amps,
Dave (Battery Boy) Hawkins
Like us on the Facebook!
https://www.facebook.com/batteryboyeys
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The long-term solution to the oil and gas problem is a paradigm shift away from our current unsustainable practices, practices that harm communities. We need to move toward local self-government, where the goal of our community, Boulder County, is to protect the health and well being of the people, the animals, and the environment.

John Whitney
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

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A ban on fracking is consistent with the County’s efforts to fight climate change, including the declaration of a climate emergency, and ongoing lawsuit against Suncor and Exxon for climate change-related damages.

For all of these reasons, a ban on fracking is both reasonable and necessary action authorized for local governments by SB19-181. A fracking ban is widely supported by Boulder County residents: 70% in recent polling, and the same fraction of voters in the County voted in favor of Proposition 112 in 2018.

I also urge you to enact the strongest possible Article 12 regulations on oil and gas operations as a backstop protection to any potential legal challenge to a ban. In particular, we wish to highlight the following recommendations for inclusion in Article 12:

- The ability to deny permits: Oil and gas operations must be required to avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources, and the county must have the affirmative right to deny any application for a permit that cannot assure avoidance of any adverse impact. Section 12-900 states that “A proposal meets the standards if it will, with respect to each subject area below, either avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife resources or, through imposition of conditions of approval, sufficiently minimize or mitigate unavoidable impacts.”

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- Mandatory 2500’ minimum setbacks: Article 12 should be revised to require a 2500’ setback of oil and gas operations from any structure intended for human occupancy, and from all water sources. Research has identified adverse effects on the cognitive performance of infants whose mothers lived within 8,500 feet of oil and gas wells, and an increased risk of congenital heart defects among children born to women living near oil and gas operations in Colorado, with the risks increasing with the density of oil and gas activities within a 10-mile radius. The inclusion of a setback requirement, like any other individual requirement, does not imply that the County is compelled to approve permits for projects that adhere to it, merely that it is a baseline to which all proposed projects must adhere in order to be considered.

However, regulations are no substitute for a permanent ban. We encourage you to direct County staff to begin developing language for a fracking ban in Boulder County. Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public
health and the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,

Victor Gerber
910 Plateau Rd  Longmont, CO 80504-7615
09abecharles@gmail.com
First of all, a big thanks to Matt Jones and Elise Jones for their part in last week’s Town Hall sponsored by 350.org. I commend you for offering such inspiring information for initiatives being taken to forestall destructive drilling in Boulder County and for prioritizing the health of citizens and nature over profit. I understand that you are trying to create tougher regulations as a back-up during the moratorium while you await the court decision on whether Longmont’s ban on fracking passes muster under SB 19-181.

However, I do want to suggest that you should ban fracking no matter how the Longmont case turns out because the fossil fuel industry needs to be challenged over and over again. I know you have used many different tools to forestall oil and gas development in Boulder County, and more lawsuits seem to serve the purpose of at least delaying development while the industry seems to be dying of its own excesses. Please continue that good work and don’t be afraid to out-and-out ban fracking come spring!

Judith Blackburn
Our Health, Our Future, Our Longmont
Dear Board Chair Deb Gardner,

Dear Commissioners,

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and the resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County as soon as possible to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, and high concentrations of benzene and other VOCs, to which existing oil and gas operations are a significant contributor. Additionally, a recent report of the IPCC calls for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” over the next decade to avert catastrophic global temperature rise.

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I also urge you to enact the strongest possible Article 12 regulations on oil and gas operations as a backstop protection to any potential legal challenge to a ban. The uncertainty engendered by the COGCC’s new regulations for compliance with SB 19-181 makes this even more important. The draft rules issued by the COGCC on Sept. 28th, 2020 require a 2000’ setback from schools and residences, but also allow for multiple exceptions that could be exploited by industry. So I recommend the following points for inclusion in Article 12:

- The ability to deny permits: Oil and gas operations must be required to avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources, and the county must have the affirmative right to deny any application for a permit that cannot assure avoidance of any adverse impact.

- Implement as mandatory all of the discretionary measures that are listed in Section 12-1000. Article 12 should explicitly prohibit venting and flaring and require “tankless” operations, which reduce air emissions. A recent study concluded that pregnant women who lived in proximity to natural gas flaring had a 50% higher chance of giving birth early than those who did not, putting the level of risk on par with that caused by smoking.

- Mandatory 2500’ minimum setbacks with no waivers: Article 12 should be revised to require a minimum 2500’ setback of oil and gas operations from any structure intended for human occupancy, and from open space, recreation areas and all water sources. Research has identified adverse effects on the cognitive performance of infants whose mothers lived within 8,500 feet of oil and gas wells, and an increased risk of congenital heart defects among children born to women living near oil and gas operations in Colorado, with risks increasing with the density of fracking within a 10-mile radius. The inclusion of a setback requirement does not imply that the County is compelled to approve permits for projects that adhere to it, merely that it is a baseline to which all proposed projects must adhere in order to be considered.

- Cumulative impacts: Article 12 should incorporate a structure for the County to consider the context of our already-degraded air quality and the need for dramatic reductions in greenhouse gas emissions to avert catastrophic consequences from climate change.

However, regulations are no substitute for a permanent ban. We encourage you to direct County staff to begin
developing language for a fracking ban in Boulder County. Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
David Rogers
3011 Jefferson St Boulder, CO 80304-2637
david-donna@verizon.net
Dear Board Vice Chair Matt Jones,

Dear Commissioners,

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and the resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County as soon as possible to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

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developing language for a fracking ban in Boulder County. Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Michael Jones
1520 8th St Boulder, CO 80302-5915
rmjones@alumni.caltech.edu
Dear Commissioner Elise Jones,

Dear Commissioners,

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and the resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County as soon as possible to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, and high concentrations of benzene and other VOCs, to which existing oil and gas operations are a significant contributor. Additionally, a recent report of the IPCC calls for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” over the next decade to avert catastrophic global temperature rise.

A ban on fracking is consistent with the County’s efforts to fight climate change, including the declaration of a climate emergency, and ongoing lawsuit against Suncor and Exxon for climate change-related damages.

For all of these reasons, a ban on fracking is both reasonable and necessary action authorized for local governments by SB19-181. A fracking ban is widely supported by Boulder County residents: 70% in recent polling, and the same fraction of voters in the County voted in favor of Proposition 112 in 2018.

I also urge you to enact the strongest possible Article 12 regulations on oil and gas operations as a backstop protection to any potential legal challenge to a ban. The uncertainty engendered by the COGCC’s new regulations for compliance with SB 19-181 makes this even more important. The draft rules issued by the COGCC on Sept. 28th, 2020 require a 2000’ setback from schools and residences, but also allow for multiple exceptions that could be exploited by industry. So I recommend the following points for inclusion in Article 12:

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-Implement as mandatory all of the discretionary measures that are listed in Section 12-1000. Article 12 should explicitly prohibit venting and flaring and require “tankless” operations, which reduce air emissions. A recent study concluded that pregnant women who lived in proximity to natural gas flaring had a 50% higher chance of giving birth early than those who did not, putting the level of risk on par with that caused by smoking.

-Mandatory 2500’ minimum setbacks with no waivers: Article 12 should be revised to require a minimum 2500’ setback of oil and gas operations from any structure intended for human occupancy, and from open space, recreation areas and all water sources. Research has identified adverse effects on the cognitive performance of infants whose mothers lived within 8,500 feet of oil and gas wells, and an increased risk of congenital heart defects among children born to women living near oil and gas operations in Colorado, with risks increasing with the density of fracking within a 10-mile radius. The inclusion of a setback requirement does not imply that the County is compelled to approve permits for projects that adhere to it, merely that it is a baseline to which all proposed projects must adhere in order to be considered.

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Sincerely,

Ronda Lawrence
4500 19th St Lot 44 Boulder, CO 80304-0614
lawofarabia@hotmail.com
Dear Commissioner Elise Jones,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Sylvie Chevallier
4500 19th St Boulder, CO 80304-0613
sylvie4@gmail.com
Dear Board Chair Deb Gardner,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Megan Wilder
2175 Knollwood Dr  Boulder, CO 80302-4706
mhouseweart@yahoo.com
Dear Board Vice Chair Matt Jones,

Dear Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Jacob Marienthal
1385 Brown Cir Boulder, CO 80305-6724
jmarienthal@gmail.com
Dear Commissioner Elise Jones,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Julia Moravesik
1528 Greenbriar Blvd Boulder, CO 80305-7044
juliamoravesik@yahoo.com
Dear Board Chair Deb Gardner,

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Sincerely,

Holly Olivarez
2960 Shadow Creek Dr Apt 212 Boulder, CO 80303-7504
holivarez19@gmail.com
Dear Board Vice Chair Matt Jones,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Steven Mark
905 Sugarloaf Rd  Boulder, CO 80302-9675
sdavidm1@gmail.com
Dear Board Vice Chair Matt Jones,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Erica Ellis
664 Tantra Dr  Boulder, CO 80305-6182
ericaellis.co+politics@gmail.com
Dear Board Vice Chair Matt Jones,

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Sincerely,

Diane Ward
798 Hartford Dr  Boulder, CO 80305-5719
dmward33@gmail.com
Dear Board Chair Deb Gardner,

Dear Commissioners,

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developing language for a fracking ban in Boulder County. Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Alison Rodenburg
74 Benthaven Pl  Boulder, CO 80305-6255
asrodey@gmail.com
Dear Commissioner Elise Jones,

Dear Commissioners,

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and the resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County as soon as possible to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking.

The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, and high concentrations of benzene and other VOCs, to which existing oil and gas operations are a significant contributor. Additionally, a recent report of the IPCC calls for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” over the next decade to avert catastrophic global temperature rise.

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Lisa Kincannon
1612 Bradley Ct  Boulder, CO 80305-7310
lisa.kincannon@comcast.net
Dear Board Chair Deb Gardner,

Dear Commissioners,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Elisabeth Gick
2444 9th St Apt 10 Boulder, CO 80304-3965
egick1@gmail.com
Dear Commissioner Elise Jones,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Carol Cogswell
811 Meadow Glen Dr  Boulder, CO 80303-2932
cogswell@colorado.edu
Dear Commissioner Elise Jones,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
John Russell
3300 Bridger Trl Apt 103 Boulder, CO 80301-1926
jands34@comcast.net
Dear Board Chair Deb Gardner,

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Sincerely,

Catherine Johnson
1205 Hartford Dr Boulder, CO 80305-6321
cjboulder@yahoo.com
Dear Board Chair Deb Gardner,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Susan Secord
1280 Fairfield Dr  Boulder, CO 80305-6438
sasecord@aol.com
As a concerned registered voter I’m requesting that you do not pass updated oil & gas regulations before the end of the current term; and that you extend the current moratorium beyond its expiration date of December 31st, 2020. We must allow this issue to be further debated once the new County Commissioners are seated.
Deborah Coccoli
Dear Board Chair Deb Gardner,

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Sincerely,

Sincerely,
CYNTHIA THEONE
3282 Sentinel Dr Boulder, CO 80301-5498
ctheone0329@gmail.com
Dear Commissioners and Staff,

I am a longtime (28+ years) resident of Boulder County. My children attended BVSD and graduated from Fairview High School.

Let me tell you about my family. My grandfather, Thomas Fay, raised his family on a farm near Greeley Colorado. He made a successful living selling farm implements during the depression until his retirement. My mother and her sister went to school with the Monfort cattle company “boys” before attending CU in the 1940s when few women attended college and fewer still from farming communities. Tom & Pearle Fay purchased oil wells in Weld County that continue to produce - but not much - today.

My late mother’s youngest grandchild is only 24 years old, graduated from college and looking ahead at an uncertain future. What is clear to me is that cattle ranching and oil wells belong to a bygone era. Fracking and drilling damage our air and water. Traditional agriculture is destroying our soil. Fortunately, there are folks working diligently to recover the land, install solar energy systems, and protect open space.

I support Boulder County taking a leadership role in the question of mineral rights. I believe in a carbon fee to encourage the coal and oil industry to move toward renewable sources of energy. Government should insist in accountability and protect the health of its residents. All of us in the nation must reduce our dependence on fossil fuels during the shift which must happen if we are to leave our children and grandchildren with a livable planet.

I am proud of my Colorado ancestors. My great grandparents who arrived here from Missouri are buried in Greenwood Cemetery behind the NIST building in Boulder. They lived a difficult life without the modern conveniences we enjoy. They could not imagine the challenges we face today. Your task is not enviable because short economics, profits for private industry and jobs must be balanced with a better future. Fossil fuels are safest left in the ground.

Thank you,

Jennifer Rodehaver, Boulder

303 956 6189
To whom it may concern:

As you may know, Colorado does not have programs or requirements to prevent unsafe levels of toxic air pollutants. However, many other states do. Therefore, it falls on Boulder County to fill this void by developing its own toxic air pollutant ambient protection program as part of its oil and gas regulations.

Fortunately, Boulder County does not have to start from scratch. While Colorado does not have a toxic air pollutant program, many other states do. One example is North Carolina. Boulder County should survey North Carolina’s and other states’ toxic air pollutant programs and use of these programs as a template for its own program.

Attached, to help you start the process of developing this program are two documents. One is 15A NCAC 02D.1104, which is North Carolina’s program. Again, I am not saying that Boulder County should simply adopt North Carolina’s program. Rather, Boulder County should compare North Carolina’s program to other states and choose the most protective one to use as a model for Boulder County’s program.

Also attached is an example of the University of North Carolina demonstration of compliance with North Carolina’s toxic air pollutants program. Again, I am not offer the University of North Carolina report as a perfect, or even the best, implementation of a toxic air pollutant. Rather, I offer it to help you understand how such a program would work in practice.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to ask.

Thanks for your consideration of ways to protect people and ecosystems in Boulder against pollution from oil and gas.

Sincerely,

Robert Ukeiley
Senior Attorney – Environmental Health
Center for Biological Diversity
1536 Wynkoop St., Ste. 421
Denver, CO 80202
(720) 496-8568
rukeiley@biologicaldiversity.org
County Commissioners:

Please do not pass the updated oil and gas regulations before the end of the current term; further, please extend the current moratorium beyond its expiration date of December 31st, 2020. We must allow this issue to be further debated once the new County Commissioners are seated.

Also, please remember the **Rule of the Seven P's: Please Prioritize Planet and People over Profit, Power, and Partisanship.**

Thank you,

Tom Stumpf
2863 Humboldt Circle
Longmont CO 80503
303-845-2696
https://www.popularmechanics.com/science/environment/a34480446/fracking-airborne-radioactivity/

I moved out of Boulder county, for my health.
Thanks.
Please take a look at the article below. I am deeply concerned, to say the least, about the County Commissioners passing new oil and gas regulations. Regulations only allow for where it is acceptable for your constituents to be poisoned. This article points to the fact that people should not live within 12 MILES of a fracking site due to potential for radioactive exposure. Imagine the impact of multi-well pads like that of Crestone Peak attempting to drill more than 50 wells in our county, right across the street from a horse therapy riding center. The only acceptable thing to do to protect all of us living in boulder county is to ban fracking. Every year, there is more and more evidence of the incredible harm fracking does to people, wildlife, and the environment. This is just another piece of evidence that proves fracking shouldn’t be anywhere near people. Ban fracking; don’t just regulate it.

Thanks for your time,
Amanda Janusz

“Harvard scientists have found that fracking is associated with greatly increased radioactive particulate in the air, especially in West Virginia’s dependent petrochemical economy. People who live within about 12 miles of fracking sites are at the highest risk, with ambient radiation as high as 40 percent over the background level.”

https://www.popularmechanics.com/science/environment/a34480446/fracking-airborne-radioactivity/
Did you know this? This is EXTREMELY serious endangerment of human life: 
https://www.popularmechanics.com/science/environment/a34480446/fracking-airborne-radioactivity/?
fbclid=IwAR0AFnFZFDHHIDRHp7QXHDqhv1_9RwY8zgdyOh9Y50Kxbn1ndbWFLhgEsg

Dr. Lisa Raskin DC
- Ayurveda
- Natural Healthcare
- EMF Sensitivity and Treatment
512-698-3902

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You are talking regulations. Time to ban fracking.

https://www.popularmechanics.com/science/environment/a34480446/fracking-airborne-radioactivity/?fbclid=IwAR14yxhXBk4EosJNTT6EIlulv87gb5IlLct8lERsAcM3kxtL-XNvlv7hgl
I’m a resident of Boulder County and a registered voter. I’m also very worried.  
https://www.popularmechanics.com/.../fracking..../

Deborah
https://www.popularmechanics.com/science/environment/a34480446/fracking-airborne-radioactivity/?fbclid=IwAR0ekT6UUGNu2djwqKWt3cdd3Mg3lADXSFpkFW9Nk_bJ67_LjOnH-6rA
Please put a new moratorium on fracking this year. This is dangerous to our health, especially considering all the bad air quality days we’ve had so far.

Thank you,
Leyla A. Yeung in South Boulder

Fracking Problems: Airborne Radioactivity Near Fracking Sites

https://www.popularmechanics.com/science/environment/a34480446/fracking-airborne-radioactivity/
Hi,

I am super concerned about the dangers of fracking - including radiation. There is a lot of scientific information in this article that concerns me,

https://www.popularmechanics.com/science/environment/a34480446/fracking-airborne-radioactivity/?fbclid=IwAR37UuxdbRyV7ag_4_CcCybzL45BSkASIPolgOuu7J3e wnW1SHS58C1w

What are you doing to address the public health aspect of fracking?

Thanks for your efforts to protect the public

Eric Tussey
5075 51st street Boulder CO 80301
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name *</th>
<th>Paula Kelly</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Email *</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pasgkelly@yahoo.com">pasgkelly@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address or General Area (optional)</td>
<td>Lafayette 80026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject *</td>
<td>Oil and gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comments, Question or Feedback *</td>
<td>Good job on keeping up to date and staying strong on keeping drilling out of the easement in East county. As you are experiencing, the oil and gas industry is dishonest, underhanded and will promise you anything to get their foot in the door, but in the end will take that foot and crush you. Regulations will not help! I hope this is a lesson well learned by you and you remember this in future dealings with these extraction companies. NEVER ALLOW NEW DRILLING IN BOULDER COUNTY!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please check box below *</td>
<td>I acknowledge receipt of the Open Records Notification</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As a taxpayer and a veteran that has lived in Colorado for 66 yrs. we need to address our God given resources. All of these gifts need to be used and not left behind. There should be no entity that controls these treasures and the majority will always rule. Politics driven by money are evil and evil will be defeated.

Sent from my iPhone
Contact County Commissioners [#1705] - [Name: Toomey, Mike] Re: Oil & gas drilling plans halted on contested Boulder County conservation easement

Name * Mike Toomey

Email * toomey.mike@gmail.com

Organization (optional) resident

Address or General Area (optional) 1265 Chinook Way
Boulder, Colorado 80303

Subject * Oil & gas drilling plans halted on contested Boulder County conservation easement

Comments, Question or Feedback * Kudos! I'm not surprised that the entity in question tried to slip this past us all. Vigilance! Well done! Nothing more to say.

Please check box below * • I acknowledge receipt of the Open Records Notification
Please enact the most strict and comprehensive land use code amendments to protect our air, water, climate, wildlife and citizens. We must prevent further oil and gas development and seismic testing in Boulder County by creative use of the land use code.

SB181 allows local governments to regulate oil and gas development, so please push the envelope and go beyond what is considered legally “safe.” It would be better to enact protections that are possibly beyond the letter of the law and perhaps incur a lawsuit if it means better protections for our county. Important legal precedents could be set by your aggressive approach - this could benefit other counties with fewer resources. The O&G industry is reeling financially and may not be able to fight back as they have in the past. Nothing ventured, nothing gained.

Megan Wilder
80302
Dear Boulder County Commissioners, Planning Commission Members, and County Staff,

Attached are my comments on the current draft of Article 12.

Thank you for all of your work on this!

Tricia Olson
olynmawr@msn.com
7446 Park Pl
Boulder, CO 80301
November 3, 2020

Via Electronic Mail:

Dear Boulder County Commissioners, Boulder County Planning Commission, and Boulder County staff,

I hope this finds all of you well.

First, thank you for the extension of the county’s moratorium on new oil and gas development, the considerable work to update Article 12 Regulations, and the County’s participation in COGCC rulemaking.

Second, although the staff made much appreciated improvements to the March draft (thank you!), I have a few new comments below and will repeat some, but not all, of the comments I made in March. My comments are ordered as items appear in the October 20 draft of Article 12, and I have not addressed positive changes to Article 12.

Not all my comments are equal in importance. To me, the following are most critical:

- The use of the word “unavoidable” and the phrase, “sufficiently avoid, minimize,”
- Contamination of the air and water with toxic chemicals (e.g. BTEX chemicals, including benzene, and nitrous oxides) or greenhouse gases,
- Setbacks, and
- The addition/insistence on maintenance standards and schedules.

If there isn’t time before the end of the moratorium to perfect the regulations, please consider additional little changes throughout 2021.

Negative impacts from this development have the potential to be extreme and long-lasting, and thus for the sake of our public health, safety, and welfare, environment and wildlife, we simply have to get it right. Let us hope we do.

Sincerely,

Tricia Olson
7446 Park Pl, Boulder, CO 80301
olynmawr@msn.com

Comments and Suggested Edits on Specific Parts of Article 12 – Special Review for Oil and Gas Operations

1. 12-100 Purpose, B. (p 12-1)
The March draft contained language in subsection B that doesn’t seem to appear in this draft concerning what happens when there are differences and perhaps conflicts with state requirements:

“…When state requirements also apply to oil and gas development, state and County requirements both apply. If a conflict arises…”

While all of the original language may have been deemed unnecessary in this new draft, it might still be a good idea to stress that the law allows county regulations to be stricter than the state’s, and county law will apply.

2. **12-300 Effective Date and Survival, B. Survival of Conditions (p 12-1)**

At the end of the first sentence of this subsection, I still suggest adding in the possibility that Approval might be revoked. The possibility of egregious violations has to be considered.

“All conditions of approval for an oil and gas facility or oil and gas operation under this Article will survive until the Director provides notice of satisfactory completion of final reclamation of a plugged and abandoned well and related pipelines, or until approval is revoked. All provisions of this Article and conditions of approval will survive a change of ownership and apply to the Applicant’s Successors, including the requirement of Operator Registration, and Financial Assurances.”

3. **12-400 Operator Registration and Renewal, B. Submission and Renewal, 4. List of Incidents (p 12-2)**

The phrase “all incidents” at the start of this section may be a little broad. Rather than the use of parentheses for “including but not limited to…,” I suggest a little more specificity about the type of incidents you want to be provided with registration or renewal, perhaps “problematic incidents” or something like the following:

“A list of all accidents, spills, releases, injuries and other problematic incidents within the past 10 years…”

4. **12-500 Pre-Existing Facilities, A. Application to Pre-Existing Facilities (p 12-3)**

This section indicates that a substantial modification of a pre-existing facility is subject to Special Review. It is still not clear to me which of Article 12’s standards and conditions will apply in the event of Special Review for a substantial modification, including the ability to deny the modification if it is deemed a threat to public health. Although Section 12-1100 Conditions of Approval doesn’t seem limited to new development, my confusion stems from the use of “new” at the beginning of 12-1000 Special Review Standards.

“All Special Review Applications for new oil and gas development will be reviewed according to the following standards…”

You may want to add that the standards also apply to substantial modifications.

5. **12-500 Pre-Existing Facilities, C. Inspections, 2. Operator Inspections (p 12-3)**
The list of items to be inspected in this subsection seems quite limited, especially when you consider that lack of or faulty maintenance has been implicated in some accidents. Visual inspections every 30 days may also not be adequate.

There are requirements for noise and odor. Will the county be monitoring noise and odor or dependent upon reports?

Self-inspection also may not be adequate, particularly for operators that have a history of violations.

6. **12-500 Pre-Existing Facilities, C. Inspections, 4. Leaks, Spill, Releases, First Paragraph (p 12-3)**

   Leaks, spills and releases can be serious emergencies (e.g. a release of SO$_2$). I suggest using the four hours after discovery requirement that you have in 12-500(F)(7) rather than 6 hours.

7. **12-500 Pre-Existing Facilities, E. Odor (p 12-3)**

   Will this “odor detectable after dilution” be measured by the county or an independent firm in a continuous, practical manner or only in response to complaints? Timing is an issue. Somewhere or in special conditions, do you want to specify scentometry or olfactometry, whether use of the equipment will be occasional or in response to a complaint, distances, etc.?


   The following sentence seems to have been removed from the March Draft:

   “If requested by the emergency response agency, Operator will include a provision in the plan that addresses regular training exercises.”

   Isn’t this still desirable?


   Not a big issue, but for consistency, you might want to use “surrounding residents and landowners” instead of “neighbors” toward the end of this sentence.

10. **12-700 Geophysical Exploration for Oil and Gas (“Seismic Testing”), B. To be provided with Application, 1. Vibration Monitoring and Control Plan Map, b. (p 12-5)**

   A map is required identifying “domestic, commercial, and industrial structures” within 800 feet of all source points in the testing area. Is “domestic structure” well-defined? I suggest adding, “including occupied structures” or adding a definition in 12-1600 to include occupied structures.

11. **12-700 Geophysical Exploration for Oil and Gas (“Seismic Testing”), B. To be provided with Application, 4. Insurance Coverage (pp 12-5 and 12-6)**
While I am not an expert on insurance, it is my understanding that Commercial General Liability insurance generally covers injury that occurs on a business’ premises. However geophysical exploration will be generally “off premises,” won’t it? Will the other policies required actually cover damage to structures from vibration? Would that be covered in an umbrella policy or be considered a “pollution incident.” The County should guarantee that damages would be covered.

12. 12-700 Geophysical Exploration for Oil and Gas (“Seismic Testing”), B. To be provided with Application, 6. Copies of Written Permission (p 12-6)

I appreciate the concept of requiring “copies of written permission from every landowner of property where the Operator is going to use or place equipment for geophysical exploration.

Does “use” of the equipment include all properties, including water wells, that can be impacted by the geophysical exploration and vibroseis or thumper trucks, rather than just the road traversed or the location of sensors or receivers.

13. 12-700 Geophysical Exploration for Oil and Gas (“Seismic Testing”), B. To be provided with Application (pp 12-5 and 12-6)

The March draft of the regulations required a nonrefundable permit fee. Has that requirement been removed or am I missing it? This activity requires staff time, and there should be a fee.

14. 12-700 Geophysical Exploration for Oil and Gas (“Seismic Testing”), C. Requirements, 5. Applicant’s VMS (p 12-7)

Is there a requirement that the Applicant’s VMS be licensed and approved by the County? This seems necessary of the VMS will represent the County’s interest in ensuring that all permit conditions are met.

15. 12-700 Geophysical Exploration for Oil and Gas (“Seismic Testing”), C. Requirements, 6. Regarding Utility Lines (p 12-7)

It is good that the County is requiring permission from the Utility Owner before any utility line is removed or altered; however, the County is still allowing a notice of only 3 days. This doesn’t seem to be enough time for the county to fully investigate or impose additional permitting requirements that may be needed.


I notice that the March draft of the regulations included a 250’ setback for vibroseis or weight-drop operations from buildings designed for human occupations. Why has that been dropped? Considering the potential impact
(see Boulder Weekly’s report in 2013¹ and Channel 7’s story in 2019²), 250’ feet does not seem far enough. In addition, bridges, structures under construction, and livestock might be particularly vulnerable to vibration.

Also, please consider public hearings for seismic exploration permits. Residents and businesses along the route would be impacted.

17. **12-800 Application Process, A. Special Review Required (p 12-8)**

I consider the following sentence in this subsection to be problematic.

“Prior to the commencement of any oil and gas operations in the unincorporated County, an Applicant must submit an application which must receive approval according to this Article. Special Review approval is required prior to the issuance of County permits necessary for the oil and gas facility and operation.”

While some of the wording has changed from the March draft, logically the two “musts” still don’t have the same meaning. Prior to commencement, an application must certainly submit an application. However, “... which must receive approval according to this Article” seems to require approval despite the possibility of denials raised in other parts of the Article. One “must” is a requirement; the other “must” is a possibility, with this Article used as a basis. There are also other permits that may be required. Looking at the last sentence, the problematic phrase is not required. Instead, I recommend:

“Prior to the commencement of any oil and gas operations in the unincorporated County, an Applicant must submit an application which must receive approval according to this Article. Special Review approval according to this Article is required prior to the issuance of County permits necessary for the oil and gas facility and operation.”

18. **12-800 Application Process, H. Notice (p 12-9)**

I appreciate that notice is planned to go to the physical addresses of all parcels within one mile where the parcel owner’s mailing address in the Assessor’s records is different from the physical address. However, because there is the potential to seriously impact their health, safety and welfare, notice should be broadened to include every resident, including renters. The county should have a list of all possible addresses within one mile.


You may want to add in an “and” or an “or” as below

“The complete Application referral packet will be available for public review online and in hard copy…”


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In (K)(2) the regulations specifically mention the ability of the Parks and Open Space Advisory Committee to recommend denial of the Application or modification of the density or location. Noting that the final decision is the Board’s to make, all the agencies mentioned in (K) should also be able to make such recommendations in their review and comment, along with any other comments they consider relevant.


Is there a reason 1,500 feet is used as the threshold distance for referral to POSAC regarding open space rather than 2,000’, one-half mile or one mile? Open space or conservation easements may have special conditions such as water bodies, floodplains, etc. that may require comment and recommendations from POSAC.

22. **12-900 Application Submittal Requirements, B. Site and Area Information, 5. Existing or Pending Oil and Gas Facilities (p 12-14)**

The current draft language asks for a map showing wells and operations within 1 mile of the proposed site. The County should use a somewhat larger distance. While it may be difficult to ascertain when a subsurface spills occurs, downhole communication between wells has occurred between wells as far as 1.8 miles apart. Older or inactive wells may pose an even greater risk for impacts, and there are many throughout Boulder County. They should be considered hazards.

The County may not be able to regulate downhole operations, but it should be able to use the information, require plugging or re-plugging of old wells and legacy wells by the operator, determine siting, and/or apply conditions and/or additional financial assurance for spills that might be caused by these “frack hits.”

23. **12-900 Application Submittal Requirements, B. Site and Area Information, 14. Natural and Geologic Hazards (p 12-15)**

In addition to the usual constraint areas identified in the Boulder County Comprehensive Plan, areas known to be contaminated should be included. For example, there is land surrounding Valmont Butte which is contaminated with “radioactive mine tailings tainted with heavy metals”. We may think no operator would ever apply to drill in a location like that, but the application to the COGCC to drill in Rocky Flats shows otherwise.

Earthquake faults should also be identified on the map(s). Note that Colorado experienced a 6.5 magnitude earthquake in 1882 (likely near Fort

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3 From 2013: [https://www.eenews.net/stories/1059985587](https://www.eenews.net/stories/1059985587)
Collins) which damaged buildings in Boulder. “Fracking” also has been linked to earthquake causation.

24. 12-900 Application Submittal Requirements, B. Site and Area Information, 17. Open Space (p 12-15)

In requiring “a map of public open space or lands with conservation easements,” you likely meant “and” instead of “or.”


A few more factors should be identified regarding pipelines. These include distances from significant wildlife habitat, agricultural locations, and the baseline conditions of the land. We have observed conditions before and after a water pipeline was installed along Jay Road near our home. The land has never been the same; temporary ponds (we call them Jay Lakes) and slight flooding occur after rains where they never occurred before. We can assume drainage patterns will change wherever pipelines are installed.


Somewhere, and I apologize if I have missed it, you may want to add a requirement for submittal of any water agreements that have already been reached.

27. 12-900 Application Submittal Requirements, D. Assessments and Studies and Plans by Outside Experts, 8. Water Quality, b. Modeling of Impacts (p 12-18)

In the March draft, you asked for modeling of any water quality impacts within two miles. I suggest using that figure instead of one mile. There certainly has been well communication at a distance of 1.8 miles, and note that southwest Pennsylvania’s Environmental Health Project recommends testing within 3 miles of an unconventional oil and gas development site.


You are requiring a map be submitted within 30 days of the ready-for-service date in the application for project rather than with the application itself, despite the fact that this section addresses what must be included in the application. Shouldn’t this requirement be somewhere else, so that not submitting it will be a violation?

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7 https://earthworks.org/issues/fracking_earthquakes/
8 https://www.environmentalhealthproject.org/health-issues/water
I assume that the Director will be able to require a higher threshold or trigger for emergencies under Conditions. The Operator should not be able to set a low bar.

Trivial, but do you need the final comma in line 3 of this paragraph?

31. **12-1000 Special Review Standards, First Paragraph (12-20)**  
As mentioned previously, this section starts off with the following:  
“All Special Review Applications for new oil and gas development will be reviewed according to the following standards…”  
Won’t these standards also apply to substantial modifications requiring Special Review?

32. **12-1000 Special Review Standards, second paragraph on p 12-21.**  
I appreciate changes made elsewhere, but the word “unavoidable” in line 6 simply does not belong here or elsewhere in the document. All impacts from oil and gas operations are avoidable in one way or another, whether through denial of permit or through conditions. If real harm to the public health and safety is “unavoidable,” then permits should be denied. This single word introduces consideration of costs to industry and technical feasibility when SB 19-181 does not require it.

33. **12-1000 Special Review Standards, throughout. (pp 12-20 through 12-23)**  
Used throughout this section, the phrase, “sufficiently avoid, minimize and mitigate,” implies that some level of harm is acceptable. “Sufficiently avoid” implies not quite avoiding. To “minimize” is not to eliminate and “mitigate means to make less severe, serious or painful. What test will there be for the level of harm?

Together with “unavoidable” or “unless there is no way to avoid,” the implication is that the standards don’t quite have to protect public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife. It’s a huge loophole.

Either a regulation will protect or it won’t. With SB 19-181, it is now in the public interest to

“regulate the development and production of the natural resources of oil and gas in the state in a manner that protects public health, safety and welfare, including protection of the environment and wildlife resources.”

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9 C.R.S. 34-60-102(1)(a)(I)
You can simply use “will avoid” or “will protect from.” All these harms are avoidable through either denial or conditions.

34. **12-1000 Special Review Standards, A. Air Quality (p 12-21)**

   It is especially important in this section to replace the phrase, “sufficiently avoid, minimize, and mitigate,” with “will avoid.” Not only is the County in serious nonattainment of EPA standards for ozone, but the Reservoir data indicates that those of us who don’t live in the mountains are often breathing air that puts our health at risk. Ozone, even at relatively low doses, is known to have adverse health impacts, and there is no safe level of benzene exposure. Combine that with the smoke from wildfires caused by climate change, and all further threats to our air quality are completely unacceptable. In fact, while we are in serious nonattainment, permitting should be prohibited.

35. **12-1000 Special Review Standards, A. Air Quality, 1. Compliance with National Ambient Air Quality Standards (p 12-21)**

   The March draft had particulates in subsection 3. Does moving it to this subsection mean that a national air quality standard will be followed? Meanwhile, the sentence on particulates reads,

   “Oil and gas facilities and operations will not contribute particulate matter to the air in a manner that endangers public health.”

   Considering our exposure to fire smoke, any contribution of particulate matter will further endanger public health. The County should take the strongest stance possible on particulate matter.


   This subsection is a good opportunity to mention methane’s contribution to climate change and the need to avoid leaking methane to the atmosphere.

37. **12-1000 Special Review Standards, A. Air Quality, Suggested addition (p 12-21)**

   It would also be desirable to add a standard for toxic chemicals. Dangerous BTEX chemicals and nitrous oxides can become airborne, and standards for both should be included under both Air Quality and Water Quality.


10 [https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-reclassifies-denver-area-serious-nonattainment-ozone](https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-reclassifies-denver-area-serious-nonattainment-ozone)

11 [https://www.epa.gov/ozone-pollution/health-effects-ozone-pollution](https://www.epa.gov/ozone-pollution/health-effects-ozone-pollution)

The phrase “sufficiently avoid, minimize, or mitigate” truly has no place when addressing serious emergencies like explosions, fires, pipeline leaks or ruptures, hydrogen sulfide or other toxic emissions, etc. These situations must simply be avoided, with very steep fines in the event they happen.

Operators must also have adequate personnel and equipment available to respond immediate to emergencies, so I suggest adding personnel and equipment to “adequate practices and procedures.”


It is good that operations will be prohibited in floodways, and I understand that 12-900(C)(13) requires an engineering plan that describes how flood protection measures will be implemented. However, the language in this standard,

> “Above-ground oil and gas facilities must be located outside a floodplain unless there is no way to avoid the floodplain, no other sites can be reasonably used, or if reasonably necessary to avoid significant adverse impacts to public health, safety, welfare or the environment. Oil and gas facilities and operations will sufficiently avoid, minimize and mitigate flood risks.”

reminds me of the “unavoidable impacts” language in the first paragraph of 12-1000. It is problematic. All impacts from oil and gas operations are avoidable in one way or another, whether through denial or through conditions. The word, “reasonably,” is also definitely in the eye of the beholder: reasonable in eyes of the oil and gas company in terms of costs and profit or reasonable in the eyes of the public to protect public health, safety, and welfare, the environment, and wildlife.

As we all know, Boulder County is prone to significant flooding. Quoting the County’s own website:

> “Historical records confirm the destructive force of floodwaters throughout Boulder County. In addition to the 2013 flood, large, damaging flood events occurred in 1894 and 1969. Regular, smaller flood events have periodically affected county watersheds throughout time.”

With the reality of climate change, these events are likely to occur more often, and drilling in a floodplain is an avoidable disaster waiting to happen. The risks of spills and contamination are too great. It is absolutely reasonable to prohibit oil and gas operations in a floodplain, and permit denial should be included as a distinct possibility. At the very least, please distinguish between a 50-year floodplain and a 100-year floodplain.

40. **12-1000 Special Review Standards, P. Odor (p 12-22)**

Will this “odor detectable after dilution” be measured by the county or an independent firm in a continuous, practical manner or only in response to

13 [https://www.bouldercounty.org/transportation/floodplain-mapping/frequently-asked-questions/](https://www.bouldercounty.org/transportation/floodplain-mapping/frequently-asked-questions/)
complaints? Timing is an issue. Somewhere or in special conditions, do you want to specify scentometry or olfactometry, whether use of the equipment will be occasional or in response to a complaint, distances, etc.?

41. **12-1000, Special Review Standards, V. Setback from Dwellings, Educational Facilities and Child Care Centers (p 12-22)**

I appreciate that the County has chosen to add setbacks to the Article 12 regulations without variances allowed by the COGCC. I also appreciate that 2,000 feet is a minimum. It is necessary and reasonable for public health, however, to use a distance greater than the distance used by the COGCC.

Please note that a 1917 study that found the following:

"Based on the current available research, a 2,500-foot setback recommendation is on the lower end of the range of distances where research has determined harmful health and quality of life impacts of toxic emissions and exposures."14

I refer you to the numerous citations in the study referenced. Although the study conducted by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment concluded that there were negative health impacts at 2000’ from oil and gas development, unlike many of the studies referenced in the 1917 review, the CDPHE study didn’t look at data for greater distances.

I hope you will also protect our water and open space with setback distances as well. Note that one study quoted found elevated levels of endocrine disrupting chemicals in water sources 1 mile away from oil and gas operations with known spills or incidences.15 Open space is, of course, critical for our wildlife.

42. **12-1000 Special Review Standards, W. Scenic Attributes and Rural Character (p 12-22 and 12-23)**

In the last sentence of this subsection, it says:

"Temporary structures, such as sound walls, or buildings constructed to mitigate impacts of oil and gas development may be approved at heights greater than the maximum building heights for each zoning district."

The punctuation makes it appear that buildings to mitigate impacts can be permanent rather than temporary. Is that how you want it to read?

43. **12-1000 Special Review Standards, Y. Surrounding Land Uses (p 12-23)**

In considering surrounding land uses and separations, please consider all the impacts that accompany industrial oil and gas operations and facilities and everything nearby, including the obvious like occupied structures and

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water sources, but also things like utility lines, heavily trafficked roads, areas with lusher vegetation and even the loss of land to access roads. There is an increased risk of explosion of fires (e.g. the Windsor explosion on 12/22/1017), and it should be noted that one explosion of a gas well in Texas blew a 750’ wide crater in the ground.\textsuperscript{16} A recent pipeline explosion in Kentucky killed one, injured 5, shot flames 300’ in the air, and caused burns to a woman 600’ from the explosion.\textsuperscript{17}

44. \textit{12-1000 Special Review Standards, CC. Water Quality and DD. Stormwater Quality Control (p 12-23)}

This is another area where it is particularly important to change “must sufficiently avoid minimize, or mitigate” to “must avoid.” There should be zero impacts to water quality, which is why operations should not actually be permitted near water sources.

Destruction or contamination of wetlands and drinking water sources should be cause to revoke approval.

45. \textit{12-1000 Conditions of Approval, Suggested Addition/Consideration (p 12-23)}

Although “practices” are addressed in several places throughout the draft regulations, I suggest that there should be a standard or conditions for maintenance of equipment. Equipment failure is a common cause of an increased spill rate,\textsuperscript{18} and other sources have mentioned valves and generators specifically. Please see my comments under 12-1100(J), Spills, Leaks, and Releases.

46. \textit{12-1100 Conditions of Approval, Suggested Major Change (p 12-23)}

Many, probably most, of the currently discretionary conditions in this section should be made mandatory. These include but are not limited to low emission requirements, leak detection, a prohibition on venting, “tankless” operations, continuous air and water quality monitoring and testing, a prohibition on the use of toxic chemicals in hydraulic fracturing fluids, and a prohibition on flaring, water recycling, etc.

47. \textit{12-1100 Conditions of Approval Applicable to All Article 12 Special Review Approvals, A. Location, 2. Sharing of infrastructure (p 12-23)}


This is an interesting concept, but will you have to change assurance and insurance requirements to match?


   With this condition, a requirement could be made for the operator/Applicant to notice all nearby residents regarding the commencement and duration of each phase. This would be particularly important for phases like flowback.


   I suggest adding “best available” to read “best available reduced emission completion practices.”

50. **12-1100 Conditions of Approval, H. Water Quality, 2. Toxic Chemicals. (p 12-26)**

   Ideally, a prohibition on toxic chemicals in hydraulic fracturing fluids will be mandatory for every operation.


   A shallow water table may be cause for concern and additional measures. One study in Weld County found, perhaps unsurprisingly, that the depth to groundwater was a predictor of the probability of contamination, with shallow water tables at highest risk.\(^{19}\) There should be special conditions for shallow water tables.

52. **12-1100 Conditions of Approval, J. Spills, Leaks, and Releases, 2. Reporting (p 12-27)**

   In this section, six hours is used for the maximum reporting time after a discovery of a spill, leak or release. In 12-500(F)(7) for pre-existing facilities, four hours is used for emergency reporting for spills outside the containment area that have the potential to leave the facility or threaten a water body or groundwater. I suggest using four hours here.

53. **12-1100 Conditions of Approval, J. Spills, Leaks, and Releases, Addition – here or in another location (p 12-27)**

   Please insist upon adequate maintenance schedules. Spills at oil and gas sites occur too often in Colorado,\(^{20}\) and maintenance of equipment is critical. According to the EPA (2015), the most common cause of spills was “equipment failure, specifically blowout preventer failure, corrosion, and


failed valves.” Storage units (tanks, totes, and trailers) were also cited and could be added as conditions elsewhere, and I urge you to address these failures specifically somewhere in the regulations.

To demonstrate my point, I refer you to an article dated July 15, 2019 by Sharon Wilson of Earthworks, Is That a Methane Leak or a Methane Tsunami?. Using a FLIR GasFind 320 camera, Sharon visits oil and gas sites nationwide regularly, including sites in Colorado. She cites others, but here are a few instances of equipment issues she cites:

“Leaks can often be fixed reasonably easily, sometimes with a wrench. But typically the fixes are only temporary. A gas under pressure will find the pathway of least resistance. Most sites will have several leaks. I recently visited a model site that was used to demonstrate how cleanly oil and gas can operate, so the best they can do. I found two substantial leaks, and it was only a small site. The oil and gas system design is deeply flawed to encourage leaks …

… Tank venting is designed to occur only when pressure builds up in the tanks. Valves, sometimes called Enardo Valves, are designed to hold the hydrocarbon gases in until the pressure builds up. The valves wear out and fail, allowing endless venting if not replaced.”

54. 12-1100 Conditions of Approval, L. Site Management, 1. Trash (p 12-27)

A prohibition on the burning of trash makes total sense at an oil and gas operation, and I suggest you address trash removal too.

55. 12-1100 Conditions of Approval, P. Compliance with Emergency Response Plan (p 12-27)

Please consider requiring warning systems, much like a tornado warning or a flood alert system. Because the average national evacuation zone for an oil and gas well blowout is .8 miles, I suggest applying this condition for wells within .8 miles of occupied buildings. Mention also other required equipment.


The addition of this section is good; however, the threshold of 4.0 or above on the Richter Scale is too high. Quakes in the 2 range can cause

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22 http://www.texassharon.com/2019/07/15/is-that-a-methane-leak-or-a-methane-tsunami/?utm_campaign=shareaholic&utm_medium=facebook&utm_source=socialnetwork&fbclid=IwAR1LZ8XVn9jVI7USvIDMeTbww2LUAfKFEFN90o2R4iBAoU30bq55iW9Y0
23 https://earthworks.org/publications/flir_gasfinder_320_infrared_camera
minor damage, and there is some evidence (more research needed) that frequent small earthquakes can cause damage.\textsuperscript{25}


Please consider a requirement for sensors and continuous monitoring. Odors can indicate a health concern (e.g. hydrogen sulfide).

58. **12-1100, Conditions of Approval, AA. Pipeline Conditions (p 12-29)**

In the current Article 12 Section 700(S), there are significant requirements for pipelines, including construction issues, records, inspection, monitoring, testing, maintenance and abandonment. SB 19-181 didn’t change the county’s ability to regulate pipelines, and I realize the draft regulations are more general in nature; still, it appears that a few items might be missing that you regulate now. This includes:

- Girth welds and testing, including the number rejected and their disposition;
- Copies of all monitoring results, integrity and pressure tests for the past 5 years;
- In addition to a leak detection system, specific reporting requirements about leaks; and
- Conditions such as prohibited use of pipe clamps, wooden plugs, and screw-in plugs in a permanent repair.

59. **12-1300, Procedures Following Approval of a Special Review Application, E. Maintenance and Repair. (p 12-30)**

I understand that the last sentence allows an Operator to undertake some repairs and maintenance without review; however, I hope the County will also require necessary routine maintenance activities.

60. **12-1400, Inspections; Enforcement, F. Other Penalties, 5. Written Order Suspending the Approval. (p 12-31)**

In 12-1300(E)(5), the current draft says (underlining mine),

“As a result of either (i) emergency conditions, or (ii) three or more fines imposed for serious violations within six (6) months, the Director may issue a written order to the Applicant (or the Applicant’s owner, Operator, or agent) suspending the Special Review Approval. Upon receipt, the Applicant must cease all activities and operations immediately until the violation is remedied…”

The County may, however, find itself dealing with any of the following situations: more than one violation at a time; egregious violations; an emergency situation that renders an operation or well a permanent safety risk; or a failure to remedy a violation, pay a fine, or follow a directive in a reasonable period of time. **There should be a provision to allow permanent revocation of an Approval.**

I would suggest adding 6. Revocation of Approval to 12-1300(E).

61. **12-1500 Fines and Penalties, A. Fines for Violations (p 12-31)**
   
   There should be additional fines for major accidents, whether there is an identifiable “violation” or not.

   
   For Operators that repeatedly incur violations, inspections should be increased, with the cost to be incurred by the Operator.

63. **12-1500 Fines and Penalties, C. Penalty Calculation**
   
   A maximum fine of $15,000 per violation per day is simply too low. Compared to the revenue and expenses of these operations, that is pocket change and would perhaps be considered the cost of doing business.

64. **12-1600 Definitions (p 12-32 through 12-34)**
   
   Did you mean to eliminate the bold font for items being defined?
the drilling and pumping operations in Weld County along the Weld County Road emit a humming sound 24–7 since they were begun 5 so so years ago. The sound is a mid range and it varies from quieter to louder, but I can always hear it. I have had my ears checked and it is not tinnitus. But I am gradually losing some hearing probably because it can never be totally quiet in my home. The oil and gas companies know that this noise exists because they must pump water or other liquid into the lines to help move the oil or gas along and the pumping systems are located above ground and need to have an "industrial blanket" or designed buffer to check the noise emission.
To the Commissioners and other interested parties,

I have sent in comments regarding the county's oil and gas policies a number of times over the past several years.

I'm a resident of Erie. Crestone's plans would put large scale drilling operations just north of town. We've lived with fracking in our community for a decade. So I can tell you with certainty that the adverse impacts are intense, far-reaching and impossible to eliminate.

Protection of public health and safety and the eco-systems now threatened by unwanted industrial development in Boulder County, is your top priority.

County residents have clearly and consistently called for a ban on fracking. That option, along with extending the moratorium and putting a ballot measure out there, are three possible actions I'd urge you to consider at this critical time.

Respectfully,

Elisabeth Fisher
Erie
Good evening,

Please find attached API’s written comments and associated redline addressing Boulder County’s proposed oil and gas regulations.

Please let us know if you have any questions,

Thanks, have a great evening

Chris

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This transmission contains information that is privileged and confidential and is intended solely for use of the individual(s) listed above. If you received the communication in error, please notify me immediately. Any dissemination or copying of this communication by anyone other than the individual(s) listed above is prohibited.
November 4, 2020

Boulder Board of County Commissioners
1325 Pearl Street
Boulder, CO 80302

Dear Commissioners,

The American Petroleum Institute Colorado (API) appreciates the opportunity to review and comment on Boulder County's proposed oil and gas regulations. API Colorado is a division of the American Petroleum Institute, which represents all facets of the natural gas and oil industry. Our more than 600 members produce, process, and distribute most of the nation’s energy. In our first 100 years, API has developed more than 700 standards to enhance operational and environmental safety, efficiency and sustainability. API Colorado is committed to ensuring a strong, viable industry capable of meeting the energy needs of the state in a safe and environmentally responsible manner.

API and its member companies have always enjoyed a very positive, collaborative, and engaging relationship with communities across the front range. In Colorado alone, API members have continuously come to the table in local jurisdictions to find collaborative solutions to complex issues. This is also true in Boulder, where our operators have worked diligently to address both the city and constituent issues. However, we have some concerns regarding your proposed regulations.

As such, we have highlighted our more general concerns in this letter. You will also find a redline of attached which contains a more comprehensive and detailed list of our suggestions and edits.

Many of our most significant outstanding concerns are your proposed provisions are subjective, overly broad, or simply neither necessary nor reasonable. We have made specific notations to those in the associated redlines. Further, we believe many of the standards are subjective in nature. As you are aware, land use decisions must not be arbitrary or capricious in nature. We feel some of these provisions, especially if used to deny a permit application, would constitute such an arbitrary and capricious decision. Additionally, many of these standards are duplicative or work in concert to effectively prohibit the development of private mineral rights. Finally, we have noted several significant concerns regarding the county's desire to regulate subsurface activities or attempt to require applicants to disclose proprietary business in formation that is wholly unrelated to an operator's permit application.

We would encourage Boulder County to sit down and discuss their proposal with industry representatives. While SB19-181 granted the county more authority to regulate oil and gas, it did not allow the county to bad development. The cumulative impacts of this regulatory proposal likely constitutes such an action.

Again, we thank you for your time. This letter was intended only to highlight our most pressing concerns. As always, we would welcome the opportunity to sit down and discuss these issues with the county.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (720) 878-7688, or mcgownec@api.org.

Sincerely,

Chris McGowne
Associate Director
Colorado Petroleum Council
Updates to Article 12 of the Boulder County Land Use Code for Oil and Gas Operations
Docket # DC-19-0002

Summary of Proposed Changes in Staff Second Draft
October 20, 2020

County staff’s Second Draft of the proposed revisions to Article 12 of the Land Use Code, governing all oil and gas development and operations, are attached. The Second Draft contains numerous modifications from the Initial Draft released on March 6, 2020. They are provided without showing changes from the existing regulations or the Initial Draft because the changes proposed are significant enough that showing the changes in redline form makes the document difficult to read. (For comparison, the existing Article 12 can be viewed at: https://assets.bouldercounty.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/land-use-code-article-12.pdf; and the Initial Draft can be viewed at https://assets.bouldercounty.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/dc-19-0002-summary-and-draft-text-amendments-20200306.pdf.) This Second Draft takes into consideration additional research, public comment, suggestions from outside experts, other local governments, and state government experts, and changes made at the state level during the ongoing Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission rulemakings. Overall, the proposed changes in the Initial Draft and the Second Draft address the new authorities given to or clarified for local governments by Senate Bill 19-181, signed into law in April 2019. The proposed changes encompass advances in technology and the ongoing degradation of regional air quality.

Oil and gas development is a complicated area to regulate and has the potential for significant public health and environmental impacts. As a consequence, the proposed regulations are lengthy, technical, and complex. Moreover, it may not be clear from the regulations alone the level of scrutiny and rigor to be applied by County staff, the Planning Commission, and ultimately the Board of County Commissioners (the “Board”). This summary provides information about how the regulations will work in practice and highlights particularly important areas of new or enhanced oversight.

Staff have made many minor changes to the Initial Draft presented on March 6, 2020 in the Second Draft. The changes are too numerous to list or demonstrate in whole. However, the major changes between the Initial Draft presented on March 6, 2020 include the following:

I. Major Changes between the Initial Draft and the Second Draft

• Addition of a Setback in Article 12-1000(V):
  o No Well Pad can be located within 2,000 feet of any Dwelling, Educational Facility, or Child Care Center.
• Clarification on how and when applications for oil and gas operations will be denied.
• Addition of Section 12-600 governing Well and Pipeline Abandonment.
• Clarification of protocols for notification of emergency response services and the County for incidents causing or threatening to cause personal injury or property damage.
• Edited provisions for geophysical exploration of oil and gas (seismic testing).
• Updates to noise and odor control regulations.
• Numerous additional plans required from the operator for review by the County to demonstrate protections for public health, safety, and welfare and the environment and wildlife, including new Weed Control Plan, Dust Suppression Plan, Photometric Study, Worker Training Requirements, Safety Management Plan, and assessments and modeling of current and projected air quality.

II. Provisions in the Initial and Second Drafts that do not appear in the current Article 12

• Regulation of Existing Facilities (Section 12-500). The County will have broader inspection and enforcement authority over oil and gas facilities already in existence, including with respect to air emissions.
• Regulation of Seismic Testing (Section 12-700). Operators will need a permit before conducting seismic testing for oil and gas in the County.
• Financial Assurances (Multiple Sections). Under new authority, the County has increased the insurance coverage it requires of operators and will now require financial assurances (such as bonds and letters of credit) from operators to guarantee compliance with all permits, clean-up of any pollution, and complete reclamation. In addition, operators’ financial fitness to conduct its operations safely and in compliance with all regulations will be considered during staff’s and the Board’s analyses.
• Water Source (Multiple Sections). S.B. 19-181 gave the County authority related to the water source used for oil and gas operations. The County will obtain and analyze water use proposals from the operator, including assessments of the impacts of removing the proposed water from the watershed.
• Fines and Penalties (Section 12-1500). With new authority, a section on fines and other penalties for violations of Article 12 standards has been added.

III. Provisions modified from the current Article 12

• Operator Registration and Renewal (Section 12-400) ○ Operators (whether of existing wells or proposed) must supply significant information to demonstrate their financial and technical capabilities, along with their history of complying with oil and gas regulations, which is renewed annually.
  ○ No applications for new operations will be accepted until registration is complete.
• **Application materials submitted (Section 12-900)**  
  o Applications must contain thorough information about:
    ▪ the physical and environmental baseline conditions at and near the sites, including air quality, ambient noise, and natural resources;  
    ▪ expert modeling of the impacts of the project; and  
    ▪ plans of operations.
  o Applicants will hire outside, independent experts approved by the County to conduct modeling and assessments.
  o These materials will be used by the County as part of its analysis of the project and its impacts.

• **Public Notice and Outreach by the Operator (Section 12-800)**  
  o After filing a complete application, the operator will send direct notice to nearby property owners and post signs about the pending application.
  o The operator will hold a neighborhood meeting, open to the public, to provide information and take comments from the public.
  o The operator will report on the public meeting to the County.

• **County Review**  
  o Based on the complete application materials and expert reports, any supplemental information required, and all information received from the public, County staff will begin an in-depth analysis of the application.
  o Section 12-1000 lists the standards and criteria against which each application will be measured. No oil and gas facility or operation will be approved if it does not meet the standards under all conditions of approval imposed.
  o The County may hire outside experts to analyze the application materials, at the operator’s expense.
  o Staff will send out requests for input (referrals) from numerous local and state agencies, surrounding property owners and residents, several County departments, and whatever other parties have necessary expertise or will be impacted. The referral responses form an important part of staff’s analysis.  
  o The operator may be asked to supplement the application materials if needed to assist staff’s analysis.
  o After its thorough, rigorous analysis of the proposal and consideration of possible conditions to be imposed, staff will make a recommendation whether the application should be approved with stated conditions or denied. The recommendation depends on whether the proposed project, as conditioned, could meet the rigorous standards of Section 12-1000.

• **Advisory Boards**  
  o If the proposal is to be located on or near County-owned open space land, a public hearing before the Parks and Open Space Advisory Committee may be required.
For all applications for new oil and gas development, a public hearing before the Planning Commission will be required.

- **Opportunities for Public Input**
  - Starting with the required operator’s neighborhood meeting, Article 12 ensures numerous opportunities for public input.
  - After the application is received, the public can submit comments on the application at any time.
  - Public testimony will be taken at any hearing before the Parks and Open Space Advisory Committee and the hearing or hearings before the Planning Commission.
  - Public testimony will also be taken when the Board holds its hearing on the application.

- **Board of County Commissioners**
  - The Board has the final say on each application after a public hearing or hearings.
  - The Board takes into account the materials submitted by the operator, materials generated by staff during its analysis, staff’s recommendation, the advisory boards’ recommendations, and all public comment and testimony at public hearings.
  - The Board makes its decision based on whether the applicant has met its burden of demonstrating that the proposed project meets the standards in Article 12.
  - Based on its application of the Article 12, the Board will either approve the application with conditions or deny it.

IV. **Annotated Table of Contents of Revised Article 12**

- **12-100 Purpose.** The underlying purposes to be met by Article 12.
- **12-200 Authority.** A recitation of the legal authority for enacting and implementing Article 12.
- **12-300 Effective Date and Survival.**
- **12-400 Operator Registration and Renewal.** Moved from former 12-500 to its own section; required submittals by all operators before applying for special use review.
- **12-500 Pre-Existing Facilities.** Standards and requirements applicable to oil and gas facilities already in existence.
- **12-600 Well and Pipeline Abandonment or Decommissioning.** Regulations for the plugging and abandonment of wells and the abandonment of pipelines.
- **12-700 Geophysical Exploration for Oil and Gas (“Seismic Testing”).** A new, administrative permitting requirement before seismic testing can occur.
• **12-800 Application Process.** Description of the steps in the process from application through public engagement and on to hearings before the appropriate boards before final determination by the Board of County Commissioners.

• **12-900 Application Submittal Requirements.** A list of the materials that must be submitted and deemed complete by the County before an application will be reviewed.

• **12-1000 Special Review Standards.** Detailed standards that must be met for any oil and gas operation to receive approval. If a project cannot be made to meet these standards, it will be denied.

• **12-1100 Conditions of Approval.** A combination of existing sections 12-700 and 12-701. A list of conditions the County may impose before approving an oil and gas operation. This is not an exhaustive list, but illustrative.

• **12-1200 Judicial Review.** Stating that applicants may seek court review of any final determination by the Board under Article 12.

• **12-1300 Procedures Following Approval of a Special Review Application.** Requirements and procedures for any oil and gas development receiving special review approval.

• **12-1400 Inspections; Enforcement.** The County’s rights to inspect records and facilities and its enforcement procedures for violations.

• **12-1500 Fines and Penalties.** Describing fines and other penalties that the County will impose for violations of any standards set forth in Article 12.

• **12-1600 Definitions.**
Article 12

12-100 Purpose

A. The County's objective is to (1) protect public health, safety, and welfare; and (2) regulate the surface impacts of oil and gas operations in a reasonable manner to address matters including the following: local land use impacts; the location and siting of oil and gas facilities; impacts to public facilities and services; water quality and source; noise; vibration; odor; light; dust; air emissions and air quality; land disturbance; reclamation procedures; cultural resources; emergency preparedness and coordination with first responders; security; traffic and transportation impacts; financial securities; indemnification; insurance; other effects of oil and gas development; and providing for the planned and orderly use of land and protection of the environment in a manner consistent with constitutional rights. The County will deny applications where the proposed oil and gas operations cannot be conducted in a manner that appropriately protects public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife.

B. This article is an exercise of the Board of County Commissioners' (the "Board") regulatory authority over oil and gas development. Both the state and County regulate oil and gas operations independently and both may have applicable rules.

C. The County's review process for new oil and gas facilities and operations includes: (1) the submission of all necessary information related to proposed oil and gas development and its potential impacts; (2) thorough analysis and review of such information; (3) multiple opportunities for public input prior to any decision being made, especially from those who are near the proposed development; and (4) action on the proposal, including a thorough evaluation of and determination about all necessary or warranted mitigation measures.
or denial if necessary. These regulations are intended to provide close scrutiny of all proposed oil and gas development including seismic testing in order to protect public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife. They also allow staff, the Boulder County Planning Commission, and the Board to consider site-specific circumstances related to oil and gas development and to customize avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures to best address each of the site-specific circumstances, which may include modification, relocation, or denial of proposed oil and gas facilities or oil and gas operations if review of the criteria warrants it. These regulations will help to ensure close inspection, monitoring, compliance with and enforcement of all post-approval requirements and mitigation measures imposed by this Article. Finally, the regulations allow the County to address potential impacts of pre-existing oil and gas facilities and operations.

12-200 Authority of Article
This article is authorized by C.R.S. §§ 25-8-101 et seq., 29-20-101 et seq., 30-28-101 et seq., 34-60-101 et seq., 25-7101 et seq., 30-15-401, Colorado common law related to public nuisances, and other authority as applicable.

12-300 Effective Date and Survival
A. This Article will become effective on the date specified in the adopting resolution of the Board (Resolution _______).
B. All conditions of approval for oil and gas development under this Article will survive until the Director provides notice of satisfactory completion of final reclamation of a plugged and abandoned well and related pipelines. All conditions of approval will survive a change of ownership and apply to the Applicant’s successors, including the requirement of Operator Registration and Financial Assurances.

12-400 Operator Registration and Renewal
A. Registration Required. All Operators within the unincorporated county must have a current and valid County registration in place.
B. Submission and Renewal. All Operators must submit the following Operator registration information and pay the registration or renewal fee. All submissions under this section are subject to 12-1400(E):
1. Company name, address, email, and mobile phone contact information for two individuals associated with the company and who will serve as 24-hour emergency contacts and who can ensure a timely and comprehensive response to any emergency.
2. A map that shows all of the Operator’s mineral rights, including lease rights, whether owned by the Operator named in number 1 or a parent or subsidiary entity, in unincorporated Boulder County.
3. A certified list of all instances within the 10 years prior to the registration where the COGCC, CDPHE, other state agency, any federal agency, any city, or any county found that the Operator has not complied with applicable state, federal, or local requirements during the course of drilling, operation, or decommissioning of a well. The list must identify the date of the violation, the entity or agency making the determination, the nature of the non-compliance, and, if applicable, the final resolution of the issue. If no such instances of non-compliance exist, the Operator must certify to that effect.
4. A list of all incidents (including but not limited to accidents, spills, releases, injuries) within the past 10 years that occurred at facilities owned or operated by Operator, an operator’s legacy companies, or a subsidiary of Operator, including events involving contractors. Operator shall also list any root causes analysis conducted and corrective actions taken in response to the near-misses and incidents, including internal changes to corporate practices or procedures, such as modifications to the safety management plan or emergency preparedness plan.
5. Information related to the Operator’s financial fitness to undertake the proposed oil and gas operations, including materials (audited, where appropriate) such as the following: a. Balance sheets for the previous 5 fiscal years;
   b. Operating cash flow statements for the previous 5 fiscal years;
   c. List of long- and short-term debt obligations;
   d. List of undercapitalized liabilities;

Commented [CJM1]: First, the county is asking someone who simply has either an already existing well to submit their entire proprietary business information where competitors can see? Further the County cannot simply piece corporate protections and require parents or other entities not relevant to the permit.
Boulder County oil/gas public comments received in 2020 | updated 11/09/2020 | Page 1336 of 1400

12-500 Pre-Existing Facilities

A. Application to Pre-Existing Facilities. Oil and gas facilities that were legally established prior to the effective date of this Article but do not conform to this Article will be allowed to continue, subject to this section. Any proposed amendment, modification, maintenance, or repair to a pre-existing oil and gas facility or operation is subject to review by the Director under 12-1300(D) and (E). Any modification of such oil and gas operations or facilities that the Director determines to be substantial requires a separate Special Review under this Article.

B. Registration. Operators with existing oil and gas facilities in Boulder County prior to the effective date of Article 12 will submit the registration materials described in 12-400 within 60 days after the effective date of this Article; or, if not already operating wells in Boulder County, at least 60 days prior to assuming responsibility for operating an existing well. Operator registration must be updated and renewed annually by July 31.

C. Inspections.

1. The County may inspect the items listed in this section 12-500 at pre-existing oil and gas facilities under 121400.

2. Operators will inspect all oil and gas facilities, including shut-in and temporarily abandoned facilities, as follows:
   a. Soil sampling for contamination within the boundaries of existing facility pads annually;
   b. Equipment-assisted inspection for emissions or releases, including use of best available technology (such as infrared cameras), at least every 30 days; and
   c. Visual inspections for liquid leaks at least every 30 days.

3. Operators will report the date, methodology, subject, and results of all inspections to the County monthly.

4. Spills, leaks, and releases of any substance other than fresh water, including spills of produced water, oil, condensate, natural gas liquids, all spills outside of secondary containment, gas leaks, and E & P waste, must be reported to the County Local Governmental Designee immediately upon discovery and no later than 6 hours thereafter. When leaks, spills, or releases are discovered, by County or Operator inspection, the enforcement mechanisms and penalty provisions in 12-1400 and 12-1500 will apply.
   a. Reporting. For spills or other releases meeting the Colorado reporting requirements pursuant to Section 25-8-601 (2), C.R.S., operators will adhere to all Colorado reporting requirements. If the County determines the spill or leak is reportable to any agency, the County may make such report.
   b. Clean-up. Any leak, release, or spill will be cleaned up according to applicable state and federal laws.
   c. Root Cause Analysis. A root cause analysis of any spill, leak, or release of any substance other than fresh water that resulted in serious bodily injury or fatality, serious environmental harm, was a Grade 1 gas leak as defined by the COGCC, or is otherwise requested by the Director must be submitted to the County within 30 days of the leak, spill, or release.

D. Noise. Existing oil and gas facilities must not create noise exceeding [ ] dBA from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. and [ ] dBA from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. as measured from the parcel boundary of the oil and gas facility.

Commented [CJM2]: While SB19-181 gave the county some extended surface use authority, it does not allow the county to implement regulations that are neither necessary nor reasonable. This is such a regulation. First, the county does not have adequate business knowledge to analyze such information. Second, the county cannot simply unilaterally require an applicant to disclose all its business information for a permit application when that information is not relevant to the permit at issue, or for a well already in operation. Finally as this is not a provision applied to any other industry, this regulation clearly targets one specific industry.

Commented [CJM3]: The county intends to make private mineral rights, proprietary business information, financials, and other information available to the public? This is clearly a regulation that is neither necessary to protect public health nor reasonable in nature.

Commented [CJM4]: The county seeks to impose a number of conditions retroactively on permitted facilities. We would strongly suggest the county evaluate its proposal closely as many of these requirements would retroactively change permit conditions which is prohibited. See noise, odor, etc.

Commented [RJ1]: These standards will be finalized when we receive the results of ambient noise testing now underway. Limits will be designed to protect existing noise levels in the area where the Greater Wattenberg Area overlaps with the county.
E. Odor. Existing oil and gas facilities must not emit odor detectable after dilution with 5 or more volumes of odor free air.

F. Emergency Response Plan. Each Operator with a pre-existing oil and gas operation in the County is required to submit to the Department an Emergency Response Plan for each oil and gas facility consistent with this section. Emergency Response Plans for existing oil and gas facilities must be submitted with registration. The emergency response plan must consist of at least the following information:

1. Name, address and phone number, including 24-hour emergency numbers for at least 2 persons located in or near Boulder County who are responsible for emergency field operations. The Operator is responsible for ensuring that at least one of these emergency contacts can be on the site of any emergency within 15 minutes.

2. Protocols for notification of emergency response services and the County, including contact names and numbers for each such agency, for use in reporting any incident causing or threatening to cause personal injury or property damage. Emergency response must be notified immediately upon the imminent threat or occurrence of such incidents; the County must be notified as quickly thereafter as practicable and in no instance more than 24 hours later.

3. An as-built facilities map in a format suitable for input into the County’s GIS system depicting the locations and type of above and below ground facilities including sizes and depths below grade of all onsite and offsite oil and gas gathering and transmission lines and associated equipment, isolation valves, surface operations and their functions.

4. Transportation routes to and from oil and gas facilities for emergency response and management purposes, including at least two (2) evacuation routes and health care facilities that would be used.

5. Detailed information addressing each potential emergency that may be associated with the operation. This may include any or all of the following: well integrity issues; explosions; fires; gas, oil or water pipeline leaks or ruptures; hydrogen sulfide or other toxic or explosive gas emissions; and hazardous material vehicle accidents or spills. This may also include external hazards to the site such as earthquakes, lightning, floods, high winds, tornadoes, terrorism, vandalism, or wildfire.

6. The threshold or triggers constituting various potential types of emergencies must be identified.

7. The plan must include a provision that any spill outside of the containment area or that has the potential to leave the facility or to threaten a water body or groundwater must be reported to the emergency dispatch and the Director immediately, and in no case more than 4 hours after such spill is discovered, in addition to all necessary reporting to state agencies.

8. Project-specific emergency response plans are required for any project that involves drilling or penetrating through known zones of hydrogen sulfide gas.

9. The plan must include a provision that obligates the Operator to reimburse the appropriate emergency response service providers for costs incurred in connection with any emergency. The appropriate emergency response service provider may specify alternative methods for reimbursement of its services.

10. Detailed information showing that the Operator has adequate personnel, ongoing safety training of all onsite personnel, safety supplies, and funding to implement the emergency response plan immediately at all times during operations.

11. As applicable, the plan must include provisions that obligate the Operator to keep onsite and make immediately available to any emergency responders the identification and corresponding Safety Data Sheets (SDS) of all products used, stored or transported to the site, including fracking fluids. Operators must timely provide SDS to the public in response to a written request. In cases of spills or other emergency events, the plan must include provisions establishing a notification process to emergency responders of potential products they may encounter, including the products used in the hydraulic fracturing fluids.

12. The plan must include a provision establishing a process by which the Operator periodically engages with the surrounding residents and landowners to educate them on the risks of the existing operations, explain emergency procedures, and establish a process for surrounding neighbors to communicate with the Operator.

13. The plan must include a process by which the community can submit concerns and complaints and be assured of timely responses.
G. Revegetation and Reclamation. When any pre-existing oil and gas facility is decommissioned, all areas disturbed will be reclaimed and revegetated to the satisfaction of the County.

H. Stormwater Quality Control. Adequate stormwater quality control measures must be used to comply with applicable permits and County regulations.

I. Fines. Violations of this section are subject to the enforcement mechanisms in 12-1400 and 12-1500.

12-600 Well and Pipeline Abandonment or Decommissioning

A. An Operator may not plug, re-plug, abandon, or otherwise decommission an oil and gas well, flowline, or associated fresh, produced or wastewater pipeline until the Director has reviewed and provided written approval to the Operator.

B. Plugging/Re-Plugging, Abandoning or Decommissioning Wells.
   1. COGCC rules. Operators will comply with all COGCC rules regarding plugging, abandoning, and decommissioning oil and gas wells.
   2. Coordinates. The Operator must provide the County with the surveyed coordinates of the decommissioned, plugged, or abandoned well.
   3. Marking. Unless otherwise requested by the surface owner, the Operator must leave onsite a permanent physical marker of the well location.

C. Pipeline Abandonment. Flowlines proposed to be abandoned or decommissioned or fresh, produced or associated wastewater pipelines must be removed unless otherwise authorized in writing by the Director after consultation with the landowner. If the Director approves of abandonment in place of the line, all COGCC rules will be strictly complied with.

D. Conditions of Approval of Well and Flowline Abandonment.
   1. With any approval for work to go forward, the Director will provide the Operator with County requirements for plugging and abandoning wells and pipelines. These requirements may include but are not limited to:
      a. Timing Constraints;
      b. With respect to pipelines abandoned in place, a tracer will be placed in any nonmetal line; and
      c. Specific reclamation and revegetation requirements.

12-700 Geophysical Exploration for Oil and Gas ("Seismic Testing")

To protect the public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife, the County will permit only those geophysical exploration activities ("seismic testing") that comply with the following requirements:

A. Prior to conducting any seismic testing, a geophysical exploration permit issued by the Director is required under this section. If the Operator submits information that is inadequate, the Director may deny a permit. B. To apply for a permit, the Applicant must provide:
   1. Vibration Monitoring and Control Plan Map. A map of the exploration area that identifies all of the following within 800 feet of all source points in the testing area: a. Water supplies for domestic, public, or agricultural use; b. Domestic, commercial, and industrial structures; c. Areas affected by previous mining activities or public works; d. Geologic hazards; e. Mapped floodplain and floodway; f. Identification of wildlife resources; and g. Water, sewer, oil, gas, and chemical facilities and pipelines in the testing area.
   2. A map showing the proposed travel routes of all vibration-generating seismic testing equipment;
   3. A traffic control plan for any operations that will occur on or impede traffic on a public right-of-way;

Commented [CJM5]: The county will possibly prohibit decommissioning of facilities? This is counter to what the county has indicated in its past comments about oil and gas.

Commented [CJM6]: The county does not have subsurface regulatory authority.
4. Insurance Coverage. A copy of the following insurance coverage, including the required Additional Insured Language:

a. Commercial General Liability. This coverage should be provided on an Occurrence Form, ISO CG001 or equivalent, with Minimum limits of $1,000,000 Each Occurrence, $2,000,000 General Aggregate and $2,000,000 Products Completed Operations Aggregate.

b. Automobile Liability. Bodily Injury and Property Damage for any owned, hired, and non-owned vehicles used in the performance of the Contract. Minimum limits $1,000,000 Each Accident.

c. Workers’ Compensation and Employer’s Liability. Workers’ Compensation must be maintained with the statutory limits. Employer’s Liability is required for minimum limits of $100,000 Each Accident/$500,000 Disease-Policy Limit/$100,000 Disease-Each Employee.

d. Umbrella/Excess Insurance. Umbrella/Excess Liability insurance in the amount $25,000,000.00, following form.

e. Professional Liability (Errors and Omissions). Professional liability coverage with minimum limits of $10,000,000 Per Loss and $10,000,000 Aggregate. Professional Liability provisions indemnifying for loss and expense resulting from errors, omission, mistakes or malpractice is acceptable and may be written on a claims-made basis. The contractor warrants that any retroactive date under the policy shall precede the effective date of this Contract; and that either continuous coverage will be maintained or an extended discovery period will be exercised for a period of 2 years beginning at the time work under this Contract is completed.

f. Pollution Liability. Coverage pay for those sums the Contractor becomes legally obligated to pay as damages because of Bodily Injury, Property Damage or environmental Damage arising out of a pollution incident caused by the Contractor’s work including Completed Operations. Coverage shall include emergency response expenses, pollution liability during transportation (if applicable) and at Non-Owned Waste Disposal Site (if applicable). The Minimum limits required are $15,000,000 Per Occurrence/Loss and $15,000,000 Policy Aggregate. If the coverage is written on a claims-made basis, the Contractor warrants that any retroactive date applicable to coverage under the policy precedes the effective date of this Contract; and that continuous coverage will be maintained or an extended discovery period will be exercised for a period of 3 years beginning from the time that work under this contract is completed. County shall be named as an additional insured for ongoing operations and completed operations.

g. Additional Insured. Boulder County must be named as an additional insured for the General Liability, Umbrella/Excess Coverage and Pollution Liability policies listed above. Additional insured shall be endorsed to the policy. Additional Insured wording shall be as follows:
County of Boulder, State of Colorado, a body corporate and politic, is named as an Additional Insured.

h. Contractors. Operator shall require adequate insurance of its contractors and subcontractors. Operator agrees that it shall be responsible for any damage or loss suffered by the County as a result of negligence by Operator or any subcontractor with these requirements.

5. Financial assurances in a form and amount satisfactory to the Director sufficient to guarantee Applicant’s obligation to restore all property damaged by seismic testing to its pre-testing condition;

6. Copies of written permission from every landowner of property where the Operator is going to use or place equipment for geophysical exploration;

7. A Vibration Monitoring and Control Plan prepared by a Vibration Monitoring Specialist (VMS). The VMS must be an independent, registered Professional Engineer or Geologist. This Vibration Monitoring and Control Plan must include:

a. The name of the Firm providing the vibration monitoring services;

b. Specifications of the monitoring equipment to be used;

c. Specifications of the energy source to be utilized for the source points;

d. If vibroseis trucks will be utilized, the plan should discuss:
   i. The number of vibroseis trucks;
   ii. The distance between the vibroseis trucks;

Commented [CJM7]: This is an arbitrary condition. How will the director determine such amounts?
iii. The drive level to be used;
iv. The sweep duration; and
v. The sweep frequency range.
e. Measurement locations and field procedures for setting up vibration monitors;
f. Procedures for data collection and analysis which include examples of vibration monitoring field sheets and vibration event analysis;
g. Results of on-site vibration attenuation study (walk away test) with prediction of maximum expected particle velocity at each monitoring location;
h. Means and methods of providing warning when the Response Values are reached;
i. Generalized plans of action to be implemented in the event any Response Value is reached. This plan must include positive measures by the Operator to control vibrations (e.g. reducing drive level, increasing stand-off distances, dropping source points); and
j. Procedures for addressing complaints and claims of damage.

C. The following requirements will apply to all permits to conduct geophysical exploration:

1. Implementation of a Vibration Monitoring and Control Plan approved by the Director; the Director may require modifications to the plan submitted by the Applicant.
2. Methods involving explosive material (“shotholes”) are prohibited.
3. All geophysical activities will be strictly limited to the areas, methodologies, and routes indicated in the maps and plans approved by the permit.
4. All geophysical activities will be strictly limited to the hours of operation noted in the approved permit.
5. The Applicant’s VMS will be on site throughout all geophysical activities to ensure County permit conditions are met and will report whether the testing complies with the approved permit.
6. If any utility line(s) or other above or below ground features must be removed or altered during geophysical operations, the Applicant will provide a letter from the utility owner authorizing the removal or alteration and notify the County at least 3 days prior to any such removal or modification and comply with any additional permitting requirements imposed by the County.
7. Applicant must obtain any permits for use of County roads required by the County Public Works Department.
8. No seismic testing activities will be permitted in a mapped floodway. Activities in a mapped floodplain may require a County Floodplain Development Permit.
9. Any violation of the terms of a seismic testing permit are subject to the penalties and enforcement mechanisms of Article 12-1400 and 12-1500, in addition to all remedies available at law.
10. Ground vibration monitoring will be required for any source points located within 400 feet of any structures identified in the map of the exploration area. The VMS must conduct the analysis and interpretation of the collected vibration monitoring data for comparison to appropriate vibration limits and must prepare weekly reports for submittal to the County.
11. Ground vibration amplitudes will be limited to the following Response Values:
   a. The Response Values for ground vibration include a Threshold Value of 0.2 inches per second and a Limiting Value of 0.3 inches per second. Higher values may be acceptable based on the feature of concern but the Applicant must submit an engineering report for review and approval by the County.
      i. If a Threshold Value is reached, the Applicant must:
         1. Immediately notify the County;
         2. Meet with the County to discuss the need for response action(s);
         3. If directed by the County during the above meeting that a response action is needed, submit within 24 hours a detailed specific plan of action based as appropriate on the generalized plan of action submitted previously as part of the vibration-monitoring plan. Seismic testing cannot resume until the detailed specific plan of action is approved by the County; and
4. If directed by the County, implement response action(s) within 24 hours of submitting a detailed specific plan of action, so that the Limiting Value is not exceeded. Ten days prior to vibration monitoring pursuant to the Vibration Monitoring and Control Plan, the Applicant will submit a certificate of calibration for any vibration monitoring equipment that will be used on site. The certificate must certify that the instruments are calibrated and maintained in accordance with the equipment manufacturer’s calibration requirements and that calibrations are traceable to the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology. All instrumentation must have been calibrated by the manufacturer or a certified calibration laboratory within 1 year of their use on site.

13. During the exploration activity, the Applicant must provide weekly reports summarizing any vibration monitoring data collected. The reports must be prepared and signed by the VMS. The County reserves the right to request a different reporting schedule where appropriate.

14. In addition to the above, the Director may impose additional conditions on the conduct of seismic testing that are necessary and reasonable to protect the public health, safety, and welfare, the environment or wildlife resources.

D. Notice and Property Inspection.

1. After a permit is issued by the Director, the Applicant will provide notice of the seismic testing to each property located within 400 feet of any source point as depicted in the approved Vibration Monitoring and Control Plan Map at least 10 days before the testing is to occur. a. The notice will include:
   i. A description of the project including the duration, physical effects, precautions Applicant is taking, and precautions the property should make;
   ii. Complaint procedures for property owners and residents;
   iii. An offer of property and water well baseline condition inspections at Applicant’s expense, which, upon property owner’s request, will be completed at least 3 days prior to seismic testing. Results of such testing will be provided to the property owner and maintained by Applicant for at least 3 years. All baseline condition testing must be completed by a qualified technician who will report: the date of inspection, name of property owner, address of property owner, property owner contact information, description of the property, age of structure(s), material of structure(s) and foundation(s). High resolution photographs and video must be taken documenting the present state of all structures on the property, including roads, bridges, and sidewalks. The technician should note any chemical and physical weathering or any other structural defects. All water well samples must be collected by a qualified technician and include the date and time of sample, property owner name, address, contact information and water type and conditions, well type, depth, age, casing type and length, drilling contractor, whether it is conditioned or filtered, sample point type, and any other useful information; and
   iv. The notice will further include an offer of property and water well condition inspections at Applicant’s expense after the testing is complete, the results of which will be provided to the property owner and maintained by Applicant for at least 3 years.

E. Appeals. The Applicant may appeal the Director’s decision to deny a permit or place particular conditions on the permit to the Board of County Commissioners within 30 days of the Director’s decision.
12-800 Application Process

A. Special Review Required. Except as provided in 12-500, all oil and gas facilities and oil and gas operations on public and private land within the unincorporated areas of Boulder County must comply with this Article. Prior to the commencement of any new oil and gas operations in the unincorporated county, an Applicant must submit an application which must receive approval according to this Article. Special Review approval is required prior to the issuance of County permits necessary for the oil and gas facility and operation.

B. Community Engagement. Boulder County requires Applicant to engage with local communities, residents, and other stakeholders. The purpose of this engagement is to provide sufficient opportunity for public and stakeholder comment on plans, operations, and performance, to listen to concerns of the community, and to address all reasonable concerns related to the proposed oil and gas facility and operation.

C. Surface Use Agreements, Rights of Way, Easements. Operators commonly enter into surface use agreements, right of way agreements, easements and other types of access agreements with landowners. To avoid inconsistency, the County recommends that agreements with landowners related to the proposed oil and gas facility or oil and gas operation not be finalized until the Applicant has completed Special Review under this Article, at which time the impacts related to the proposed siting will be analyzed.

D. COGCC approval. Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (“COGCC”) approval of any application does not constitute local approval, and compliance with all terms and conditions of this Article is required prior to the commencement of any new oil and gas facility and operations in the County. Wherever the Oil and Gas Conservation Act, §§ 34-60-101 et seq., C.R.S., requires local government approval prior to COGCC approval, Special Review under this Article must be completed before applications are submitted to the COGCC.

E. Pre-Application Conference.

1. Timing. A pre-application conference as defined in Article 3-201 of this Code must be held prior to the Applicant submitting an Application for Special Review. An Applicant must complete registration as defined in 12-400 prior to scheduling a pre-application conference.

2. Pre-Application Conference. At the pre-application conference, the County and the Applicant will discuss the points contained in Article 3-201 of this Code and review the County’s Special Review process. 3. Six-month Duration for filing Application. Completion of the pre-application conference qualifies the Applicant to submit an Application for a Special Review provided the Application is filed within 6 months after the pre-application conference.

4. Site Visit. At the discretion of the Director, a site visit of the parcels involved in the Application may be required as part of the pre-application conference with the Applicant. To the extent necessary, the Applicant will be responsible for securing permission or coordinating with the landowner(s) to conduct the site visit.

F. Application Submission. The Application must include documentation listed in Section 12-900. The Applicant must submit the Application, the application fee, and supporting documentation in electronic format with a minimum of two additional copies of the Application materials in paper format. The Director may require additional paper copies of the Application, or a portion of the Application materials, if needed for review purposes. The Application must contain a certification from the Applicant that the information in the Application, as well as in any accompanying documentation, is true and accurate. The Application must be signed by a person authorized to sign on behalf of the Applicant and identify who will be the primary contact to assist the Director with the completeness determination, the County may hire such assistance at the Applicant’s expense. Upon review of the Application materials by the Director and any necessary outside consultants, the Director will determine whether a Special Review Application is complete.

G. Completeness Determination. Upon acceptance of the Application, the Director will determine if the Application satisfactorily meets the requirements of this Article. If County staff needs consultants or staff outside the County to assist the Director with the completeness determination, the County may hire such assistance at the Applicant’s expense. Upon review of the Application materials by the Director and any necessary outside consultants, the Director will determine whether a Special Review Application is complete.

1. Application Deemed Incomplete. If the Director finds that the Application is incomplete, the Director will inform the Applicant of the deficiencies. No further action will be taken on an incomplete Application. Should the Applicant fail to correct deficiencies within 12 months, the Application will expire, and the Applicant may submit a new Application and fee as specified in Section (F) above. The twelve-month timeframe may be extended by the Director according to the standards in Article 4-604(D). Should the
Applicant dispute the Director’s completeness determination, the Applicant may appeal the Director’s determination to the Boulder County Board of County Commissioners within 30 days of the Director’s decision. During any Board of County Commissioners proceeding or subsequent appeal, the Application will not be processed.

2. Application Deemed Complete. If the Director finds that the Application is complete, the Director will process the Application. H. Notice.

1. The Applicant must deliver notice to surface owners, to surrounding land owners and lessees, the Local Governmental Designees (LGDs) of any local government within one mile of the proposed oil and gas facilities, and to water source owners as identified in this section no more than 10 days after the Application is deemed complete by the Department. If approved by the Director, the Applicant may deliver the notice defined in this section using secure methods other than mail. Notice of the Application must be made as follows:
   a. To the surface owners of the parcels of land on which the oil and gas operation is proposed to be located;
   b. To the owners and lessees of the parcels of land within one mile of the parcel on which the oil and gas operation is proposed to be located;
   c. To the physical address of all parcels within one mile of the parcel on which the oil and gas operation is proposed to be located if Boulder County Assessor’s records indicate a mailing address for the parcel owner that is different than the physical address; and
   d. To water source owners within one mile of the parcel on which the oil and gas operation is proposed to be located and within one-half mile of either side of the full length of the planned wellbore and bottom location. The Applicant is responsible for determining the addresses of such water source owners and providing a list of such owners to the Director.
   e. The Department will provide the list of addresses of record for property owners within one mile of the parcel on which the oil and gas operation is proposed to be located to the Applicant at the preapplication conference so the Applicant can provide notice as required by subsection (a), (b), and (c) of this section.
   f. If other sites come into consideration during Application processing, the Director may require the Applicant to provide supplemental notice as described here with reference to the new sites.

2. The notice must contain the following:
   a. A message in bolded 14-point or larger font on the front page of the notice that states as follows: “Attention: An oil and gas operation consisting of up to [number of wells] and [description of other facilities] is being proposed in your area. Please read this notice carefully.” Slight variations in this notice language may be approved by the Director at the Applicant’s request;
   b. A description of the proposed oil and gas facility, including the legal description; parcel number; a street address for the site, if available from the County’s addressing system; the company name of the Operator; the name of an Applicant contact; the current business address, telephone number, and email address for the Applicant contact; a vicinity map; and a brief description and overview of the proposed oil and gas operation (e.g., a detailed description of the timeframe for facility construction and estimated duration of drilling and any proposed hydraulic fracturing);
   c. Information concerning the facilities and equipment proposed at the site when operational, and proposed access roads and gathering lines;
   d. The docket number of the Application and the date of its completeness determination;
   e. An attachment provided by the Director explaining the applicable review process and explaining that the public may review the full Application file at Department offices and that public comments on the Application may be submitted to the Department;
   f. A statement concerning the County’s right to enter property that is the subject of the Application as follows: “For the purpose of implementing and enforcing the County’s Special Review process, County staff may from time to time need to enter onto the property that is the subject of a Special Review Application.”;

Commented [CJM10]: Will this include farm lessees

Commented [CJM11]: Several issues arise with this provision. First, is this an achievable regulation. Also, we believe this is a below ground activity, not permitted under SB19-181, as it pertains to wellbores

Commented [CJM12]: There needs to be an addition of a new subsection that requires Boulder to provide water owners within 1 mile.
g. The current mailing address, website address, email, and telephone number for both the Department and the COGCC, as well as a statement that additional information on the Application will be available from the Department.

3. Notice Review. The Applicant must submit a copy of the proposed notice for review by the Director. If the Director determines that the notice does not comply with the requirements of this Article, the Director may require the Applicant to modify the notice.

I. Posting Public Notice Signage Onsite. Within 5 days after the Director has deemed an Application complete, the Applicant must post a public notice sign or signs on the subject parcels, including parcels where flowlines or other pipelines will be constructed, that meet the following requirements:

1. The sign must be posted in a location visible to the public (i.e., visible from a public road) and approved by the Director. If the Director determines that a single sign or signs on the subject parcel will not provide adequate public notice, multiple signs or signs in additional locations meeting the requirements of this section may be required.

2. In lettering clearly visible from a passing car and proportionate to the size of the sign, the sign must contain the following:
   a. “Attention: An oil and gas operation consisting of up to [number of wells] and [description of facilities] is being proposed in your area. Please read this notice carefully.”;
   b. “The Applicant has applied for Special Review, [docket number]”; and
   c. “Information regarding this Application may be obtained from Boulder County Community Planning & Permitting at [phone number / email].”

3. Within 5 days of the posting of the sign, the Applicant must submit a photograph of the sign or signs as posted for review by the Director. If the Director determines that the sign does not comply with the requirements of this Article, the Director may require the Applicant to post a sign or signs complying with this Article.

4. The sign or signs must be posted on the sites until the Special Review process is complete. The Applicant must repair or replace signs that are damaged or defaced within 5 days of learning of damage or defacement.

J. Neighborhood Meeting. The Applicant must conduct a neighborhood meeting with adjacent and surrounding landowner(s) and other interested parties at a convenient date, time, and public location. The meeting must occur at least 20 days after the notice is sent and the signs are posted pursuant to Section 12-800(H) and (I). The neighborhood meeting must be noticed to the County and to all individuals entitled to notice pursuant to Section 12-800(H)(1) at least 14 days prior to the meeting. In addition to those parties entitled to notice under 12-800(H)(1), the meeting will be made open to the public. The meeting must be held at an accessible and adequate location. If requested by members of the public or the Director determines remote attendance is necessary for public health reasons, accommodation must be made for remote attendance. At the neighborhood meeting, the Applicant must provide an overview of its proposed oil and gas operation, distribute a handout provided by the Director with an explanation of the Article 12 Special Review process, and allow those in attendance to provide input as to the proposed operation, including, but not limited to, facility locations, issues that arise from Application of this Article to the proposed operation, and suggested mitigation to adequately ensure compliance with this Article. The Applicant must provide a video recording of the meeting and a report of all of attendee comments and any proposals from the Applicant for addressing neighborhood concerns to the Director within 20 days after the meeting.

K. Referral Requirements and Agency Review. Following the determination that an Application is complete, the Director will refer the Application materials to the Boulder County Public Works and Parks and Open Space Departments, Boulder County Public Health, the appropriate fire district, the Boulder County Sheriff, the Boulder County Office of Emergency Management, the COGCC and CDPHE, and any appropriate municipality, special district, and school district for review and comment. As deemed necessary in the Director’s sole discretion, the Director may also refer the Application to other government agencies or entities for review and comment. Referral comments on the proposal must be returned to the Director within 75 days of date of referral, unless the Director determines additional time is necessary.

1. Following the determination that an Application is complete the Director will send a referral notice to all individuals entitled to notice pursuant to Section 12-800(H)(1). The notice will include information on where
to access Application materials on the County’s website. The complete Application referral packet will be available for public review online in hard copy at the Department during business hours. Referral responses must be received by the Director within 75 days of transmittal to ensure that comments are considered.

2. If the proposed oil and gas facility or oil and gas operation is on or within 1,500 feet of Boulder County Parks and Open Space property or property over which Boulder County owns a conservation easement, the Parks and Open Space Director may refer the Application to the Parks and Open Space Advisory Committee (POSAC) for a public hearing. After the public hearing, the POSAC may forward recommendations for assuring the protection of environmental, ecological, wildlife, historical, archeological, and agricultural resources of the open space, which may include recommendations to deny the Application or to modify the location or density of the oil and gas facility.

3. The Applicant is responsible for preparing the referral packets in the manner prescribed by the Director. Any errors made by the Applicant in the preparation of referral packets may result in a delay in processing of the Application.

L. Consultant Review. The Director may submit all or parts of the Application for review and recommendation by consultants retained by the County with the necessary expertise to review technical or other aspects of the Application. Among other consultant reviews, third party consultant review may be required to evaluate the risks and impacts of oil and gas development. The Applicant will be notified if the Director decides to retain consultants, and the Applicant will escrow funds sufficient to cover the anticipated cost of the consultants’ review. The Applicant will be responsible for the actual costs associated with this consultant review and will be refunded any excess escrowed funds.

M. Supplemental Information. If, during the Special Review process, the Director determines that additional information is required to conduct adequate review of the Application in light of the standards and criteria, the Director may suspend the Application review until the additional information is received.

N. Site Visit. The Department will conduct a site visit to evaluate the Application and the site-specific circumstances on and near the parcel and surrounding parcels on which the facility and operations are located. The Department may coordinate a site visit with other County departments and governmental agencies.

O. Staff Recommendation. After its review of the Application, staff will make a recommendation for approval with conditions or denial of the Application, based on its analysis of the Special Review Standards, the referral comments and the Applicant’s responses to the referral comments. When the staff recommendation is complete, the Application will be scheduled for a public hearing in front of the Planning Commission. The staff recommendation will be made available to the public once it is complete.

P. Notice of Planning Commission Hearing. Not less than 14 days prior to the Planning Commission’s public hearing on the Application, the County will publish a legal notice of the public hearing in a newspaper of general circulation in the County and mail written notice to the people and entities entitled to notice under Section 12-800(H)(1) of the time and place of the Planning Commission’s public hearing.

Q. Planning Commission Hearing and Recommendation. The Planning Commission will hold a public hearing on the Application and will make a recommendation of approval with conditions necessary to ensure compliance with this Article, or denial, which will be forwarded to the Board of County Commissioners. R. Notice of Board of County Commissioners’ Hearing. Not less than 14 days prior to the Board of County Commissioners’ public hearing on the Application, the County will publish a legal notice of the public hearing in a newspaper of general circulation within the County, and written notice to the surface owner and surrounding property owners of the time and place of the Board’s public hearing will be provided pursuant to Section 12-800(H)(1).

S. Board of County Commissioners Hearing and Decision. The Board of County Commissioners (the “Board”) will hold a public hearing on the Application. Any action taken by the Board will be based on the entire record of proceedings on the matter, as that record is maintained by the Director and/or the Clerk of the Board, including but not limited to: recordings or transcripts of public hearings; all written comments of referral agencies; the review and recommendations of the Department, POSAC if applicable, and Planning Commission; and all written commitments, statements, or evidence made or submitted by or in behalf of the Applicant, landowners or interest holders or their agents, and interested members of the public. The Applicant will have the burden of proof to show that the applicable standards for approval have been met. Based on the evidence received at such public hearing(s), the Board will make its determination to approve the Application with conditions necessary to ensure compliance with this Article or deny the Application. The Board may designate its determination as final or preliminary and subject to review by a technical review board under Sections 29-
20-104(3) and 34-60-104.5(3), C.R.S. The Board’s action will contain appropriate findings or reasons in support of its decision. The Board will render its decision on the Application in writing following the conclusion of the public hearing.

12-900 Application Submittal Requirements

Unless a submittal requirement is waived or modified by the Director after the Applicant’s request, the Applicant must submit the information and documents specified in this section with the Special Review Application for oil and gas facilities and operations. If the contents or relevant information in any required submittal materially changes, the Applicant must promptly update those materials with the Department. The Director may waive or modify the submission requirements in this section if, because of the nature of the Application, the requested information is unlikely to be useful to the Board in applying the Special Review standards. Each of the following will form the basis for full and independent review by the County and all reviewing bodies. All materials submitted under this section are subject to Section 121400(E).

A. General Information

1. Application Form.
2. Operator Registration. Operator registration materials submitted under Section 12-400 are incorporated into the Application materials. The Director, Parks and Open Space Advisory Committee, Planning Commission, or Board, may consider such materials in reviewing any Article 12 Application.
3. Proof of Pre-Application Conference. Date the Applicant conducted the pre-application conference with the Department.
4. Verification of Legal Rights.
   a. Mineral Rights and Surface Access Rights. Proof of ownership of, or lease rights to, the mineral rights and accompanying surface lands where oil and gas facilities are proposed, including copies of all easements, licenses or right-of-way agreements necessary to lay any pipelines associated with the Application. Identification of all persons with a real property interest in the proposed oil and gas facilities. A title report supporting the asserted mineral interests and surface access. A map of the mineral interests Applicant will produce with the proposed oil and gas operation.
   b. Surface Use Agreements. The County strongly recommends that surface agreements not be finalized until after the Applicant has completed Special Review. Nonetheless, if the Applicant has entered any surface use agreements for any proposed oil and gas facilities subject to the Application, Applicant will provide a copy.
   c. Roads. Information demonstrating that the Applicant has or will have the right to use or construct temporary and permanent private access roads that are necessary for the proposed oil and gas facilities or operations. A copy of any signed or proposed agreements with landowner(s) regarding road construction, maintenance, and improvements necessitated by the proposed oil and gas operation. Any recorded or historical easements providing access to or across the parcel(s) must be provided.
   d. Pipelines. Information demonstrating that the Applicant has or will have the right to use or construct temporary and permanent gas, oil or water (fresh, produced, or waste) pipelines that are necessary for the proposed oil and gas operations. A copy of any signed or proposed agreements with landowner(s) regarding pipeline construction, maintenance, and improvements necessitated by the proposed oil and gas operation.
5. Insurance Coverage. A copy of the following insurance coverage, including the required Additional Insured language:
   a. Commercial General Liability. Coverage should be provided on an Occurrence form, ISO CG0001 or equivalent. The policy shall be endorsed to include Additional Insured Owners, Lessees or Contractors endorsements CG 2038 (or equivalent), Designated Construction Project(s) General Aggregate Endorsement CG2503 (or equivalent) and Additional Insured Completed Operations for Owners, Lessees or Contractors CG 2037 (or equivalent). Minimum limits required of $1,000,000 Each
Occurrence, $2,000,000 General Aggregate and $2,000,000 Products/Completed Operations Aggregate. The County requires the Products/Completed Operations coverage to be provided 3 years after completion of construction. An endorsement must be included with the certificate.

b. Automobile Liability. Bodily Injury and Property Damage for any owned, hired, and non-owned vehicles used in the proposed oil and gas operations. Minimum limits $1,000,000 Each Accident.

c. Workers’ Compensation and Employer’s Liability. Workers’ Compensation must be maintained with the statutory limits. Employer’s Liability is required for minimum limits of $100,000 Each Accident/$500,000 Disease-Policy Limit/$100,000 Disease-Each Employee.

d. Umbrella/Excess Liability. Umbrella/Excess Liability insurance in the amount $25,000,000.00, following form.

e. Professional Liability (Errors and Omissions). Professional liability coverage with minimum limits of $10,000,000 Per Loss and $10,000,000 Aggregate. Professional Liability provisions indemnifying for loss and expense resulting from errors, omission, mistakes or malpractice is acceptable and may be written on a claims-made basis. The Operator warrants that any retroactive date under the policy shall precede the effective date of a Special Review approval; and that continuous coverage will be maintained until final reclamation obligations are completed to the County’s satisfaction.

f. Pollution Liability. Coverage pay for those sums the Operator becomes legally obligated to pay as damages because of Bodily Injury, Property Damage or environmental Damage arising out of a pollution incident caused by the Operator. Coverage shall include emergency response expenses, pollution liability during transportation (if applicable) and at Non-Owned Waste Disposal Site (if applicable). The Minimum limits required are $25,000,000 Per Occurrence/Loss and $25,000,000 Policy Aggregate. If the coverage is written on a claims-made basis, the Operator will warrant that any retroactive date applicable to coverage under the policy precedes the effective date of any Special Review Approval; and that continuous coverage will be maintained until final reclamation obligations are completed to the County’s satisfaction. The County shall be named as an additional insured for ongoing operations and completed operations.

g. Control of Well Coverage. Coverage for costs and expenses related to bringing a well back under control, pollution cleanup costs incurred due to pollution that results from a well out of control event, legal liability for pollution-related bodily injury or property damage arising from a well out of control event, re-drill and other extra expense incurred to restore the well to its pre-loss condition that the Operator becomes legally obligated to pay. The Minimum limits required are $25,000,000 Per Occurrence/Loss and $25,000,000 Policy Aggregate. If the coverage is written on a claims-made basis, the Operator will warrant that any retroactive date applicable to coverage under the policy precedes the effective date of any Special Review approval; and that continuous coverage will be maintained until final reclamation obligations are completed to the County’s satisfaction. The County shall be named as an additional insured for ongoing operations and completed operations.

h. Waiver of Subrogation. Operator will waive and cause its insurers to waive for the benefit of the County any right of recovery or subrogation which the insurer may have or acquire against the County or any of its assigns, or its or their employees, officers or directors for payments made or to be made under such policies.

i. Additional Insured. Boulder County must be named as an additional insured for the General Liability, Umbrella/Excess Coverage and Pollution Liability policies listed above. Additional insured shall be endorsed to the policy. Additional Insured wording shall be as follows: County of Boulder, State of Colorado, a body corporate and politic, is named as an Additional Insured.

j. Contractors. Operator shall require adequate insurance of its contractors and subcontractors. Operator agrees that it shall be responsible for any damage or loss suffered by the County as a result of negligence by Operator or any subcontractor with these requirements.

6. Financial Fitness and Assurances. Applicant will be required to provide adequate financial assurances to guarantee performance of all conditions of approval attached to any Special Review approval for the lifetime of the oil and gas facility. With the Application, Applicant will submit a description of the type(s) of
B. Site and Area Information. Applicant must include maps that meet the following criteria:

1. All maps must be at a scale which best conveys the conceptual aspects of the plan, include written scale, graphic scale, and north arrow (designated as true north), and allow for effective public presentation. All maps and plans must include the date of preparation and revision box.

2. Topography. A map of the existing and proposed topography at five-foot intervals to portray the direction and slope of the parcel(s) where the oil and gas facilities are proposed to be located.

3. Existing Dwellings and Structures. A map of the location of all existing Dwellings and other structures and improvements within one mile from the parcel(s) on which the proposed oil and gas facility will be located. Dwellings must be specifically identified. This map must depict any setbacks required by this Article.

4. Existing Roads. A map depicting all existing roads (designating public and private roads) near and surrounding the proposed oil and gas facilities.

5. Existing or Pending Oil and Gas Facilities.
   a. A map showing the location of all producing, shut-in, temporarily abandoned, dry and abandoned or plugged and abandoned wells, and any other oil and gas facilities and operations for which permits are pending with applicable agencies, on or within one mile of the parcel(s) where the proposed oil and gas facilities will be located and within one mile of either side of the full length of each proposed wellbore.
   b. A map of existing oil, gas, and water pipelines on or within one mile of the parcel(s) where the proposed oil and gas facilities will be located, including information on the age, location, depth, diameter, thickness, typical and maximum operating pressures, the nature of the material carried in the pipes and the estimated worst-case liquid spill volumes.

6. Water Wells. A map of any domestic or commercial water wells or irrigation wells within one mile of the parcel or parcels on which the proposed oil and gas facilities will be located and within one mile of either side of the full length of each proposed wellbore.

7. Surrounding Land Uses. Identification of all land uses within one mile, or as otherwise determined, of the parcel(s) where the oil and gas facilities are proposed to be located.

8. Educational Facilities and Child Care Centers. A map of educational facilities and licensed Child Care Centers within one mile of the parcel(s) on which the proposed oil and gas facilities will be located. This map must include the distances between the proposed oil and gas facility and the Educational Facilities and licensed Child Care Centers. This map must depict any setbacks required by this Article.

9. Agricultural Lands. A map of the agricultural lands on and within one mile of the parcel(s) on which the oil and gas facilities are proposed to be located, including but not limited to agricultural lands of national, state, or local importance as identified in the Boulder County Comprehensive Plan; identification of the specific agricultural uses on the parcel(s) and their status; and the existence of irrigation and other agricultural infrastructure.

10. Water Bodies; Riparian Areas; Wetlands; Ditches. A map depicting all surface water bodies including, but not limited to, lakes, streams, wetlands or aquatic habitat, riparian areas, and riparian corridors identified in the Boulder County Comprehensive Plan or otherwise found on or within one mile of the parcel(s) on which the proposed oil and gas facilities will be located, and within one mile of either side of the full length of each proposed wellbore. The map must also depict irrigation ditches and reservoirs as identified and mapped on the Boulder County’s Ditch and Reservoir Directory and the St. Vrain and Left Hand Water Conservation District Ditch and Reservoir Directory.

11. Natural Resources. A map of all significant natural ecosystems or environmental features, significant natural communities, rare plant areas, high biodiversity areas, natural landmarks, and natural areas, as identified in the Boulder County Comprehensive Plan, found from other sources, or otherwise identified on or, within one mile of the parcel(s) on which the oil and gas facilities are proposed to be located.

12. Existing vegetation. An inventory of the vegetation (including its quality) at the site of the proposed oil and gas facilities.

Commented [CJM17]: How will the county determine this? What criteria will be articulated? This is an extremely arbitrary statement

Commented [CJM18]: This seems to read that operators must provide a map of all wells currently in production, even if not owned by the applicant, as well as any pending permits even if not relevant to applicant. Again this is an arbitrary condition that is not necessary or reasonable.

Commented [CJM19]: Will a map of the county’s zoning and future planning suffice? This would be a document the county should have on file. In other words, is the operator supposed to provide the county with a map of their own zoning districts?
13. **Wildlife.** An inventory of the wildlife species and population numbers on or within one mile of the parcel(s) on which the oil and gas facilities are proposed to be located, including state or federally designated threatened or endangered species, species of special concern as defined by Colorado Parks and Wildlife, or other types of species making use of the area. A map of critical wildlife habitat and wildlife migration corridors or routes as identified by the Boulder County Comprehensive Plan and Colorado Parks and Wildlife on and within one mile of the parcel(s) on which the oil and gas facilities are proposed to be located.

14. **Natural and Geologic Hazards.** A map of all natural and geologic hazard and constraint areas as identified in the Boulder County Comprehensive Plan or using the best available information on or within one mile of the parcel(s) on which the proposed oil and gas facilities will be located and within one mile of either side of the full length of each proposed wellbore. Natural hazards may include, without limitation, expansive soils or claystone, subsiding soils, soil creep areas, or questionable soils where the safe-sustaining power of the soils is in doubt; landslides, mudslides, mudfalls, debris fans, unstable slopes, and rockfalls.

15. **Floodplain and Floodway.** A map of all floodplains and floodways, including both the FEMA and Boulder County Floodplains as delineated by the most recent Official Boulder County Floodplain Map defined in Article 4-400, on or within one mile of the parcel(s) on which the proposed oil and gas facilities will be located.

16. **Recreational Activity; Trails; Bikeways.** A map and identification of active and passive recreational activity areas, such as public trails, publicly accessible open space, bike paths, and commonly used bike travel ways within one mile of the parcel(s) where the oil and gas facilities are proposed to be located.

17. **Open Space.** A map of public open space or lands with conservation easements on or within one mile of the parcel(s) on which the proposed oil and gas facilities will be located.

18. **Site Selection Rationale.** Maps and a narrative explaining the reasons the Applicant chose the proposed site(s) for the oil and gas facilities or operations with respect to other possible locations.

19. **Ozone Exceedance.** A report of the number of ozone exceedances as measured at any and all CDPHE monitoring stations in Boulder County and the amount by which the 2015 National Ambient Air Quality Standards of 70 parts per billion under the Clean Air Act were exceeded. The report should include all data for the preceding three-year period.

C. **Proposed Development Information.**

1. **Facility Layout.** A facility layout diagram, including: construction and operations layout drawings; location and orientation of equipment such as wellheads, pumping units, tanks, treaters, staging and storage areas; the location of access roads and ingress and egress to and from public roads; structures such as sound walls; location, height and materials for all fences; temporary workspaces and permanent areas of disturbance for all phases of development; fencing; and an equipment list.

2. **Wellbore Risk Analysis.** A copy of the anti-collision evaluation for all proposed wells conducted for or under the same terms as required in COGCC Rules.

3. **Area of Disturbance.** A map and dimensions of the proposed oil and gas facilities, indicating both temporary and permanent disturbance areas, in square feet and acres.

4. **Roads and Road Improvements.** A map of proposed new roads and improvements to existing roads that will be necessary for the proposed oil and gas facilities, as well as identification of the road surface planned for each road or road improvement.

5. **Pipeline Plan.**
   a. The specific location and route of each flowline, and fresh, produced, or waste water pipeline and any other transport pipeline necessary for the oil and gas facilities and operations, through the lifetime of the oil and gas facilities and operations, and their distances from: existing or proposed residential, commercial, or industrial buildings; places of public assembly; surface water bodies; natural resources identified under 12-900(B)(11); geologic hazards, agricultural lands; and public or private roads;
   b. The size, operating pressure, material, and locations of each line and what materials they will carry;
   c. Whether pipelines will be co-located with proposed or existing lines; and

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Commented [CJM20]: This is not determined until the location is approved. After approval pipeline route would be negotiated and determined. No specific route would be available at this time in the process and whether or not other lines existed would not be known.
d. Identification of all pipeline segments that will be constructed by boring and the location of the boring operation.

6. Grading and Drainage Plan. A plan and information showing location and typical cross-section of all existing and proposed earthwork on the parcel(s) on which the oil and gas facilities are proposed to be located, including earthwork calculations, historic drainage patterns and flow rates, mitigation measures to compensate for anticipated drainage impacts, and geotechnical soil reports. The best available information should be used to identify and evaluate drainage impacts, including without limitation the Boulder County Storm Drainage Criteria Manual. The plan must be certified by a Colorado registered professional engineer.

7. Landscaping and Screening Plan. A plan denoting the intended landscaping and visual screening on the parcel(s) on which the oil and gas facilities are proposed to be located; an irrigation plan may be required where visual buffering is proposed to be accomplished with vegetation.

8. Weed Control Plan. A Weed Control Plan identifying what County listed noxious weeds are known to be on the parcel(s) on which the oil and gas facilities are proposed to be located, their location, and the proposed method of weed control. This plan must also include a strategy to prevent and manage the growth of noxious weeds during oil and gas operations and reclamation.

9. Dust Suppression Plan. A plan detailing how the Applicant will prevent excessive dust escaping from the oil and gas facility site(s) and all associated roads; a plan for preventing fugitive dust, sand, or silica materials escaping from any oil and gas operation.

10. Lighting Plan and Photometric Study. A plan indicating the location of all outdoor lighting on the site and structures, including cut sheets (manufacturer’s specifications with picture or diagram) of all proposed fixtures. The plan should include the location and type of any emergency lighting and description of situations in which it will be used. A photometric study conducted by an independent consultant to measure the lumens emitted by the oil and gas facilities or operations evaluate lighting impact on surrounding properties must also be included as part of the plan.

11. Operational Plan. A plan describing in detail the proposed oil and gas operations including the method, schedule, and duration of time for drilling, completion, production, and decommissioning.

12. Electrification Plan. A plan identifying all sources of electricity that will be brought to or used at the proposed oil and gas location during all phases, including drilling, completion, and operations.

13. Revegetation and Reclamation Plan. A plan illustrating how all disturbed areas will be revegetated and reclaimed, including areas disturbed during flowline abandonment. The plan will include timing, methods, materials to be used, including any proposed soil amendments, and procedures for ensuring successful revegetation, including an on-going maintenance plan that ensures successful establishment of vegetation and weed control.

   a. All workers at oil and gas facilities and involved with oil and gas operations shall have any applicable nationally recognized certifications and training for the work they are performing. This includes, but is not limited to, Hazard Communications Training, Hazardous Waste Operations Certifications, heavy equipment operator training, occupational safety and health training, etc.
   b. Upon request from the County, the Operator shall supply the County written procedures detailing employee training requirements and training records.

D. Assessments, Studies, and Plans by Outside Experts. Any independent experts, engineers or consultants must be retained by the Applicant and are subject to approval by Boulder County.

1. Air Quality.
   a. Existing emissions. An independent expert’s inventory of methane, VOCs, NOx, CO2, and particulate emissions for all oil and gas facilities and operations in Boulder County owned or operated by the Applicant for the calendar year prior to registration or renewal.
   b. Air Quality Modeling. A qualified, independent modeling study that considers all relevant environmental and atmospheric conditions, and includes:
      i. Assesses the existing air quality at the proposed site;  ii. Predicts the anticipated emissions (including methane, VOCs, NOx, CO2, and particulate emissions) from the proposed oil and gas operations.
facilities and operations, assuming use of and identifying all emissions control equipment and processes intended for use at the oil and gas facilities; and

iii. Models the impacts on air quality from the proposed oil and gas facilities and operations over their lifetime, including the compounding effects of climate change on ozone and particulate pollution in the county and taking into account and identifying all relevant factors including natural conditions and other air quality impacts from any existing or foreseeable source.

2. Baseline Soil Conditions. An independent expert’s report detailing the soil conditions on the parcel(s) on which the proposed oil and gas facilities will be located. The report will address the NRCS classification of the soils, the organic and inorganic characteristics of the soil, and any existing contamination or sensitive soil features existing on the site.

3. Traffic and Road Use Plan.
   a. A Transportation Impact Study, as defined in the Boulder County Multimodal Transportation Standards, covering all areas affected by the proposed oil and gas facilities or operations and prepared by a Colorado registered professional engineer.
   b. A map indicating proposed trip routes for all traffic serving the oil and gas operation during all phases of well development and operations, for the lifetime of the oil and gas facilities and operations.
   c. For each segment of proposed traffic routes in Boulder County, the types, sizes, weight, number of axles, volumes, and frequencies (daily, weekly, total) and timing (times of day) of all vehicles to be used during all phases of the proposed oil and gas operation.
   d. The intended measures the Applicant will take to ensure safety, maintenance of road condition, and the quality of life experience of other users of the County transportation system, adjacent residents, and affected property owners, including without limitation:
      i. Operational measures to minimize impacts to the public including, but not limited to, time of day, time of week, vehicle fuel and emissions reduction technology, noise minimization, and traffic control safety measures;
      ii. Maintenance practices on the proposed route, including without limitation, grading of unpaved roads, dust suppression, vehicle cleaning necessary to minimize re-entrained dust from adjacent roads, snow and ice management, sweeping of paved roads/shoulders, pothole patching, repaving, crack sealing, and chip sealing necessary to maintain an adequate surface of paved roads along the proposed route; and
      iii. Any necessary physical infrastructure improvements to ensure public safety for all modes of travel including non-motorized modes along travel routes to and from the site.

4. Agriculture. An independent expert’s report identifying the anticipated impacts of the proposed oil and gas facilities or operations on the current agricultural uses and the existing productivity of the lands where the oil and gas facilities and operations are proposed.

5. Wildlife. An independent expert’s report identifying the anticipated impacts of the proposed oil and gas facilities and operations on wildlife and wildlife habitat and recommending measures for avoiding or minimizing such impacts.

6. Natural Resources. An independent expert’s report identifying the anticipated impacts of the proposed oil and gas facilities and operations on the resources identified under 12-900(B)(11) and recommendations for avoiding or minimizing such impacts.

7. Water Quantity, Source and Use.
   a. An estimate of the amount of water needed for all phases of the oil and gas operation.
   b. The source of water intended for use by the proposed oil and gas facility or operation.
      i. A list of all available sources of water for the proposed oil and gas operations, and if multiple sources are available, analysis of which source is least detrimental to the environment.
   c. Impacts of Water Use. An independent expert’s assessment of the impacts of the proposed use of water described in subsections (a) and (b) above. Impacts to, at a minimum, downstream users,
groundwater users, agricultural lands and users, terrestrial and aquatic wildlife, plant communities, and recreation must be considered.

d. Water Management Plan. An independent expert’s recommendation of measures that will avoid or minimize the impacts identified in subsection (c) above and address the water use standards in Section 12-1000.

e. Produced Water. An estimate of the amount of produced water and other wastewater that will be generated by the proposed oil and gas operations, including a description and evaluation of potential flowback and produced water volume reduction options through recycling, reuse or other beneficial uses and the rationale for the methods to be employed.

i. Plans for recycling or reusing water used or produced by the oil and gas operations.

b. Modeling of Impacts. An independent expert’s modeling of the water quality impacts on any water bodies and groundwater within one mile, or as otherwise determined, of the oil and gas facilities and operations.

c. Stormwater Quality Control. A plan for establishing compliance with the stormwater management provisions of Section 12-1000(DD), Boulder County’s Illicit Stormwater Discharge Ordinance, the
Stormwater Quality Control provisions of Section 7-904, and with all water quality or stormwater quality control permits obtained from the County or any other agency. With reference to such standards, the plan must include:

i. Containment of pollutants;

ii. A list of the control measures that will be employed to prevent illicit or inadvertent discharges of contaminated stormwater, which may include containment impoundments, energy dissipators, sediment traps, check dams, culverts, and level spreaders or similar devices;

iii. Spill notification and response plans;

iv. A non-radioactive means of tracing fracking fluid migration from the oil and gas operations, such as identifying the isotopic fingerprint of the Operator’s fracking flowback fluids, for use in tracing any subsequent water contamination; and

v. The timing and means of Applicant providing the County with the information it provides to the COGCC ensuring compliance with the water quality protection standards contained in COGCC rules and associated forms.

9. Emergency Preparedness Plan. The emergency preparedness plan must consist of at least the following information:

a. Name, address and phone number, including 24-hour emergency numbers for at least 2 persons located in or near Boulder County who are responsible for emergency field operations. The Operator is responsible for ensuring that at least one of these emergency contacts can be on the site of any emergency within 15 minutes.

b. Protocols for notification of emergency response services and the County, including contact names and numbers for each such agency, for use in reporting any incident causing or threatening to cause personal injury or property damage. Emergency response must be notified immediately upon the imminent threat or occurrence of such incidents; the County must be notified as quickly thereafter as practicable and in no instance more than 24 hours later.

c. An as-built facilities map in a format suitable for input into the County’s GIS system depicting the locations and type of above and below ground facilities including sizes and depths below grade of all onsite and offsite oil and gas gathering and transmission lines and associated equipment, isolation valves, surface operations and their functions. The as-built map must be submitted within 30 days of the ready-for-service date.

d. Transportation routes to and from oil and gas facilities for emergency response and management purposes, including at least 2 evacuation routes and health care facilities that would be used.

e. Detailed information addressing each potential emergency that may be associated with the operation. This may include any or all of the following: well integrity issues; explosions; fires; gas, oil or water pipeline leaks or ruptures; hydrogen sulfide or other toxic or explosive gas emissions; and hazardous material vehicle accidents or spills. This may also include external hazards to the site such as earthquakes, lightning, floods, high winds, tornadoes, terrorism, vandalism, or wildfire.

f. The threshold or triggers constituting an emergency must be identified.

g. The plan must include a provision that any spill outside of the containment area or that has the potential to leave the facility or to threaten a water body or groundwater must be reported to the emergency dispatch and the Director immediately, and in no case more than 4 hours after such spill is discovered, in addition to all necessary reporting to state agencies.

h. Project-specific emergency preparedness plans are required for any project that involves drilling or penetrating through known zones of hydrogen sulfide gas.

i. The plan must include a provision that obligates the Operator to reimburse the appropriate emergency response service providers for costs incurred in connection with any emergency. The appropriate emergency response service provider may specify alternative methods for reimbursement of its services. If requested by the emergency response agency, Operator will include a provision in the plan that addresses regular training exercises.
j. Detailed information on safety management showing that the Operator has adequate personnel, ongoing safety training of all on-site personnel, safety supplies, and funding to implement the emergency response plan immediately at all times during construction and operations.

k. As applicable, the plan must include provisions that obligate the Operator to keep onsite and make immediately available to any emergency responders the identification and corresponding Safety Data Sheets (SDS) of all products used, stored or transported to the site, including fracking fluids. Operators must timely provide SDS to the public in response to a written request. In cases of spills or other emergency events, the plan must include provisions establishing a notification process to emergency responders of potential products they may encounter, including the products used in the hydraulic fracturing fluids.

l. The plan must include a provision establishing a process by which the Operator periodically engages with the surrounding residents and landowners to educate them on the risks of the onsite operations, explain emergency procedures, engage in evacuation exercises, and to establish a process for surrounding neighbors to communicate with the Operator.

m. The plan must include a process by which the community can submit concerns and complaints and be assured of responses.


a. Monitoring Plan. An independent expert’s plan for the creation of the Baseline Report and noise modeling, including the proposed receptor locations, proposed test periods, and proposed times of year for monitoring and the software and methodology for modeling. This plan must be approved by the County prior to the creation of a Baseline Report or Noise Modeling. This plan must demonstrate that the Baseline Reports and Noise Modeling will comply with the American National Standards Institute S 1.4: Specifications for Sound Level Meters.

b. Baseline Report. Report of dBA and dBC ambient noise levels over 24-hour test periods for at least 3 consecutive weekdays and 3 consecutive weekend periods at the site at different and in different weather conditions according to the Monitoring Plan. Baseline Reports must include wind speed, direction, rainfall data, season conducted, and any other relevant conditions.

c. Noise Modeling. Using an industry-recognized noise modeling software, modeling of expected dBA and dBC noise levels from the proposed oil and gas facilities and operations during all phases of development and operation, assuming use of and identifying all noise-mitigating equipment and measures intended for use at the proposed oil and gas facilities or operations. All Noise Modeling must include a list of all noise sources, reference noise data used in the model for each source, noise attenuation specifications for any proposed noise walls, a scaled map showing predicted noise levels.

d. Complaint procedure. A plan for responding to noise complaints and communicating the results to the complainant and to the County.


A list of all odor reduction measures that will be used to address the predicted odors from the proposed oil and gas facilities and operations and meet the standards in 12-1000(P). Identification of all natural features (e.g., topography, prevailing wind patterns, vegetation) that will aggravate or mitigate odor impacts on the areas within 2000 feet of the parcel(s) where the oil and gas facilities are proposed to be located. A plan for timely responding to odor complaints and communicating the results to the complaint and to the County.

12. Cultural and Historical Resources Survey. A cultural, historical, and archeological survey of the parcel(s) where the oil and gas facilities or operations are proposed to be located done in consultation with and as required by History Colorado.

13. Flood Protection and Mitigation Plan. If the proposed oil and gas facilities or operations are within a floodplain, an independent engineer’s plan that describes how flood protection measures and flood response actions, such as remote shut-in procedures and, anchoring will be implemented.


a. Projected waste. An independent expert’s assessment projecting the types and amounts of waste (including construction waste, drilling mud, fracking fluids, exploration and production waste) that will be generated by the oil and gas facilities or operations throughout their lifetimes. The assessment will...
include description of any sources of technically enhanced naturally occurring radioactive material used in or generated by the oil and gas operations and facilities.

b. Waste Management Plan. Plan for disposal of all waste generated by the oil and gas facilities or operations, including use of truck or pipeline transport with details of anticipated truck trips (routes, number of trips, timing of trips). The plan will identify whether waste materials will be stored on site and, if so, how such storage will avoid adverse impacts to the oil and gas facility parcel(s), surrounding lands, water and natural resources, air quality, and public health, safety, and welfare. The plan must specify whether on-site storage of drilling mud is contemplated and, if so, how the Applicant will eliminate odors leaving the site.

15. Existing Mines Risk Study. An independent engineer's study and assessment of the degree and type of risks posed by interaction of the proposed oil and gas facilities or operations with existing or former mining operations, such as subsurface features resulting from other mineral mining activities within one mile of the proposed oil and gas facilities and within one mile of either side of the full length of each proposed wellbore.

12-1000 Special Review Standards
All Special Review Applications for new oil and gas development will be reviewed according to the following standards to ensure the protection of public health, safety, and welfare, the environment, and wildlife resources. The Board, considering the advice of the Director, has determined the following standards to be generally applicable based on the nature and extent of oil and gas development. When two or more of the standards listed below conflict, the Board, based upon advice of the Director, will evaluate the applicability and importance of each of the conflicting standards to the facts of the specific Application and make a reasonable attempt to balance the conflicting standards in reaching a decision.

The Board will determine whether the proposed oil and gas facility or operation, individually and in light of the cumulative impacts of surrounding land uses, complies with these Special Review standards. The Applicant bears the burden of proving that the proposed oil and gas facilities and oil and gas operations will meet the standards. A proposal meets the standards if it will, with respect to each subject area below, either avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment or wildlife.

A. Air Quality. Oil and gas facilities and operations will sufficiently avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts to air quality.

1. Compliance with National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Oil and gas facilities and operations will not compromise the attainment of ozone standards for the Denver Metro/North Front Range ozone nonattainment area as established by the US Environmental Protection Agency. Oil and gas facilities and operations will not contribute particulate matter to the air in a manner that endangers public health.

2. Methane. Oil and gas facilities and operations will sufficiently avoid, minimize, and mitigate emissions or release of methane.

B. Water Use. Use of the proposed water from the proposed supply will not injure water users, groundwater users, water delivery systems, agricultural lands and operations, recreation water body health, terrestrial and aquatic wildlife, and viability, plant communities, wetlands, and wildlife.

C. Agricultural Land. Oil and gas facilities and operations will sufficiently avoid, minimize, and mitigate loss of and adverse impacts to: agricultural land, including farm or ranch lands and soils; agricultural operations, including crop and livestock production; irrigation systems and schedules; and improvements including fencing.

D. Cultural and Historic Resources. Oil and gas facilities and operations will sufficiently avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts to or loss of cultural or historic or archaeological resources, resources eligible for County landmarking, or sites included in the National Historic Register.

E. Emergency Prevention and Response. Oil and gas facilities and operations will sufficiently avoid, minimize, and mitigate risks of and appropriately prepare for emergency situations such as explosions, fires, gas, oil or

Commented [CJM23]: What constitutes “sufficiently”

Commented [CJM24]: How will the city determine if operators “compromise” the attainment? This is arbitrary with no accompanying standards. Further, how will the town determine if particulate matter will “endanger public health”
water pipeline leaks or ruptures, hydrogen sulfide or other toxic gas or fluid emissions, and hazardous material vehicle accidents or spills. Oil and gas operations will ensure that, in the event of an emergency, adequate practices and procedures are in place to protect public health and safety and repair damage caused by emergencies.

F. Financial Fitness and Assurance. Oil and gas operations must not present a significant risk that public funds will be expended to protect the public, health, safety, and welfare in light of the financial viability of the Applicant. Applicants must demonstrate sufficient financial stability to operate the proposed oil and gas operations for the lifetime of the oil and gas operations. Applicants must provide forms of financial assurance sufficient to guarantee performance of all conditions of approval and obligations through the lifetime of the proposed oil and gas operations.

G. Geologic and Natural Hazards. Oil and gas facilities and operations will not be located in geologic or natural hazard areas as identified in the Boulder County Comprehensive Plan or through the Special Review process, unless there is no way to avoid the hazard area, no other sites can be reasonably used, or if reasonably necessary to avoid significant adverse impacts to public health, safety, welfare or the environment. Oil and gas facilities and operations will sufficiently avoid, minimize, and mitigate flood risks.

H. Drainage. The oil and gas facilities and operations will not alter historic drainage patterns and/or flow rates or shall include acceptable mitigation measures to compensate for anticipated drainage impacts. The best available information should be used to evaluate these impacts, including the Boulder County Storm Drainage Criteria Manual, hydrologic evaluations to determine peak flows, floodplain mapping studies, updated topographic data, Colorado Geologic Survey landslide, earth/debris flow data, and creek planning studies, as applicable.

I. Dust. The oil and gas facilities and operations must use all practical measures or operating procedures necessary to minimize dust. Sources must prevent dust from leaving their property. No produced water or other process fluids shall be used for dust suppression.

J. Geologic and Natural Hazards. Oil and gas facilities and operations will not be located in geologic or natural hazard areas as identified in the Boulder County Comprehensive Plan or through the Special Review process, unless there is no way to avoid the hazard area, no other sites can be reasonably used, or if reasonably necessary to avoid significant adverse impacts to public health, safety, welfare or the environment.

K. Land Disturbance. The installation and operation of any oil and gas facilities must sufficiently avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse impacts to the surface lands under and immediately surrounding all oil and gas facilities and operations. Considerations in applying this standard include, but are not limited to, alteration of the natural topography and existing vegetation, the scope of the proposed oil and gas facilities or operations, the amount of cut and fill, and run-off and erosion potential, and soil stability.

L. Lighting. Lighting associated with oil and gas facilities or operations will sufficiently avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse impacts on surrounding properties, livestock, and wildlife.

M. Water Bodies; Riparian Areas; Wetlands. Oil and gas facilities and operations will sufficiently avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse impacts to all surface water bodies including, but not limited to, irrigation ditches and reservoirs as identified and mapped on Boulder County’s Ditch and Reservoir Directory and the St. Vrain and Left Hand Water Conservation District Ditch and Reservoir Directory, wetlands or aquatic habitat, riparian areas, and riparian corridors.

N. Natural Resources. Oil and gas facilities and operations will sufficiently avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse impacts to significant natural ecosystems or environmental features, significant natural communities, rare plant areas, high biodiversity areas, natural landmarks, and natural areas, as identified in the Boulder County Comprehensive Plan, other sources, or through the Special Review process. O. Noise.

1. No oil and gas operation will create any noise which causes the ambient noise level when measured at the locations approved in the Monitoring Plan where the oil and gas operation is located to:
   a. Exceed the ambient noise level by more than four dBA during daytime hours and more than three dBA during nighttime hours for general operations; and
   b. Exceed the ambient dBA noise level by more than three decibels during flowback operations if necessary during nighttime hours.

Commented [CJM25]: Public funds are not at risk since operators must post bonding with the state and as we are sure the county is aware, they are not responsible for any cleanup of abandon wells.

Commented [CJM26]: This could be construed as not allowing any surface operators to commence, which would constitute a ban.

Commented [CJM27]: How will sufficiently be determined.

R. Pipelines. All flowlines and fresh, produced, or wastewater pipelines will be routed and constructed to sufficiently avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse impacts to infrastructure and natural resources and to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment, and wildlife without compromising pipeline integrity and safety; any such lines constructed in County-owned right-of-way will also follow the procedures for and requirements of a utility construction permit from the Public
Works Department. Pipelines crossing streams, ditches, or other water bodies must be bored underneath the water body, consistent with the Boulder County Stormwater Discharge Control Manual.

S. Recreational Activity; Trails; Bikeways. Oil and gas facilities and operations must avoid adverse impacts to the quality and quantity of both active and passive recreational activities, trails, and bikeways.

T. Revegetation and Reclamation. The Operator must fully revegetate and reclaim all areas of disturbance. Vegetation must be fully established to its pre-existing conditions pursuant to approved revegetation and reclamation plans.

U. Safety. Oil and gas operations must be conducted in a manner to avoid risk of personal injury and property damage.

V. Setback from Dwellings, Educational Facilities and Child Care Centers.
   1. A Well Pad at an oil and gas facility must be located a minimum of 2,000 feet from an existing Dwelling and related residential uses.
   2. A Well Pad at an oil and gas facility must be located a minimum of 2,000 feet from an Educational Facility or Licensed Child Care Center.

W. Scenic Attributes and Rural Character. Oil and gas facilities and operations will sufficiently avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse impacts to the scenic attributes and rural character of the surrounding area. Temporary structures, such as sound walls, or buildings constructed to mitigate impacts of oil and gas development may be approved at heights greater than the maximum building heights for each zoning district.

X. Soil. Oil and gas facilities and operations will sufficiently avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse impacts to baseline soil conditions.

Y. Surrounding Land Uses. Oil and gas facilities and operations must be sited in a manner that sufficiently avoids, minimizes, and mitigates adverse impacts to surrounding land uses. In applying this standard, separation from surrounding land uses will be considered the most effective measure to ensure compatibility between proposed oil and gas operations and existing land uses.

Z. Transportation, Roads, and Access. Oil and gas facilities and operations must be designed and implemented to support a multimodal transportation system; avoid adverse impacts to the County transportation system; avoid traffic hazards; minimize use of County-owned gravel roads; and ensure public safety and maintain quality of life.

AA. Vibration. Oil and gas facilities and operations must not create vibrations significant enough or long enough in duration to cause adverse impacts to the health, safety, welfare, environment, and wildlife, or quality of life of surrounding residents and occupants or damage to existing structures.

BB. Waste. All waste generated by oil and gas facilities and operations will be stored, transported and disposed of in a manner that avoids adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment, and wildlife. Injection wells and disposal wells are prohibited.

CC. Water Quality. Oil and gas facilities and operations must sufficiently avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse impacts to the availability and quality of surface water bodies and groundwater within Boulder County.

DD. Stormwater Quality Control. All stormwater runoff occurring at an oil and gas facility must be controlled to prevent adverse impacts to surrounding natural resources, including wetlands and water bodies.

EE. Wildlife. Oil and gas facilities and operations will sufficiently avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse impacts to wildlife, wildlife habitat and migration corridors as defined in the Boulder County Comprehensive Plan or identified on the site.

12-1100 Conditions of Approval

After Special Review, the Board will deny the Application if the proposed oil and gas facilities or operations cannot be conducted in a manner that protects public health, safety, and welfare; the environment and wildlife. If the Application can be approved, it will be subject to conditions that ensure compliance with the standards listed in Section 12-1000 and protection of public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife. Conditions may include but are not limited to the following:

A. Location.
1. Adjustments to the locations of any or all proposed oil and gas facilities or operations, which may include
   but not be limited to consolidating, distributing, or re-locating facilities;
2. Sharing of existing infrastructure by multiple oil and gas operations, minimizing the installation of new
   facilities and avoiding additional disturbance to the environment, landowners and natural resources; or
3. Modification of proposed travel routes for some or all phases of the oil and gas operation. B. Scope.
   Adjustments to the size and density of facilities that may include but not be limited to:
   1. Reductions or limitations on the number of total wells;
   2. Reductions or limitations on the number of wells per pad; or
   3. Changes to the dimensions of the proposed facilities. C. Timing and Phasing.
   1. Separating the overall project into phases over a period of time;
   2. Establishing the timeline for commencement and duration of all or some phases of oil and gas operations;
   3. Establishing the times in which all or some phases of oil and gas operations are conducted with respect to
      weather, agricultural activities, wildlife needs and other seasonal concerns; or
   4. Limitations on times of day and night in which operations are conducted. D. Air Quality.
   To protect air quality and public health, emissions control measures may be required, including, but not
   limited to, one or more of the following:
   1. Compliance with the current, most protective air quality regulations and health-based standards, which may
      include regulations and standards set by the EPA, CDPHE, COGCC, CDC or other relevant authorities.
   2. Continuous monitoring during all phases from pre-production through the end of production, which may
      monitor air quality at the oil and gas facilities, nearby properties, and other areas of concern.
   3. A leak detection and repair program that may include:
      a. Use of best available technology leak detection, such as infra-red cameras and hydrocarbon analysers;
      b. Regular on-site inspections at a frequency determined by the Director;
      c. Immediate leak repair;
      d. Reporting of monitoring and inspection results to the Director, who may make such reports available to
         the public;
      e. Operator maintenance of all images and data obtained from leak detection devices for 10 years, to be
         made available to the Director upon request; and
      f. Immediate reporting of all leaks detected to the Director;
   4. Completion of wells using reduced emission completion practices.
   5. Require closed loop pitless systems for containment and/or recycling of all drilling, completion, flowback
      and produced fluids.
   6. Routine flaring is prohibited. In the event of an emergency, Operators may be required to shut-in the well if
      the emergency lasts greater than 24 hours; routine maintenance does not constitute an emergency.
      a. Routine flaring is the flaring of natural gas during the normal course of oil and gas production for
         reasons other than safety and emergencies and other conditions outside of the control of the operator.
      b. For any permitted flaring, manufacture test or other data demonstrating hydrocarbon destruction or
         control efficiency that complies with a design destruction efficiency of 98% or better. Proof that any
         flare, auto ignition system, recorder, vapor recovery device or other equipment used to meet the
         hydrocarbon destruction or control efficiency requirement is installed, calibrated, operated, and
         maintained in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendations, instructions, and operating
         manuals. Electronic surveillance monitors to detect when pilot lights on control devices are
         extinguished
   7. Venting is prohibited during all phases unless approved by the Director or required in situations where
      there is an immediate threat to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment, and wildlife.
   8. Require all pneumatics to be non-emitting pneumatic controllers.
   9. Zero-emission desiccant dehydrators or 98% control of hydrocarbon emissions from glycol dehydrators.

Commented [CJM30]: Immediate should be changed to as soon as practicable based on safety considerations, pending verification, etc.
10. Operator participation in Natural Gas STAR or other voluntary programs to encourage innovation in pollution control.

11. Emission reduction measures in immediate response to posting of air quality action day advisories by CDPHE for the County area, including minimizing vehicle and engine idling, reducing truck and employee traffic, delaying vehicle refueling, suspending or delaying use of gas-powered ancillary equipment, postponing well maintenance and storage tank hydrocarbon liquid loadout, postponing construction and maintenance activities.

12. Consolidation and centralization of product treatment and storage equipment and compression equipment.

13. Use of a pressure-suitable separator and vapor recovery unit.

14. Hydrocarbon control of 98% or better for crude oil, condensate, and produced water tanks.

15. Require dry seals on centrifugal compressors.

16. Routing of emissions from rod-packing and other components on reciprocating compressors to vapor collection systems.

17. Control emissions by 98% during storage tank hydrocarbon liquids loadout (i.e. loading out liquids from storage tanks to trucks).

18. Prohibit manual venting during well liquids unloading activities, use best management practices during liquids unloading activities, including the installation of artificial lift, and automated plunger lifts or other forms of artificial lift (98% or better hydrocarbon flare only).

19. Reduction or elimination of emissions from flowline maintenance activities such as pigging, including routing emissions to a vapor collection system.

E. Operations.

1. Requirement for use of pipelines to transport all gas and fluid materials, including oil, natural gas, fresh water, produced water, and waste products, to and from the oil and gas facilities.

2. Delay of well completions until pipeline transport is in place for all hydrocarbon products and produced or wastewater.

3. Limitations on on-site storage tanks.

4. Restrictions on field maintenance of vehicles involving hazardous materials.

5. Requirement that vehicles are only refueled on impervious surfaces and never during storm events.

F. Water Supply.

1. Conditions necessary to avoid, minimize, and mitigate the impacts of the proposed water use, including recycling; and

2. Any necessary water agreements must be secured prior to any oil and gas operations commencing.

G. Waste. Compliance with the County-approved waste management plan, including routine testing of all applicable waste for technically enhanced naturally occurring radioactive material.

H. Water Quality and Stormwater Quality Control. On-going water quality monitoring and use of protective measures such as those listed in this section:

1. Follow-up and on-going testing of all water sources and water wells within one mile of the parcel or parcels on which the oil and gas facilities are proposed to be located and within one-half mile of either side of the full length of each proposed wellbore. Sampling requirements may include: a. Testing for the analytes listed in Table 1.

b. Post-completions and periodic on-going monitoring samples collected from one up-gradient and one down-gradient source and tested pursuant to the following time frame:

   i. One sample within 6 months after completion;

   ii. One sample between 12 and 18 months after completion; and

   iii. One sample between 60 and 72 months after completion.

   iv. For multi-well pads, collection will occur annually during active drilling and completion and on the subsequent dates listed in this section.
c. If the Operator is unable to locate and obtain permission from the surface owner of a water source to be tested, the Operator must advise the Director that the Applicant could not obtain access to the water source from the surface owner.

d. In any case, the Director may require the Applicant to drill a water monitoring well on the Well Pad to ensure that groundwater samples are collected from the aquifer(s) through which the well will penetrate.

e. All sampling shall be performed by the Applicant according to the specified methods in 40 C.F.R. Part 136, including sample containers, preservation methods, and holding time limits.

f. The location of each tested water source will be noted using a GPS with sub-meter resolution.

g. Reporting on damaged or unsanitary water well conditions, adjacent potential pollution sources, odor, water color, sediment, bubbles, and effervescence.

h. The Operator will submit a monitoring report to the Director with the Application, including reporting on damaged or unsanitary water well conditions; existing, adjacent potential pollution sources; water odor; water color; presence of sediment; bubbles and effervescence; and the existence and amount of any Table 1 analytes found. Copies of the report will be provided to the COGCC and the water source owners within 10 days after the Operator’s receipt of the report.

i. If sampling shows water contamination, additional measures may be required including the following:
   1. If free gas or a dissolved methane concentration level greater than one milligram per liter (mg/l) is detected in a water source, determination of the gas type using gas compositional analysis and stable isotope analysis of the methane (carbon and hydrogen);
   2. If the test results indicate thermogenic or a mixture of thermogenic and biogenic gas, an action plan to determine the source of the gas;
   3. Immediate notification to the Director, the COGCC, Boulder County Public Health, and the owner of the water source if the methane concentration increases by more than 5 mg/l between sampling periods, or increases to more than 10 mg/l;
   4. Immediate notification to the Director, the COGCC, Boulder County Public Health, and the owner of the water source if BTEX and/or TPH are detected as a result of testing. Such detections may result in required subsequent sampling for additional analytes; or
   5. Further water source sampling in response to complaints from water source owners.

j. Timely production and distribution of test results, well location, and analytical data in electronic deliverable format to the Director, the COGCC, Boulder County Public Health, and the water source owners.

2. The County may limit or prohibit toxic (when inhaled or ingested) chemicals in hydraulic fracturing fluids.

3. No produced water or other wastewater may be sprayed or otherwise dispersed on any lands or waters within the County.

4. Compliance with the Boulder County Illicit Stormwater Discharge Ordinance, and all water quality or stormwater quality permits from the County and other agencies.

5. Confirmation from CDPHE that the oil and gas facilities and operations are covered under the Colorado Discharge Permit System (CDPS) general permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (state stormwater discharge permit), when applicable.

6. Flowback and produced water reporting including:
   a. A complete characterization of the Operator’s flowback and produced water streams, including chemical analyses, radioactivity analyses, total dissolved solid concentrations and rate of flowback and production fluid at each well;
   b. Amount of flowback and production fluid generated by each well that is recycled or reused for oil and gas operations; and
   c. An accounting of all flowback and produced water from the well to final disposal, including all temporary holding facilities.
### Table 1. Water Quality Analytes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Water Quality</th>
<th>Alkalinity Conductivity &amp; TDS pH</th>
<th>Dissolved Organic Carbon (or Total Organic Carbon)</th>
<th>Bacteria</th>
<th>Hydrogen Sulphide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dissolved Organic Carbon</strong></td>
<td>Breomide</td>
<td>Chloride</td>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>Magnesium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>Potassium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sulfate</td>
<td>Nitrate + Nitrite as N (total)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Major Ions</strong></td>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>Boron</td>
<td>Chromium</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>Iron</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>Manganese</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Selenium</td>
<td>Strontium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Metals</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Methane</td>
<td>BTEX as Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (THP)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dissolved Gases and Volatile Organic Compounds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Methane</td>
<td>BTEX as Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (THP)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Water Level</td>
<td>Stable isotopes of water (Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon)</td>
<td>Phosphorus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tracing materials associated with Operator’s fracking fluid as identified in the Water Quality Plan pursuant to 12-900(D)(8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### I. Contamination Prevention.

1. For each existing abandoned oil and gas facilities identified under 12-900(B)(5), prior to any hydraulic fracturing, and at periods following hydraulic fracturing, the Operator must perform assessment and monitoring that may include:
   a. Risk assessment of leaking gas or water into the ground surface or subsurface water resources;
   b. Soil gas surveys from various depths and at various distances depending on results of risk assessment;
   c. Same surveys 90 days after completion and every year after production has commenced if initial survey results suggest increased risk;
   d. Follow-up soil gas survey and leak tests may be required every 3 years after production has commenced; and
   e. Periodic or specific bradenhead testing.
2. Spills, Leaks, and Releases.
3. Containment. Secondary or Tertiary containment for oil and gas facilities and operations may be required.
2. Reporting. Spills, leaks, and releases of any substance other than fresh water, including spills of produced water, oil, condensate, natural gas liquids, all spills, gas leaks, and E & P waste, must be reported to emergency response as required and to the County immediately upon discovery and no later than 6 hours thereafter. If the County determines the spill or leak is reportable to any agency when the Operator disagrees, the County may make such report.

3. Clean-up. Any leak, release, or spill will be cleaned up according to applicable state and federal laws, including Colorado Water Quality Control Commission regulations, the Oil and Pollution Act and the Clean Water Act.

4. Root Cause Analysis. Submission to the County of a root cause analysis of any spill, leak, or release of any substance other than fresh water that resulted in serious bodily injury or fatality, serious environmental harm, was a Grade 1 gas leak as defined by the COGCC, or is otherwise requested by the Director within 30 days of the leak, spill, or release.

K. Revegetation and Reclamation. Specific revegetation and reclamation requirements for all areas disturbed by any oil and gas facilities or operations, including pipelines, in accordance with the Revegetation and Reclamation Plan approved by the County.

L. Site Management.

1. Trash. Prohibition on burning of trash in association with an oil and gas operation per Section 25-7128(5), C.R.S.
2. Removal of Non-permanent Equipment. Time limits for non-permanent equipment remaining on site.
3. Access Roads. Conditions to prevent run-off, erosion and other negative impacts to access roads and abutting lands.
4. On-site Inspector. Inspection, at Operator’s expense, to monitor adherence to all provisions of this Article and conditions of permits and approvals.

M. Weed Control. Oil and gas facilities must be kept free of weeds and must comply with the approved Weed Control Plan.

N. Drought-Tolerant Landscaping. All landscaping for screening and, reclamation, or other purposes will include drought tolerant species that are native and suitable for the climate and soil conditions of the area.


P. Compliance with Emergency Response Plan. Following Special Review, adherence to a County approved Emergency Response Plan is an on-going condition of approval.

Q. Site Security. Oil and gas facilities must be kept secure from trespassers and risk of vandalism.

R. Remote monitoring and control. Use of Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition or other remote monitoring of wells, including remote telemetry units, onsite control valves, onsite data acquisition devices, radio network/modems, and the ability to trigger an automatic shut-down of a facility.

S. Seismicity. Operator shall conduct continuous seismic monitoring during fracking operations.

1. Seismic events greater than 2.0 on Richter scale shall be reported to LGD and to COGCC.
2. If a seismic event occurs, the County may require cessation of operations immediately and Operator can only resume work once the County is satisfied with the actions taken to reduce the likelihood of further seismicity.
3. Operations shall be immediately suspended for any seismic event measuring 4.0 or above on the Richter scale. Operator may only resume work once the County is satisfied with the actions taken to reduce the likelihood of further seismicity. T. Noise.

1. Compliance with Section 12-1000(O) is required at all oil and gas operations and oil and gas facilities.
2. Continuous noise monitoring of any oil and gas facilities and operations meeting the most recent version of the American National Standard Institute's Specification for Sound Level Meters.
3. Use of sound walls and other physical barriers to prevent noise leaving the site.
4. Electrification from the power grid or from renewable sources.
5. Use of quiet drilling and completion equipment, such as the Quiet Fleet design provided by Liberty Oilfield Services.
6. For well pads that are not electrically operated, use of quiet design mufflers (also referred to as hospital grade or dual dissipative) or equivalent.
7. Use of electric drill rigs.
8. Tier 4 or better diesel engines, diesel and natural gas co-fired Tier 2 or Tier 3 engines, natural gas fired spark ignition engines, or electric line power for hydraulic fracturing pumps.
10. Use of acoustically insulated housing or covers to enclose motors or engines.
11. No pipe unloading or workover operations will occur between 7 p.m. and the following 7 a.m. U. Odor.

1. Compliance with Section 12-1000(P); on-going monitoring for compliance.
2. Odor reduction requirements may include:
   a. Using minimum low odor Category IV or better drilling fluid. This could include non-diesel based drilling muds including drilling muds that are low odor and do not contain benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene or xylene (BTEX);
   b. Adding odorants that are not a masking agent;
   c. Additional or enhanced measures during peak odor-producing phases or times such as increasing additive concentration;
   d. Wipe down drill pipe each time drilling operation “trips” out;
   e. Adding chillers to the mud systems;
   f. Using filtration systems or additives to minimize odors from drilling and fracturing fluids except that the Applicant shall not mask odors;
   g. Enclosing shale shakers to contain fumes from exposed mud where safe and feasible;
   h. Removing drilling mud from drill pipe as it is removed from the well;
   i. Prohibition on exposed drilling mud; or
   j. Limitation or prohibition on use of diesel generators.

V. Lighting. Limitations on the location and specifications on type of lighting.

W. Visual Impacts. Conditions to reduce adverse visual impacts such as specifications on facility color, screening measures such as berming, visual barriers, and landscaping.

X. Dust. Limitations on or requirements for activities to control dust; storage requirements for sand, silica and similar materials to prevent fugitive particulates. Particulate control measures, including proof of compliance with State-required dust control measures and imposition of an opacity requirement as tested using EPA Method 9.

Y. Traffic. Conditions necessary to ensure public safety for all modes of travel, including but not limited to adjustment of travel routes during some or all phases of development. Z. County Transportation Infrastructure.

1. Maintenance practices to protect transportation infrastructure, and compliance with the Boulder County Multimodal Transportation Standards
2. Required improvements to existing transportation system infrastructure to support the proposed oil and gas facilities or operations, as designed and performed by the County at Applicant’s cost.
   a. If Applicant disputes the County’s statement of necessary transportation infrastructure improvements or the costs, thereof, Applicant may engage a licensed civil engineer to perform an independent study and provide the results thereof to the County for its consideration, at Applicant’s cost.
3. Standards and specifications for construction and maintenance of access roads required for the proposed oil and gas facilities or operations.
4. Measures to protect existing transportation infrastructure, such as weight restrictions, prevention of mud and sediment tracking and prohibition on the use of tire chains.

AA. Pipeline Conditions.
1. Specific setbacks from features of concern
2. Conditions on depth of cover and clearance distances from subsurface features or improvements.

Commented [CJM33]: Will the county determine this during the pre-development phase?
4. Construction conditions related to protection of streams, rivers, irrigation ditches and wetlands.
5. As-built reporting, including the location (with GPS coordinates), materials and operating pressures of all flowlines and fresh, produced or wastewater pipelines and depicting the locations of other subsurface features or improvements crossed by such lines.
6. Leak detection system.
7. Inspection protocol, in addition to County inspections.
8. A risk-based engineering study by an independent engineer retained by the Applicant and subject to approval by the County prior to placement and construction of proposed pipelines.
9. Without compromising pipeline integrity and safety, Applicant may be required to share existing pipeline rights-of-way and consolidate new corridors for pipeline rights-of-way to minimize impact.

BB. Flood Protection. Compliance with a County-approved flood mitigation plan; any additional conditions necessary to avoid, minimize, and mitigate risks of adverse impacts from oil and gas facilities or operations.

CC. Applications and Permits. The Applicant must obtain local, state and federal permits or approvals required for the operation and provide copies to the Director prior to any construction activities. In addition to Article 12 approval, Applicants may be required to obtain County permits including but not limited to Floodplain Development Permits, Grading Permits, Building or Construction Permits, Oversize/Overweight Permits, Stormwater Control Permits.

DD. Certification and Reporting. The Operator will submit to the Director copies of all reports related to oil and gas operations and oil and gas facilities made to any agency at the local, state or federal level within 30 days of their submission to the original recipient.

EE. Financial Assurances.
1. Financial assurances such as performance bonds, irrevocable letters of credit, irrevocable trusts, or other financial guarantees in a form satisfactory to the County.
2. Additional assurances may be required if circumstances during the lifetime of the oil and gas operations require.
3. Copies of all financial assurance and insurance renewals promptly supplied to the Department.
4. Upon transfer, Financial Assurances will only be returned or cancelled once they are replaced by equivalent Financial Assurances secured by the new owner/Operator.

FF. Re-assessment of Conditions. All conditions of approval may specify that the County may re-assess their effectiveness in meeting the standards of this Article after commencement of oil and gas operations.

GG. Representations of Record. Any approved Special Review Application is subject to all commitments of record, including verbal representations made by the Applicant at any public hearing and written commitments in the Application file, and without limitation must encompass compliance with all approved mitigation plans.

### 12-1200 Judicial Review
A final decision by the Board of County Commissioners on any matters in this Article 12 is subject to judicial review in a court of competent jurisdiction under C.R.C.P. 106(a)(4).

### 12-1300 Procedures Following Approval of a Special Review Application
**A. Right to Enter.** Each approved Special Review will contain the following statement: “Applicant consents to allow the County the right of inspection of this approved oil and gas facility and operation provided the County contacts the Operator with 4 hours prior notice of such inspection.”

**B. Effect of the Approved Special Review.** After approval of a Special Review Application by the Board and subject to compliance with any applicable conditions of approval, the Department will issue a permit for the proposed oil and gas operation.
1. Following receipt of the permit, the Applicant must obtain any necessary building, grading, access, stormwater control, floodplain, or other County permits and, following the receipt of these additional

**Commented [CJM34]:** The county is directly contradicting established precedent and Colorado statute. Permits are vested rights, and the county may not unilaterally change those conditions once a permit has been issued.

**Commented [CJM35]:** Operators should not be held liable if the county enters on to an applicant’s property and violates safety standards or enters unaccompanied.
permits and all necessary permits and permissions from other agencies or persons, is authorized to otherwise proceed with the proposed oil and gas operation.

2. The approval of the Special Review Application under this Article does not result in the vesting of development rights, nor does it authorize the violation of any County or state regulations or preclude the County from refusing to issue any other permit or authorization if the plans and specifications do not comply with applicable County regulations.

C. Duration of the Approved Special Review.

1. Commencement of operations within 2 years. An approved Special Review Application will remain effective for a period of 2 calendar years following the date of the Board’s approval resolution. If the approved operation is not commenced within 2 calendar years, the permit will expire, and the Applicant will have to reapply for Special Review prior to commencing operations.

2. Expiration of approval to operate after 10 years. Unless renewed in a subsequent Special Review approval, all Special Review approvals under this Article 12 will expire 10 years after their effective date and operations must cease and final reclamation commence.

D. Amendments and Modifications. Prior to changing or modifying a special use approved under this Article or any other existing oil and gas operation, an Operator must submit a written request for modification as specified under Article 4-603. Upon submission of such a request, the Director will proceed as specified in Article 4603(A) to make a determination whether the modification is substantial, except that the Director will consider the additional criteria specified in this subsection. Unless approved in the original Special Review approval, the addition of new wells on an existing pad will be considered a substantial modification. Other changes will be considered substantial if they meet the criteria in 4-603(B) or significantly alter the nature, character, or extent of the land use impacts of the Special Review approval or will result in an increase in harmful emissions or adverse impacts on public health, safety, and welfare, the environment or wildlife, including as a result of cumulative impacts from the proposed modification in combination with existing land uses. Refracking of an existing well will be considered a substantial modification. A modification may not be considered a substantial modification if it results in a net decrease in hydrocarbon emissions or other net mitigation of existing or potential environmental impacts. Should the Applicant dispute the Director’s determination that a proposed modification to a pre-existing oil and gas operation or facility is a substantial modification, the Applicant may appeal the Director’s determination to the Board. The County will not process the Application during any appeal.

E. Maintenance and Repair. If an Operator anticipates undertaking routine maintenance or making a repair to any existing or new oil and gas facility, the Operator must provide written notice to the Director as soon in advance of the maintenance or repair as practicable. For emergency repairs necessary to curtail or prevent threat of property damage or personal injury, if possible, the Operator must provide notice to the Director within 24 hours before commencement of the repair and otherwise as soon thereafter as possible. The notice must include a detailed description of the maintenance or repair. In response to the notice, the Director may approve the repair or maintenance, conditionally approve the repair or maintenance, or require that the Operator apply for a substantial modification determination. The Director may maintain a list of routine maintenance activities that an Operator may undertake without County review or approval.

12-1400 Inspections; Enforcement

To monitor compliance with permit conditions or if the County determines at any time that there is a violation of the provisions of this Article 12, including 12-400, 12-500, 12-600, 12-700, and 12-1100, the Director may commence one or more of the following enforcement measures and remedies:

A. Right to Enter. Any oil and gas facility may be inspected by the County at any time to ensure compliance with the requirements of County permits or the provisions of this Article 12. Unless urgent circumstances exist, the County will use best efforts to ensure that 4 hours prior notice is given to the Operator’s contact person at the telephone number on file. County inspections will be coordinated with the Operator to ensure Operator presence onsite to the extent possible and to ensure the site visit is conducted in accordance with all applicable Operator safety requirements.

B. Records. Operators will make available to the County at its request all records or reports required by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, the COGCC, the Colorado Public Utilities Commission, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.

Commented [CJM36]: See comment above for concerns about unaccompanied entrance by county inspectors.
C. Violations. Violations of any condition of approval, any provisions of 12-400, 12-500, 12-600, 12-700, will be subject to Section 12-1500.

D. Suit to Enjoin COGCC Rule Violation. If the Director discovers a violation or threatened violation of Title 34, Article 60 of the Colorado Revised Statutes or any rule, regulation, or order made under that Article, the Director will notify the COGCC in writing. If the COGCC fails to bring suit to enjoin any actual or threatened violation, then the County Attorney may file an action on behalf of the Board seeking injunctive relief.

E. Falsification. If the Director, in the course of administering any portion of this Article, learns that the Applicant, including any employee, officer, agent or representative of the Applicant has made a false representation of or omitted material facts the Application may be rejected or summarily denied or, if the Application has been approved, the approval may be revoked and the Director may report such information to the District Attorney for criminal prosecution.

F. Other Penalties. In addition to or in lieu of civil fines, the County may exercise remedies for Operator violations including the following:

1. Increased inspection frequency;
2. Mandatory equipment upgrades;
3. A requirement to conduct an audit of the systems or equipment involved in the violation(s);
4. A requirement for increased reporting to the County;
5. Written Order Suspending the Approval. As a result of either (i) emergency conditions, or (ii) three or more fines imposed for serious violations within 6 months, the Director may issue a written order to the Applicant (or the Applicant’s owner, Operator, or agent) suspending the Special Review Approval. Upon receipt, the Applicant must cease all activities and operations immediately until the violation is remedied. The Applicant may appeal the order suspending approval to the Board of County Commissioners.

G. Other Enforcement Remedies. In addition to the foregoing enforcement measures, Boulder County has the right to any and all other enforcement measures and remedies provided by law, including but not limited to seeking relief through the courts to enforce an approved Special Review, or to stop or abate any oil and gas operations occurring or about to occur without the requisite special use, required permits, or other County approvals. Nothing in this section shall limit the remedies available to the County for a violation of any provision of Article 12.

2-1500 Fines and Penalties

A. Fines for Violations. An Operator who violates any condition of approval imposed for the oil and gas facility or operation or any provision of Section 12-400, 12-500, 12-600, or 12-700 will be subject to a civil penalty assessed by the Director. B. Process.

1. Identification of Violation. If the Director has reasonable cause to believe that a violation has occurred, the Director will issue a Notice of Violation to the Operator. Each violation of an individual condition or Code provision will be considered a separate infraction. Each day that a violation remains will be considered a separate infraction.

a. Contents of Notice of Violation:
   i. Provisions of this Article or conditions imposed on a permit that are violated;
   ii. Short and plain statement of the facts alleged to constitute each violation;
   iii. A statement that the Operator will be subject to fines as specified in this section; and iv. A demand that the violation be remedied.

2. Response. The Operator will have the time specified by the Director in the notice to respond to the Notice of Violation, unless an extension is requested in writing and granted by the Director. The Response must address each violation, including the cause of the violation and any corrective actions taken, and identify any other relevant facts.

3. Assessment of Fine.

   a. Based on the Operator’s response, if any is provided, and any other competent evidence, the Director will determine if a violation has occurred and, if so, the appropriate penalty to assess. Any fine imposed

Commented [CJM37]: The county is limited in the amounts it can fine by state statute.
after consideration of the response will be measured with respect to the first date of discovery of the violation or the date the violation first occurred and continues until the violation has been remedied to the satisfaction of the Director.

b. If the Operator disputes the Director’s determination that a violation occurred or the amount of any fine assessed, an appeal as specified in Section 12-1500(D) must be made within 10 days of the determination. Any requirement to remedy the violation will not be stayed during the appeal period.

C. Penalty Calculation. The Director has discretion to assess a civil penalty between $300 and $15,000 per violation per day, depending on the nature and severity of the violation and Application of the additional factors listed in subsection (b) below.

1. To evaluate the severity of the violation, the Director will consider the following:
   a. Degree of threatened or actual impact to public health, safety, welfare, the environment or wildlife;
   b. Existence, size, and proximity of potentially impacted livestock, wildlife, fish, soil, crops, water, and all other environmental resources;
   c. Degree of threatened or actual damage to agricultural lands, public lands, private property, freshwater sources, public drinking water, natural resources, environmental features, or wildlife;
   d. The size of the leak, release, or spill;
   e. The violation resulted in a significant waste of oil and gas resources;
   f. Toxicity of leak or spill;
   g. Violation led to death or serious injury; and
   h. Duration of the violation.

2. In addition to considering the severity of the violation, the Director will consider the following:
   a. Whether the same or similar violations have occurred at the location;
   b. Whether other violations have occurred at the location in the previous 12 months;
   c. The timeliness and adequacy of the Operator’s corrective actions;
   d. The degree the violation was outside of the violator’s reasonable control and responsibility;
   e. Whether the violator acted with gross negligence, or knowing and willful misconduct;
   f. Whether the violator self-reported; and
   g. Whether violator was cooperative with all agencies involved in working to mitigate the impacts of the violation.

D. Appeal Hearing Before the Board of County Commissioners. If the Applicant files a written appeal with the Board of County Commissioners of the Director’s determination within 10 days of receipt of the determination that a violation occurred or the imposition of any fine or penalty or a written order suspending special use approval, the Board will schedule a hearing on the appeal, of which the Applicant will receive reasonable prior notice. The Board, based on the evidence in the record, may reverse or confirm the Director’s determination whether a violation occurred. In addition, based on the evidence in the record, the Board may reverse, confirm, or adjust any remedy or penalty imposed by the Director. The Board, in its discretion, may also give the Applicant additional time to correct the violation(s), or may specify other means of correcting the violation(s) at the Applicant’s expense. The Board’s determination is subject to judicial review as specified in Section 12-1200.

12-1600 Definitions
Terms used in this Article 12 are defined below. Any terms not specifically defined for purposes of Article 12 may be defined in Article 18.

Abandonment. The permanent decommissioning of an oil and gas facility, including any single well or portion of pipeline.

Agent. One authorized to make binding representations on behalf of the Applicant.
Applicant. Person, corporation or other legal entity possessing the legal right to develop a mineral resource who has applied for a Special Review permit for an oil and gas operation.

Application. The Application filed by the Applicant for Special Review under current consideration. Best Management Practices. Practices that are designed to prevent or reduce impacts caused by oil and gas facilities or operations to air, water, soil, or biological resources, and to minimize adverse impacts to public health, safety and welfare, including the environment and wildlife resources.

BTEX and/or TPH. Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons.

Closed Loop Drilling Process or System. A system consisting of steel tanks for mud mixing and storage and the use of solids removal equipment by some combination of shale shakers, mud cleaners and centrifuges to separate drill cutting solids from the mud stream. The solids are placed in containment provided on the site. A Closed Loop Drilling System does not include use of a Conventional Reserve Drilling Pit.


Department. Boulder County Community Planning & Permitting Department.

Director. The Director of the Boulder County Community Planning & Permitting Department.

Dwelling. See Article 18-137.

Educational Facility. See Article 4-504(E).

Equipment. Machinery or structures located on an oil and gas location, including, but not limited to, wellheads, separators, dehydration units, compressors, heaters, meters, storage tanks, compressors, pumping units, internal combustion engines, and electric motors.

Flowline. Those segments of pipe transferring oil, gas, or condensate between a wellhead and processing equipment to the load point or point of delivery to a U.S. Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration or Colorado Public Utilities Commission regulated gathering line, or a segment of pipe transferring produced water between a wellhead and the point of disposal, discharge, or loading. In this Article, flowline includes lines within a well pad and those that are outside a well pad, and includes flowlines connecting to gas compressors or gas plants.

Geophysical Operation. Operations that involve the transmittal of seismic waves into and through the ground to model the geophysical properties of the Earth's crust.

Groundwater. Subsurface waters in a zone of saturation.

NOX. Nitrogen oxides. Ozone precursor pollutants.

Oil and Gas Facilities. The equipment and improvements used for the exploration, production, transportation, treatment, and/or storage of oil and gas and waste products, including: an individual well pad built with one or more wells and operated to produce liquid petroleum and/or natural gas, including associated equipment required for such production; flowlines and ancillary equipment including but not limited to drip stations, vent stations, pigging facilities, chemical injection stations and valve boxes; and temporary storage and construction staging yards in place for less than 6 months.

Oil and Gas Operations. Exploring for oil and gas, including conducting seismic operations and the drilling of test bores; siting, drilling, deepening, recompleting, reworking, or abandoning a well; producing operations related to any well, including installing flowlines; the generating, transporting, storing, treating, or disposing exploration and production wastes; the construction, operation, maintenance and repair of any oil and gas facility; and any constructing, site preparing, or reclaiming activities associated with such operations. With respect to any submittal or review requirements under this section, "oil and gas operations" will refer to the particular oil and gas operations for which the Applicant is seeking County approval.

Operator. Any person who exercises the right to control the conduct of oil and gas operations.

Pit. Any natural or man-made depression in the ground used for oil or gas exploration or production purposes excluding steel, fiberglass, concrete or other similar vessels which do not release their contents to surrounding soils.

Produced Water. Water produced from a well or wellbore, including treatment fluids.

Recreation (active or passive). Active recreation means outdoor activities that require equipment or physical exertion or both. Passive recreation means outdoor activities such as nature observation or photography that require a minimum of facilities or development.
Reduced Emissions Completion. A well completion following fracturing or refracturing where gas flowback that is otherwise vented is captured, cleaned, and routed to the gas flow line or collection system, re-injected into the well or another well, used as an onsite fuel source, or used for other useful purpose that a purchased fuel or raw material would serve, with no direct release to the atmosphere.

TPY. Tons per year.

VOC. Volatile organic compounds.

Wastewater. Water used in oil and gas operations that is contaminated with chemicals, particulate, or other matter that makes it non-potable.

Water or Water Body. Any surface waters which are contained in or flow in or through Boulder County, excluding ephemeral streams, roadway ditches, water in sewage systems, water in treatment works of disposal systems, water in potable water distribution systems, stock ponds or irrigation ditches not discharging to live streams, and all water withdrawn for use until use and treatment have been completed.

Water Source. Water source will mean water bodies that supply domestic, agricultural or municipal uses, water wells that are registered with Colorado Division of Water Resources, including household, domestic, livestock, irrigation, municipal/public and commercial wells, permitted or adjudicated springs, and monitoring wells other than monitoring wells that are drilled for the purpose of monitoring water quality changes that are not associated with oil and gas activities.

Well or Wellhead. An oil or gas well, a hole drilled for the purpose of producing oil or gas, a well into which fluids are injected, a stratigraphic well, a gas storage well, or a well used for the purpose of monitoring or observing a reservoir.

Well Pad. Areas that are directly disturbed during the drilling and subsequent operation of, or affected by production facilities directly associated with, any oil well, or gas well.
Dear Boulder County Fracking Decision makers:

During the last election, the fracking industry spent a lot of money on what I think are deceptive ads, saying Colorado has some of the nation’s toughest restrictions to protect area residents (from the negative impacts of oil and gas fracking), but that doesn’t mean they keep people safe. Here are a small sample of risks I have recently uncovered, thanks to the group, Colorado Rising.

Because of the oil and gas industry, residents of six Colorado counties, face cancer risks that exceed the EPA’s level of concern. Fracking releases carcinogenic volatile organic compounds, like benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, xylene, and formaldehyde. A Colorado-based study found that concentrations of benzene and other pollutants were three to nine times higher within half a mile of an oil and gas well than farther away and a yearlong study involving weekly tests of Front Range air quality 7/10ths of a mile from a well pad detected VOCs were present over the multiple stages of well drilling and production. Fracking also increases ground level ozone, which is the second leading cause of lung cancer and has been linked to asthma and other respiratory diseases in the U.S. according to several peer-review studies. Even at relatively low doses, ozone has been shown to have a health impact and a significant number of Colorado children will suffer asthma attacks as a result of oil and gas operations. For these reasons, I urge Coloradans to support new health-protection guidelines such as a 2500 foot setback and allowing counties to impose complete bans when conditions are too confined to do it safely.

Sincerely,

Sue E. Dean
deanks@juno.com
89 Widgeon Drive
Longmont, CO 80503
303-459-2658

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Top News - Sponsored By Newser

- Where the Race Stands in Remaining States
- Humpback Whale Seems to Swallow Kayakers
- National Guard Activated as Riot Declared in Portland
We may have 1 year to save our Earth! [Ref International Energy Agency, meta-analysis at Arctic News blog and XOEarth.org.] So please extend the fracking moratorium.

Gratsie, Stele Ely

Stele Ely
Stanford Ave
Boulder, CO 80305
XOEarth.org
facebook.com/stele.ely
I am in favor of reducing or eliminating the possibility of fracking on all Boulder County lands and easements near Boulder County. It is past time for America to start reducing fracking and start promoting renewable energy through solar, wind, and the use of hydrogen. The burning of hydrogen produces no carbon dioxide and can be substituted in pipelines going to homes. It is past time for America to reduce the production and use of oil and natural gas. Boulder county needs to become a progressive leader in the elimination of fracking.

Dann Kramer
1737 High Plains Ct
Superior, CO 80027

Sent from my iPhone
Please use the most strict regulations regarding the above. This process interferes with clean air and water and is not a necessary element to assure the well being of residents. It will, of course, be profitable for the oil and gas companies who, through approved regulations, are able to take advantage and not be in the best interests of our residents. Thank you.
Dear Boulder County Commissioners,

First, I would like to express my appreciation for the Commissioners' imposition of the moratorium that expires December 31 this year. Your action has been much appreciated. Secondly, I wish to state my strong support for a complete ban on hydrofracturing in Boulder County, particularly on Boulder County open space, and generally worldwide. Short of a ban, I support continuation of the current County moratorium on permitting beyond December 31, 2020 and as long as the Front Range remains in non-attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) standards for ozone. I also support the absolute prohibition of emissions of air toxics such as benzene.

In lieu of continuation of a moratorium on oil and gas extraction in Boulder County, I support the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas drilling and hydrofracturing that the County can impose. Mountains of evidence have accumulated demonstrating the harmful impacts of this practice on the global climate, local air and water quality, landscapes, wildlife habitat, human health and the quality of life of Boulder County residents and communities. Importantly, the County should consider the cumulative climate impacts of oil and gas operations directly from production operations and indirectly from consumption of output. The County should impose regulations designed to minimize if not eliminate direct climate, air and water quality impacts from these operations, including the requirement that all processes be powered by electricity generated from renewable energy sources and all operations be required to utilize tankless technologies. I also support full oil and gas company compliance with County regulations and forceful County enforcement, including holding operators financially and operationally responsible for violations, full remediation of environmental and community damages and full financial responsibility for cleanup of drilling sites during and upon cessation of such operations.

There are numerous aspects of oil and gas operations that need to be addressed by effective regulation, too many for me to list here. Therefore, I have read the attached compilation of what experts suggest should be covered by County regulations and I agree with all points enumerated.

Sincerely,
Ken Bonetti
1170 Monroe Dr.
Boulder, CO
Boulder County is currently in the process of updating its regulations (Article 12) concerning oil and gas operations, in light of the expanded authority of local governments to regulate fracking to protect public health and the environment granted by SB 19-181. The county released a draft of the updated Article 12 on October 20, 2020, which you can read here. The updated draft offers a starting point for enhanced county authority, but is in need of improvement in key areas to ensure protection of public health, the environment, and the climate.

Background: Boulder County is currently threatened by 140 proposed fracking wells, slated for county open space land along Highway 52. A moratorium on new oil and gas operations in Boulder County will expire December 31, 2020. We must act now to protect our air and water quality, public health, and the environment from more fracking. Please join us in calling for a countywide ban on fracking, backed up (in the case of legal challenges) by the strongest, most protective oil and gas regulations possible.

Below are talking points you can draw from in giving feedback to the Boulder County Planning Commission and the Boulder County Commissioners on the current draft of proposed new regulations.

You can email your feedback to: oilgascomment@bouldercounty.org

General

● A large body of academic literature has characterized serious effects on human health and life expectancy from air pollution, including a recent study that identified air pollution as a contributor to 8.8 million deaths annually, identifying it as “one of the main global health risks.” Additionally, exposure to air pollution has been linked to higher rates of mortality from viral infectious diseases. In light of this evidence, and the serious threats posed by fracking to the stability of our climate, the only responsible course of action is for Boulder County to ban fracking and impose the most stringent regulations possible on oil and gas extraction.

Permitting Process

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• Implement as mandatory all of the discretionary conditions listed in Section 12-1100, including:
  ○ Prohibition of venting or flaring of natural gas
  ○ Requirement for ongoing water quality monitoring
  ○ Continuous monitoring of leaks
  ○ Requirement for closed loop “pitless” drilling systems, to facilitate re-use of produced water.
• Affirmatively protect public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment: Section 12-1000 states that “A proposal meets the standards if it will..., either avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife resources or, through imposition of conditions of approval, sufficiently minimize, and mitigate unavoidable impact.”. Oil and gas operations must be required to avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources entirely, and not simply minimize impacts.
• Capping of old wells as a condition for new permits: If an operator applying for a new permit for oil and gas operations in Boulder County has existing “legacy” wells in the county, the operator should be required to cap them before a permit for new wells is considered.  
• An operator should be required to obtain county approval before seeking surface-use agreements with landowners. (In Section 12-800 Part C, this is “recommended”, but not required.

Climate and Air Quality
• Prohibit flaring or venting of natural gas: A recent study published in Nature concluded that estimates of anthropogenic methane emissions, to which oil and gas operations are a prime contributor, are likely 20-40% higher than previously thought. Preliminary reports from NOAA for atmospheric methane levels in 2019 indicate that the year from 2018 to 2019 showed the largest annual increase in atmospheric methane since 2012.
• Prohibit permitting while the Front Range remains in non-attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) standards for ozone, and prohibit emissions of air toxics such as benzene: Research has demonstrated that Boulder County’s air quality is adversely affected by oil and gas operations in Weld County, and that oil and gas operations are a significant contributor to excessive levels of ozone on the Front

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5 Ed Dlugokencky, NOAA/ESRL, (www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends_ch4/)
Range. Section 12-1000 A.1. states that “oil and gas facilities and operations will not compromise the attainment of ozone standards for the Denver Metro/North Front Range ozone nonattainment area as established by the US Environmental Protection Agency. Oil and gas facilities and operations will not contribute particulate matter to the air in a manner that endangers public health.” This should be strengthened to prohibit permitting altogether while the Front Range remains in non-attainment for ozone, and should extend to emissions of air toxics as well. A threshold for allowable emissions of particulate matter should be defined based on the ample body of scientific evidence assessing the effects of particulate matter on public health.

- In assessing a permit application, the Board of County Commissioners should be required to consider the cumulative effects of the expected greenhouse gas emissions and other air- and water-polluting emissions associated with the permit in the context of the existing pollution burden in the County.
- Require that all electrical power provided to oil and gas operations be supplied by renewables, on an annual basis (i.e. net zero energy for electricity) and require that all on-site equipment be electrically-powered.
- “Tankless” operations, which reduce air emissions, especially of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), should be required in all circumstances. Section 12-1100 D. 14 states a requirement (to be imposed at the county’s discretion, as currently written) for “hydrocarbon control of 98% or better for crude oil, condensate, and produced water tanks.” Section 12-1100 E. 1. (also to be imposed at the county’s discretion) states a requirement for “use of pipelines to transport all gas and fluid materials, including oil, natural gas, fresh water, produced water, and waste products, to and from the oil and gas facilities.”

Water Use and Quality
- Sec. 12-900 D.7.e.i.. requires “plans for recycling or reuse of all water used or produced by the oil and gas operations.” Implementation of these plans should be mandatory (currently a discretionary item in 12-1100 D.5).
- Measures to address water quality impacts identified in the study required by Sec. 12-900 D.8.b.. “Modeling of Impacts” should be mandatory and the radius over which water sources are included for testing should be increased.
- There should be no oil and gas development in floodplains.

Financial Assurances, Fines, and Liability
- The County should reserve the right to revoke a permit for oil and gas operations based on the operator’s failure to abide by the conditions of the permit. (Section 12-1400 F.5. states that, “As a result of either (i) emergency conditions, or (ii) three or more fines imposed for serious violations within six (6) months, the Director may issue a written order to the Applicant (or the Applicant’s owner, Operator, or agent) suspending the

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Special Review Approval. Upon receipt, the Applicant must cease all activities and operations immediately until the violation is remedied.” However, certain actions by an operator should result in the permit revocation of a permit.

- Increase the maximum level of fines that the County can impose for violation of the regulations: Section 12-1500 C. identifies a range of possible fines from $300 to $15,000 per violation per day, which is far too low to address the serious effects on public health and the environment which could result from a violation of the permit conditions. Additionally, the county should consider the cumulative effects of all violations by an operator in Boulder County, not limited to a particular site, in assessing the magnitude of the fines to be imposed.
- Increase the required amount of financial assurances and extend all conditions (from assurances to liability) to all affiliated entities and subcontractors. The extension of requirements for financial assurances and liability to affiliates and sub-contractors is particularly important in the light of current market conditions and the precarious financial state of many fracking companies operating in Colorado. Insurance requirements should be implemented on a per well basis. Studies have found that the cost of soil remediation alone for oilfield sites in Colorado ranges from $13,000 to $73,000, while intensive remediation of groundwater pollution can cost more than $1 million.  
- A section should be added to the regulations specifically addressing requirements for maintenance of wells and related equipment, and imposing fines on operators who fail to meet the requirements. Lack of routine maintenance at oil and gas wells contributes to leaks and increased emissions which threaten human health and the environment, as well as increased future remediation costs.

Public Health

- Setbacks: Numerous studies have linked fracking to harm to human health, including an increased risk of congenital heart defects among children born to women living near oil and gas operations in Colorado\(^9\), with the risks increasing with the density of oil and gas activities within a 10-mile radius\(^10\); and reduced cognitive performance has been identified in infants born to mothers living within 8,500 ft. of a fracking well\(^11\). Based on a review of existing scientific literature, Wong (2017)\(^12\) concluded that, “a 2,500-foot

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setback recommendation is on the lower end of the range of distances where research has determined harmful health and quality of life impacts of toxic emissions and exposures. Therefore, Article 12 should be revised to require a setback of at least 2,500 ft. between oil and gas operations and any structure intended for human occupancy, open space, water sources.

Land Management

- Oil and gas operations should be prohibited on open space. Boulder County residents pay over $4 million annually in property taxes alone to support acquisitions of open space, and the county’s open space lands are a precious home for wildlife, as well as a destination for outdoor recreation.
- The operator should be required to fully restore the land on which an oil and gas operation is located to its prior state, such that it could continue to be used for its original purposes, such as agriculture or recreation.

Public Notice

- The notification requirements (in Sec. 12-600 H) for nearby landowners after an application for a permit is deemed complete by the county should extend to all residents of the county, through publication in a newspaper in general circulation and on a county website.
- Follow-up and ongoing water testing results should be mandatory, and should be recorded such that they would be available to future owners of the property and/or future users of the water source in question, and test results reporting on flowback and produced water should also be made available to the public. (Sec 12-1100 H.1 and H.6).
- Continuous air quality monitoring should be mandatory, and all reports from air quality monitoring of oil and gas operations should be available to the public and evidence of leaks and/or spills should also be reported to the public through a county website and any other appropriate channels. (Sec. 12-1100 D.1 and Sec 12-1100 D.3.)

Seismic Testing

- Sec. 12-700 D.: The definition of a “testing area” for seismic testing should be clearly defined in terms of its extents.

Wildlife and Natural Resources

- The current draft regulations require maps of wildlife and “natural resources” within 1 mile of the proposed facility, referring to the Boulder County Comprehensive Plan. This is an excellent first step in identifying potential impacts to important species and ecosystems in Boulder County (12-900.B.11 and 13). In addition, applicants are required to obtain an independent expert’s evaluation of potential impacts to wildlife and natural resources (12-900.D. 5 and 6). This is also an essential step towards protecting Boulder County’s biodiversity.
• However, in 12-1000 Special Review Standards, there is weakening language that may allow for insufficient protections. Here, it is stated that “Oil and gas facilities and operations will sufficiently avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse impacts” to natural resources (p.12-22), with similar wording for wildlife (p.12-23). We are concerned that it will be difficult to determine and implement this standard, and that adverse impacts to Boulder County’s wildlife and natural resources may be allowed to occur. We recommend a stronger standard: Oil and gas facilities and operations will avoid adverse impacts to wildlife and natural resources.
Dear members of the Land Use Planning Commission and Staff,

I'm writing on behalf of a coalition of organizations calling for a ban on fracking in Boulder County, and urging you to pass the strongest possible regulations on oil and gas operations as a backstop protection to any potential legal challenge to a ban. Over 50 organizations and businesses representing over 130,000 Boulder County residents have signed on in support of a ban on fracking in Boulder County.

Thank you for the opportunity to share materials for review by the Planning Commission ahead of tomorrow’s public hearing.

Below you will find video clips from recent expert testimony offered during the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission Rulemaking process highlighting a number of our concerns relative to oil and gas development and the many risks it poses to our county.

The following clips highlight expert testimony presented to the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission during the 2020 Mission Change 200-600 series Rulemaking process as well as the 900 series. Please review and factor into your decision making process. Thank you so much for your time and attention to this important issue.

200 Series: Testimony with expert witness Dr. Anthony Ingraffea on the financial state of the Oil & Gas Fracking Industry and action needed to protect CO taxpayers’ from getting left holding the bag as a growing number of frackers go bankrupt. You can view expert testimony here.


600 Series: Testimony with expert witness Dr. Ned Ketyer, calling for 2500’ setbacks between fracking and occupied buildings. You can view expert testimony here.

900 Series: Testimony on fracking and radioactivity with investigative journalist Justin Nobel. To learn more about the issue, read this report from Harvard Study about the radioactivity from fracking. You can listen to the brief presentation delivered to the COGCC for the 900 series rulemaking here.
With gratitude for your time and attention,

Deborah McNamara

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Deborah McNamara

350 Colorado, Campaign Director
720.400.3739

Follow 350 Colorado on Facebook
To Whom It May Concern:

Subject: Oil and Gas Regulations / Boulder County Article 12 Land Use.

Oil and gas operations should be prohibited on open space. Boulder County residents pay over $4 million annually in property taxes alone to support acquisitions of open space, and the county’s open space lands are a precious home for wildlife, as well as a destination for outdoor recreation. The operator should be required to fully restore the land on which an oil and gas operation is located to its prior state, such that it could continue to be used for its original purposes, such as agriculture or recreation.

Thank you for your time and attention,

Denise Motta, NSCA-CPT, E-RYT500
Yoga, Pilates & Fitness Instructor-
denmot@cybercon.net

"EVEN THOUGH WE'RE THE FIRST SPECIES THAT HAS THE CAPACITY TO DESTROY THE PLANET, WE'RE ALSO THE FIRST WITH THE CONSCIOUSNESS TO SAVE IT." ---- Rich Hannigan (Board Vice President - Environmental Action)
Oil and gas regulations are not good enough. If you care about climate change and our safety then the only option is a ban on fracking. If you are unwilling to do this then extend the moratorium because perhaps the new commissioners will.

Thank you,

Nina Amabile
To whom it may concern. We need a ban on fracking in Boulder County as soon as possible and strict regulations concerning oil and gas leaks. Sincerely, Ronald Brown.
I’d like to thank you for the lengthy proposed updates to Article 12 of the Boulder County Land Use Code for Oil and Gas Operations you submitted to the public on October 20, 2020. These changes and especially the new 2000’ setback will go a long way towards ensuring that existing health and pollution standards are being followed by oil and gas developers in our County in line with new local authorities granted by Senate Bill 19-181.

In light of the approximately 140 new fracking wells proposed to occupy areas of Boulder County open space and the termination of the County’s moratorium on new wells at the end of this year, I would like you to further consider additional and more rigorous measures to prevent further degradation of our air and water that these additional sources might generate.

The County with others (Weld, Arapahoe, Denver, Adams, Jefferson, Douglas and about half of Larimer County) are in the 8-hour ground-based ozone nonattainment part of Colorado. Poor air quality of this level is known to be of concern as health hazards for residents, either acutely or chronically. A recent study has documented the adverse impact of oil and gas operations have on excessive ozone levels (CIRES, 2017 on its website). Methane emissions from the same sources contribute even more than CO2 to the crisis of our rapidly changing climate patterns (www.boulderair.com).

To illustrate these effects and their proposed causes, air quality monitoring at Union Reservoir in far-eastern Boulder County generates levels of air pollutants hourly, including VOCs, ozone and several others. Over the last month, dangerous and recurring spikes are shown for toluene, acetylene, benzene, ethane and propane, apparently occurring from the existence of nearby Weld County fracking wells. Methane alone has routinely spiked above 2200 ppb. Similarly, spikes in ground-based ozone in this area have often been over 40 ppb, the 8-hour standard for non-attainment being 70 ppb. The contribution of internal combustion engines and animal husbandry to this pollution cannot be assessed, but fracking adds to this load.

My recommendations for the current situation (unless otherwise addressed in Article 12) are as follows:

Prohibit the flaring or other releases of natural gas
Monitor nearby domestic or commercial water wells for contamination and drawdown
Monitor leaks at all times, either remotely or with instrumentation
Cap and seal old wells before new ones are permitted
Tankless operations be required for all new wells to reduce emissions of VOCs
Pitless drilling systems be mandated to facilitate the use of recycled water

Permits to drillers should not be given in contracts with private landowners without first approval by the County

Consideration of the cumulative effects of additional oil and gas well sources to our air and water quality should always be addressed before permits are given

Drilling should not be allowed on County open space areas since these are supported by resident property taxes

**Finally and most importantly, the county’s moratorium on new wells should be extended indefinitely.**

Thank you for the hard work you’ve already done on these matters and for your careful consideration on new measures that should be adopted.

Hazel Gordon

Longmont, CO
From: J Denberg
To: Boulder County Oil and Gas Comment
Subject: Ban on Fracking
Date: Sunday, November 08, 2020 4:19:13 PM

It would be beyond irresponsible to allow fracking to continue in Boulder County. Climate Change is real. Boulder is thought of as a progressive city. With fires raging, often out of control, because of the persistent drought caused by excessive warming.

How can you allow a bankrupt industry, which often abandons communities when the wells run dry or they no longer make a profit, to foot the bill of cleanup, to continue to frack.

Our lives are at stake.

Radioactivity from the wells, plus water and air contamination make Boulder County, already challenged by its poor air quality, to become a place that will be unlivable if we don’t step up to protect our planet.

You as commissioners have been elected to protect us. If you don’t fulfill this obligation none of us will have a safe place to live; including you!

It’s time to invest in a cleaner, sustainable energy sources. Be bold and visionary. Please protect this planet and be courageous and visionary.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Judy Denberg
Please find my comments on the updated Article 12 draft below and attached.

Dear Commissioners,

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and the resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and the climate. Boulder County can and should implement a ban on fracking, as well as the most protective possible regulations, as a backstop.

Despite the recent Longmont decision, a ban on fracking is consistent with the County’s efforts to fight climate change, including the declaration of a climate emergency, and ongoing lawsuit against Suncor and Exxon for climate change-related damages. A fracking ban is both a reasonable and necessary action authorized for local governments by SB19-181. A ban is widely supported by Boulder County residents: 70% in recent polling, and the same fraction of voters in the County voted in favor of Proposition 112 in 2018.

Thank you for your direction and the work of County staff for preparing the revisions to Article 12, released October 20, 2020, and your interest in prioritizing public health, the climate, and air and water quality. I will expound on some areas for further improvement, in the interest of these objectives:

Article 12 should prohibit permitting while the Front Range remains in non-attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) standards for ozone and prohibit emissions of air toxics such as benzene. Research[1], including work funded by Boulder County, has demonstrated that Boulder County’s air quality is adversely affected by oil and gas operations in Weld County, and that oil and gas operations are a significant contributor[2] to excessive levels of ozone on the Front Range. In Article 12, a threshold for allowable emissions of particulate matter should be defined based on the ample body of scientific evidence assessing the effects of particulate matter on public health.

In assessing a permit application, Article 12 should require the Board of County Commissioners to consider the cumulative effects of the expected greenhouse gas emissions and other air- and water-polluting emissions associated with the permit in the context of the existing pollution burden in the County, including that resulting from oil and gas operations in neighboring counties, and the need articulated in a recent IPCC report for a “rapid phase-out of CO₂ emissions” largely over the next decade to avert catastrophic global temperature rise. Additionally, Article 12 should require that all electrical power provided to oil and gas operations be supplied by renewables, on an annual basis (i.e. net zero energy for electricity) and require that all on-site equipment be electrically-powered.

Article 12 should be structured to affirmatively protect public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment. Section 12-1000 states that “A proposal meets the standards if it will...,
either avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment and wildlife resources or, through imposition of conditions of approval, sufficiently minimize, and mitigate unavoidable impact.” Oil and gas operations must be required to avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources entirely, and not simply minimize impacts.

All of the discretionary conditions listed in Section 12-1100 should be implemented as mandatory, including prohibition of venting or flaring of natural gas, requirement for ongoing water quality monitoring and continuous monitoring of leaks, requirements for “tankless” operations, which reduce air emissions, especially those of VOCs, and the requirement for closed loop “pitless” drilling systems, to facilitate re-use of produced water.

Controlling emissions of methane is essential. Methane has 86 times the global warming potential of CO₂ over a 20-year time period, and a recent study published in Nature [3] concluded that estimates of anthropogenic methane emissions, to which oil and gas operations are a prime contributor, are likely 20-40% higher than previously thought. Preliminary reports from NOAA [4] for atmospheric methane levels in 2019 indicate that the year from 2018 to 2019 showed the largest annual increase in atmospheric methane since 2012.

Article 12 should be revised to extend the minimum setback of oil and gas operations to 2500’ from any structure intended for human occupancy, and from open space, recreation areas and all water sources. This is modest considering that research has identified adverse effects on the cognitive performance of infants whose mothers lived within 8,500 feet of oil and gas wells and an increased risk of congenital heart defects among children born to women living near oil and gas operations in Colorado [6], with the risks increasing with the density of oil and gas activities within a 10-mile radius [7]. Based on a review of existing scientific literature, Wong (2017) concluded that, “a 2,500-foot setback recommendation is on the lower end of the range of distances where research has determined harmful health and quality of life impacts of toxic emissions and exposures.” [8]

Additionally, Article 12 should specifically prohibit oil and gas operations on open space. Boulder County residents pay over $4 million annually in property taxes alone to support acquisitions of open space, and the county’s open space lands are a precious home for wildlife, as well as a destination for outdoor recreation. Operators should be required to fully restore the land on which an oil and gas operation is located to its prior state, such that it could continue to be used for its original purposes, such as agriculture or recreation.

I urge you to further strengthen Article 12 by making discretionary conditions mandatory, and requiring that all impacts to public health, air and water quality, and the climate be avoided, and not simply minimized. I would be happy to provide copies of any of the articles that I have referenced in these comments.

Sincerely,

Amy Allen

2935 College Ave, #123
Dear Commissioners,

I write as a Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and the resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and the climate. Boulder County can and should implement a ban on fracking, as well as the most protective possible regulations, as a backstop.

Despite the recent Longmont decision, a ban on fracking is consistent with the County’s efforts to fight climate change, including the declaration of a climate emergency, and ongoing lawsuit against Suncor and Exxon for climate change-related damages. A fracking ban is both a reasonable and necessary action authorized for local governments by SB19-181. A ban is widely supported by Boulder County residents: 70% in recent polling, and the same fraction of voters in the County voted in favor of Proposition 112 in 2018.

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resources or, through imposition of conditions of approval, sufficiently minimize, and mitigate unavoidable impact.” Oil and gas operations must be required to avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment and wildlife resources entirely, and not simply minimize impacts.

All of the discretionary conditions listed in Section 12-1100 should be implemented as mandatory, including prohibition of venting or flaring of natural gas, requirement for ongoing water quality monitoring and continuous monitoring of leaks, requirements for “tankless” operations, which reduce air emissions, especially those of VOCs, and the requirement for closed loop “pitless” drilling systems, to facilitate re-use of produced water.

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Article 12 should be revised to extend the minimum setback of oil and gas operations to 2500’ from any structure intended for human occupancy, and from open space, recreation areas and all water sources. This is modest considering that research has identified adverse effects on the cognitive performance of infants whose mothers lived within 8,500 feet of oil and gas wells⁵ and an increased risk of congenital heart defects among children born to women living near oil and gas operations in Colorado⁶, with the risks increasing with the density of oil and gas activities within a 10-mile radius⁷. Based on a review of existing scientific literature, Wong (2017) concluded that, “a 2,500-foot setback recommendation is on the lower end of the range of distances where research has determined harmful health and quality of life impacts of toxic emissions and exposures.”⁸

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⁴ Ed Dlugokencky, NOAA/ESRL, (www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends_ch4/)
I urge you to further strengthen Article 12 by making discretionary conditions mandatory, and requiring that all impacts to public health, air and water quality, and the climate be avoided, and not simply minimized. I would be happy to provide copies of any of the articles that I have referenced in these comments.

Sincerely,

Amy Allen
2935 College Ave, #123
Boulder, CO, 80303
amyallen@alumni.stanford.edu
217-220-1621
Boulder, CO, 80303

amyallen@alumni.stanford.edu

217-220-1621


Esteemed County Commissioners,

I am writing to support the efforts to ban fracking in Boulder County. And please pass strong regulations as a backstop. I read that 70% of Boulder County residents support a permanent ban on fracking. Let’s move quickly toward energy sources that do not pollute our air and water.

Thank you for considering my views,
Dawn Kimble
Do not frack on open space Boulder county. It is so selfish and dangerous to our people, community and environment.
Stop the destruction of the planet for $$$$$ it's senseless and kills, polluted and endangers.
I am a boulder native.
Pat Sunfield LPC LAC

Sent from my Verizon 4G LTE Droid
Dear Commissioners,

I write as an east Boulder County resident deeply concerned about proposed fracking projects (140 wells) in our county and the resulting threats to air and water quality, public health, wildlife, and the climate. I urge you to enact a ban on fracking in Boulder County as soon as possible to protect our community from the well-documented threats to public health and safety from fracking. I myself have been diagnosed with asthma over 5 years ago and I’m convinced it is from our poor air quality and ground ozone which we know is linked to fracking.

The proposed fracking projects are particularly troubling in the context of the Front Range’s “serious” non-attainment status for ozone, and high concentrations of benzene and other VOCs, to which existing oil and gas operations are a significant contributor. Additionally, a recent report of the IPCC calls for a “rapid phase-out of CO2 emissions” largely over the next decade to avert catastrophic global temperature rise.

Despite the recent Longmont decision, a BAN on fracking, flaring and venting is consistent with the County’s efforts to fight climate change, including the declaration of a climate emergency, and ongoing lawsuit against Suncor and Exxon for climate change-related damages. A fracking ban is both a reasonable and necessary action to begin to switch our resources to renewable energy and avert a climate catastrophe. A ban is widely supported by Boulder County residents: 70% in recent polling, and the same fraction of voters in the County voted in favor of Proposition 112 in 2018.

REGULATIONS ARE NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR A PERMANENT BAN!

I urge you to immediately direct County staff to begin developing language for a fracking ban in Boulder County. Thank you for your ongoing efforts to prioritize public health and the environment in Boulder County.

Sincerely,
Paula Kelly
Lafayette, CO 80026
Hi Boulder County Commissioners,

It seems you are considering enacting regulations to protect the people, animals and ecosystems in Boulder County from the effects of fracking for oil and gas. In light of this historically hot, dry and fire-filled year, I wonder what regulations will protect the climate from heating once that oil and gas is extracted and burned? In light of the over 1500 peer reviewed public health and science studies unequivocally proving there is no safe or healthy way to frack and that all living beings near to fracking sites are at risk of a litany of health issues, I wonder what regulations will help us breathe and stay healthy? In light of oil and gas companies being ponzi schemes propped up by low-interest loans, predictably collapsing and leaving workers, communities and land utterly devastated, I wonder what regulations will make companies behave honorably and not just in the interest of their bottom line?

There are no regulations that will ever make fracking safe, sane, moral, ethical or just. The only defensible path forward is a total ban.

Thank you,

Ariel Kalishman Walsh
Lafayette, Colorado
From: M Cristina Geck
To: Boulder County Oil and Gas Comment
Subject: Please ban fracking
Date: Sunday, November 08, 2020 9:17:44 PM

Please, listen to the will of the citizens who elected you and do everything you can to ban fracking once and for all in Boulder County. We have supported Open Space for decades, the fracking companies have not done anything for Open Space, they have no right to access it on a moral level.

We, the people say NO to fracking.

thank you, Cristina Geck
Sent from my iPad
From: Greg Sherwin
To: Boulder County Oil and Gas Comment
Subject: I, a 25 year Boulder Resident support banning Fracking in Boulder County and the 2,500' minimum distance rule.
Date: Monday, November 09, 2020 4:09:12 AM

Boulder County Commissioners,

Please support banning fracking and support the 2,500’ minimum distance rule in your county regulations.

We all know that the oil and gas industry will do as little as possible to protect our air, water and land if it takes away from their profits.

Once in, the oversight management of the fracking sites is not controlled by the citizens who are impacted by gas and oil company oversight failures.

Thank you,

Greg Sherwin
26 year Boulder Resident in zip code 80303