

MINUTES
CHATHAM COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
REGULAR MEETING
SEPTEMBER 06, 2011

The Board of Commissioners (“the Board”) of the County of Chatham, North Carolina, met in the Agricultural Building Auditorium, 45 South Street, Pittsboro, North Carolina, 6:00 PM on September 06, 2011.

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

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

INVOCATION AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

CALL TO ORDER

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

AGENDA AND CONSENT AGENDA

The Chairman asked if there were additions, deletions, or corrections to the Agenda and Consent Agenda.

- Commissioner Petty asked that Item #12 Fracking Presentation, be rescheduled for September 19, 2011 explaining that Lew Fromkin was delayed due to inclement weather.
- Commissioner Petty asked to delay the discussion on the Resolution on Hydraulic Fracturing in North Carolina to be presented by Commissioner Kost until after the fracking presentation.
- Commissioner Kost asked to proceed with the Resolution on Hydraulic Fracturing in North Carolina stating that it is a timing issue for the General Assembly. She stated that it was not an anti-fracking issue, but is a resolution telling the General Assembly that the Board supports the Governor’s veto until we have more information.

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

1. **Minutes:** Approval of Board Minutes for the Regular Meeting held August 15, 2011 and Work Session held August 15, 2011

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

2. **Charge off 2001 Tax Bills:** Approval to charge off 2001 tax bills

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

3. **Fiscal Year 2011-2012 Rollover Budget Amendments:** Approval of Fiscal Year 2011-2012 Budget Amendments as proposed by staff, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof.

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

4. **Fiscal Year 2010-2011 Enhanced 911 Budget Amendment:** Approval of Budget Amendments as proposed by staff, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof.

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

5. **Award of Bid to SunTrust Bank for Banking Services:** Approval of SunTrust to provide banking services for Chatham County for a five-year term beginning November 1, 2011 and ending October 2016

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

6. **Agreement with NC DENR for Forestry Services:** Approval of agreement with NC DENR for Forestry Services, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof.

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

7. **Naming of Private Road:** Approval of a request from citizens for the naming of private road in Chatham County Serenity Hill Circle

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

8. **Preliminary and Final Plat Approval for Dedication of Public Right-of-Way:** Request by Bill Mumford, Assistant Vice President NNP Briar Chapel, LLC on behalf of Woods Charter School Company for preliminary and final plat approval of the dedication of public right of way for a portion of Woodland Grove Lane located off SR #1528, Andrews Store Road, Parcel #85360

As per the Planning Department and Planning Board recommendation (by unanimous vote), approval of the request was granted for a financial guarantee, approval of the road name "Woodland Gove Lane", and approval of the plat titled "Woods Charter School – Subdivision, Right-of-Way Dedication and Easement

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

9. **Accept Resignation of Roy Siler from ABC Board,** letter attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof.

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

10. **FY 2013 Budget Process:** Adopt the proposed budget calendar and criteria, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof.

The proposed 2013 Board of Commissioners' Calendar is as follows:

Deadline	Actions
7 September 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital Improvements Program (CIP) forms distributed to agencies
7 October 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forms due from agencies and departments for new/changed CIP projects
7 November 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manager submits recommended CIP to the Board of Commissioners Heads Up document due from departments
21 November 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold public hearing on the proposed CIP
30 November 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work session on the proposed CIP

5 December 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Board adopts CIP
21 December 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget summit materials (trends, financial indicators, performance team recommendations, and departmental "Heads Up" document) submitted to Board of Commissioners Work plan and new position forms distributed to departments
Mid January 2012 (preferably week of 9th)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget Summit: Board of Commissioners sets goals and guidelines for FY 2013 budget
1 February 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requests for new positions and work plans (with goals, objectives, and performance targets) due from departments Remaining budget forms distributed to departments/agencies
8 March 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budgets due from departments and agencies (except schools)
15 April 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget due from schools
7 May 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget submitted to Board of Commissioners and public
May 21 and 22, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official public hearings held in Pittsboro and Siler City
Late May and early June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Board of Commissioners holds budget work sessions
By 30 June 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Board of Commissioners adopts budget (legal deadline)

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

END OF CONSENT AGENDA

PUBLIC INPUT SESSION

Commissioner Kost asked if the Public Input Session could be extended due to the cancellation of the fracking presentation on the evening's agenda. By consensus, the Board agreed.

Robert Sears, 454 Lewter Shop Road, Apex, NC, presented his comments to the Board and provided them in their entirety for the record as follows:

"1. During the joint Chatham/Cary land use meeting last week, a slide was shown of folks requesting their land to be designated as Mixed Use. It was placed next to a slide of folks opposed to having their land designated as Mixed Use. The problem was is that it was from 2009 and two sets of petitions have been turned in since then that are of people against the joint use plan and the mixed use areas. A copy of a slide with most of the petition signers land is provided to give some balance to the argument.

2. Land being considered for annexation (mixed use) into Cary is nearly three miles from the primary corporate city limits. It also touches my land so if it ever goes through, my taxes will go up also even though I want nothing to do with Cary.

My retired pay from the Air Force is \$39720, federal tax withheld is \$5200, and my 2011 Chatham tax on my land and house (not finished yet) is \$3200. If somehow Cary gets hold of my land, I will also pay \$1572 tax to Cary. Right off the bat, I'm paying 25% of my income just to exist, not counting things like eating or having lights or driving.

3. The end of the joint meeting was a taste of things to come when dealing with Cary. Mr. Bock was quickly told no when he tried to see if Chatham would get any say in the mixed use area annexed by Cary. Chatham lost all of their leverage with Cary when they basically gave away Chatham land for the outflow line from New Hill. Once the land is annexed by Cary, Chatham will have zero input about that land. All Chatham will get to do is build new schools for the Cary people."

Jeffrey Starkweather, 590 Old Goldston Road, Pittsboro, NC, presented his comments to the Board and provided them in their entirety for the record as follows:

“I am speaking in support of the resolution presented by Commissioner Sally Kost that would put our county on record in support of a cautious, careful and conservative approach to the controversial issue of hydraulic fracturing. Despite its mischaracterization, this is not an anti-fracking resolution. It is a study fracking first resolution.

Although I am not speaking on behalf of the Economic Development Corporation, I am speaking from the perspective of a five-year member of that board who was one of the principle drafters of our county Economic Development Strategic Plan that emphasizes quality of place to attract emerging growth businesses.

The General Assembly passed and the Governor signed a bill that allows for an environmental study of fracking by the North Carolina Department of Environmental and Natural Resources to be followed by statewide public hearing. House Bill 709, vetoed by Governor Perdue, puts the cart before the horse. It ask us to jump aboard the “drill-baby-drill” emotional bandwagon before we have completed a scientifically unbiased assessment of fracking’s environmental, economic and health costs and benefits.

This type of drilling practice was banned in North Carolina for a reason.

Scientific studies have raised serious questions about water contamination and shortages, air pollution, and limited disposal options chemical contaminated wastewater. Researches on rural areas that rely heavily on resource extraction show they consistently provide lower incomes and jobs growth than in non-resource dependent rural areas. Our economic plans call for attracting good paying jobs through tourism, preserving rural characters, protecting and enhancing natural resources and outdoor amenities and marketing our arts and cultural assets and quality of place. Given that, fracking advocates must meet a heavy burden of proof to demonstrate not only that fracking will not damage our environment and the health of residents but also not interfere without our placed-based economic development strategy.

This heavy standard of proof can only be met through a fact-based, non-ideological cost-benefit analysis of fracking’s risks and rewards.

Those in the fracking business will naturally claim it is totally safe and will bring financial manna to our residents. Clearly, this is not where we should go for unbiased scientific information. Thus, I am baffled why fracking company representatives were asked to make a formal pro-fracking sales pitch to this board. We are here tonight to raise questions and seek factual answers to citizens concerns, not to make an anti-fracking sales pitch.

Are you aware we have unbiased local experts on these issues who already spoke to county landowners and farmers in this room. It is too bad Commissioner Kost was the only Commissioner who attended a natural gas lease information session jointly sponsored by our local Agricultural Extension Service and Rural Advancement Fund International (RAFI) of Pittsboro. If you had attended you would heard an excellent presentation from expert mineral rights Attorney Ted Feitshans of NC. State Agriculture and Resources on how complex, complicated and potentially cataclysmic allowing fracking can potentially be for Chatham property owners and communities. His bottom line advice was that no property owner should sign a drilling lease without assistance of a mineral rights attorney. Unfortunately, we do not have experienced mineral rights attorneys in this area.

I would ask that you first hear from local and state scientists and professionals from organizations like NC State, Agriculture Extension, and RAFI before you even consider hearing from salespersons for the natural gas industry. Likewise, I would ask you put the economic, environmental and health concerns of Chatham residents first and approve this “study- the-issue- first” resolution.”

Elaine Chiosso, 1076 Rock Rest Road, Pittsboro, NC, echoed Mr. Starkweather’s comments stating that this resolution before the Board is not an anti-fracking resolution although it may come to that in Chatham County and they might like to pass such a resolution. At this point, what they would like to tell the State is “Be very, very careful. This is our land, our health, our water where they are proposing to do fracking.” This is not something we should be

rushing into. Senate Bill 709 which the Governor vetoed does that. The other bill that Mr. Starkweather referred to that was passed by the House and signed by the Governor, although not exactly embraced by people concerned about fracking, at least they think it is the right approach of studying it, looking at all of the ramifications before they do anything to change the law in North Carolina to make fracking legal, which it is not right now. What is wrong with fracking? At the very outset, you have to say that fracking does not include paying for its own costs in the profits that it makes. Any kind of energy that is extracted that does not pay for the cost to the environment, the cost to the communities around it, the cost of public health, that is not an industry you want in your back yard. We have already seen what has happened in other parts of the country where people's wells have been contaminated by the petroleum products coming up, breaking through the casing breaks, and getting into their wells. We have seen what has happened in Pennsylvania where beautiful rural landscapes are being industrialized. She wants the Board to think about what industrialized means. This is a big industry. These are big, big pads that need lots of infrastructure to bring the thousands and thousands of trucks bringing the water, bringing the chemicals, taking away the contaminated water, unless they find a way to use the contaminated water on-site by evaporating it. Then there is air pollution happening. We have already got air pollution problems in this area. There are so many things wrong with it. At the very heart of what is wrong with it is the 2005 Halliburton loophole about fracking which exempted basically from all federal environmental regulation. This is a dream-on-come for the oil and gas industry to have a technology that they can be exempt from the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, and the Safe Drinking Water Act. This is not something that we want in our backyard.

Beth Kricker, 224 Buteo Ridge, Pittsboro, NC, stated that we need clean air and water to live. We need to protect our treasured lands so they will be unspoiled, unmolested, and safe for our children and their children and their children's children. If you remove all the safe-guards that can ensure the survival of these lands and waters, you will have reduced Chatham County to a shambles, unfit to live in. Forty years ago, a young man by the name of Mario Savio stepped up to a microphone and said these words, "There is a time when the operation of a machine becomes so odious, makes you so sick at heart, you can't take part anymore. And then you've got to put your body upon the gears, upon the wheels, upon the levers, upon all the apparatus and then you've got to make it stop." She stated that she has looked into the eyes of hungry children. She has witnessed the anguish of homeless families and she pledged to put her body upon the gears, upon the wheels, upon all the apparatus until she can make it stop.

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

"Please do not remove the Environmental Review Board from the review of environmental impact assessments required for conditional use permits. Please vote for Sally Kost's resolution supporting Governor Perdue's veto of SB709.

This bill will allow fracking for natural gas, offshore drilling for oil and undermine our most basic environmental protections. While this bill and reducing environmental oversight may appear to increase employment and bring revenues to our county, they will instead result in greater economic hardships and a reduced quality of life, particularly for our farmers and local entrepreneurs.

Fracking requires one thousand trucks daily to transport the gas to central locations. Who will pay for the additional roads and road repairs? Who will pay the health costs of the air pollution from diesel fumes? Studies at UNC have shown that children exposed to the type of pollution caused by diesel truck traffic show lung damage and an impaired immune system resulting in life-long systemic problems even when there are no initial symptoms. No doubt you are already familiar with the air pollution problems we currently have in Chatham County. What parent is willing to pay this price for the possibility of natural gas royalties for a few neighbors?

Fracking requires millions of gallons of water, a commodity in short supply in Chatham County, where farmers in the western section are desperate for additional water and our commissioners have worked so hard to bring them the resources they need. Those resources will not be available if corporations are allocated the water to mine for natural gas in the Deep River basin.

Fracking also requires the injection of highly toxic chemicals into the ground and these have leaked into the ground water in other areas, contaminating the water supply with no way to clean up. These chemicals cannot be filtered or otherwise removed from the water supply. There are 1000 instances of groundwater contamination in six states, including Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia and New York.

The gas corporations will claim that the other companies "did it wrong. Fracking done right is safe." If there are fewer regulations and less oversight to see that it is done correctly, the results to human health can be catastrophic. From respiratory illness, to cancers, to immune system disorders, we will see deaths and a rise in health costs not to even mention the inhuman suffering and devastation to families that contaminated water can bring. It will mean a loss of homes, farms and businesses that rely on clean water. The Deep River water basin is a very important drinking and residential water source for multiple counties in North Carolina.

Our county is currently working to develop an ecotourism industry. Who will come to visit a county where heavy industry pollutes our air? Who will come to visit a county where we allow so much of our precious clean water resources to be used for an environmentally hazardous industry to mine for fossil fuels? Who will come to see and invest in our burgeoning biofuels company that is a shining example of the new economy in our county? Who will be interested in the green building companies and organic farms development in a state where we have such poor environmental regulation?

I am asking that you choose well for our county. Please do not support policies that look backward and will jeopardize our health and our economy. Please leave a legacy of clean air and water and a bright future for our communities for our children and their children."

MaryAnn Scandurra, 3642 Timber Ridge Road, Liberty, NC, read an email that she sent to the North Carolina House of Representatives to the Board and provided them in their entirety for the record as follows:

"North Carolina House Representatives,

I am writing to express my profound objections to any attempt to overturn Governor Beverly Perdue's veto of bills, S 709 and S 781. Both bills seek to reduce North Carolina's high standards for environmental protection of our water, air and soil with the express purpose to allow the Natural Gas Extraction Industry to do business in our great state. The need to lower our environmental standards to allow the Gas industry to do business here should be our first red flag that gas extraction endangers North Carolina's long history of valuing its land, water and air.

I understand the current position is that this is just in the study phase. This is a very complex issue that goes far beyond the sadly inadequate time and funding directed for a viable study. With the current economic climate and promise of revenue and jobs, I can understand those that would initially be in favor of pursuing Natural Gas Extraction via Hydraulic Fracturing also known as Fracking. Fracking is currently being performed in 34 states in which water and air contamination along with serious health issues for both humans and animals have been reported by the residents in and around heavy Fracking areas. Victims of Fracking also come in the form of those whose property values have been decimated by the contamination of their water supplies. These are pockets of people in various states whose voices and cries for help have been stifled and overshadowed by the massive money the Gas industry has to promote their industry via media commercial campaigns and lobbying.

My family is relatively new to North Carolina. We moved here 4 years ago, closing on the home we built in Southern Alamance County three years ago. My husband and I were both long term residents of New Jersey. Despite the high levels of environmental controls that now exist within New Jersey, it's irresponsible past of gas/oil refinery business, coal, nuclear, etc, coupled with serious over development of its land, New Jersey now suffers from serious widespread water contamination. My husband and I struggled in order to move our family here to North Carolina for what we believed would be a better life, free of the contaminated environment we were so happy to leave behind. As part of the sale of our home that we had built three years prior, we had our water tested. New Jersey requires such tests as part of all home sales. To our shock and horror, we got a call from the water testing company telling us not to drink our water due to high levels of benzene. As a mother who spent her pregnancy and watched her twins grow for their first two years in that home, I live now everyday with the disturbing questions as to how and when this contamination to our well occurred and what

effects it may have had or will have on the future health and well-being of my babies. These are questions to which I'll never have an answer but will continue to haunt me.

I implore each of you to please take the time to educate yourself and your fellow representatives regarding the potential dangers and the suffering victims of Fracking before you vote on this issue. Most people I have spoken to here in North Carolina never heard of the term Hydraulic Fracturing or Fracking and had no idea that this was even an issue. You will be voting on an issue that has shown itself to have serious consequences in the states currently allowing Fracking. Your vote will determine the future of this great state. At risk is the health and financial security of of your constituents who could be exposed to damage to our land, water, air, animals and vegetation. These people are your family, friends, neighbors. They are the people you go to Church and pray with every Sunday morning. Please do not take this issue lightly. We are all depending on you to make the right decision.

Thank you for your time.”

Kathleen Hundley, 136 Rocky Falls Road, Sanford, NC, presented her comments to the Board and provided them in their entirety for the record as follows:

“My name is Kathleen Hundley and I live at 136 Rocky Falls in southeast Chatham County and have for nearly 30 years.

Like many other environmental issues facing the U.S., N.C. and Chatham County today, the issue of hydraulic fracking requires serious consideration before any decision is made regarding opening our area of North Carolina to this process. A value is that fracking can make available significant amounts of natural gas, a natural resource in great demand within this country. However, the detrimental effects of fracking to the environment and to those whose land is leased for the process are deeply concerning.

Of the 652 chemicals used in the fracking process (p. 8 attached report), many are known to be carcinogenic to all animals, and in a primarily rural area, this includes farm animals as well as the farmer and his family. Another concern is that the chemicals being used are transported underground in thousands of gallons of water, an issue of great concern in an area where available sources of water are already shrinking as weather is changing, resulting in hotter summers and lower rainfall, evidence a number of lakes in this area that are the water source for towns that have lost a large portion of their usual volume. Yet another concern of fracking is that a significant level of chemically-heavy water is left underground and has been found to make its way into water tables and private wells, making those sources of drinkable water contaminated and unfit for consumption. Other issues of concern are specifically discussed in the April 2011 Congressional Report on Chemical Compounds Used in Hydraulic Fracking that I have attached for your later reading and consideration.

Companies that have called on land owners in Chatham and Lee counties have apparently been less than clear in what the company would require, the dollar value of the leased land and what freedoms the fracking process would take in the way of land available for **additional** drilling following the initial well. Also, the amount of natural gas recovered from the fracking process does not stay in this geographic area, nor does it stay in North Carolina. It becomes a part of the national natural gas supply and is made available to the entire U.S. At the cost to the landowner and to the environment, that seems to be a very small return for a very large investment.”

Sonny Keisler, 3006 River Forks Road, Sanford, NC, presented her comments to the Board and provided them in their entirety for the record as follows:

“My name is Sonny Keisler. I live at 3006 River Forks Rd. in southern Chatham County. I am here tonight speaking on behalf of Keisler Land Company which is a family owned land holding corporation. Among the family land holdings is 86 acres located on Alton King Rd. just west of U.S. Highway 421 and just north of the Deep River. This property is part of a 750 acre area that is considered prime fracking territory in Chatham County.

I am here tonight to encourage the County Commissioners to support fracking only ... and I emphasize only ... if this enterprise (1) does not pollute ground water, (2) does not pollute surface water and (3) does not utilize water from the Rocky River ... a fragile river that already is under severe biological stress.

In this regard I urge the Commissioners to pass the fracking resolution to be considered tonight. From the perspective of the owners of Keisler Land Company we do not want fracking in our area along Alton King Road if this will result in polluted ground water. If this were to occur we would not be able to sell lots that depended on wells and the end result would be damage to our property values.

In addition Keisler Land Company owns property along US 15/501 that is served by a Sanford-based water line. Sanford gets its water from the Cape Fear River just below the confluence of the Deep River and the Haw River. If fracking is permitted in Chatham and Lee Counties, the result could be contaminated surface water in the Deep River that will adversely affect drinking water supplied to our property and many of our neighbors in southern Chatham County. Before fracking is allowed in Chatham County we must be certain this type of surface water pollution will not occur because the end result would be damage to the property values of many property owners in southern Chatham County including property owned by Keisler Land Company.

Finally, because fracking requires millions of gallons of water, it is important that the Rocky River not be a source of this water. I say this because the Rocky River already suffers from low flows and must not be further damaged by water withdrawals resulting from fracking.

Thank you for your consideration. Sonny Keisler, Keisler Land Company”

Bob Knight, 406 Chimney Rock Road, Sanford, NC, stated that he has a daughter that lives in Randolph County who drilled six dry wells and fracking is the only thing that got her water stating that they drink water from the fracking well today. He stated that he is in favor of the property rights of the owners. He asked the Board to support the landowners’ rights. He stated that they pay taxes and fees. There are all kinds of setbacks and variances. He asked that the Board not take away any more ownership rights and be overly influenced by the environmentalists. There will be some problem with every venture or exploration done. Let the landowner make the decision on drilling for natural gas so they, as well as the consumer, can benefit from our own natural resources. If someone has ownership, they need to be able to have a say in the matter. He stated that people that have come into the County from other areas and wanted to start a big housing development have not received nearly the resistance that he is hearing tonight. Fracking worked at his daughter’s place. They drilled six 500’ deep holes which were dry. And if it had not been for fracking, she would not have water today.

Emily Lancaster, 1000 Jay Shambley Road, Pittsboro, NC, spoke in support of the resolution introduced by Commissioner Kost and ask the Board to require further review of fracking before we embrace it and to support the Governor’s veto. She stated that from what she has heard so far, the majority of the benefit seems to be private and the majority of the risk seems to be public. As public servants, she urged the Board to support the resolution and veto.

Violet Perry, 1876 Moncure-Pittsboro Road, Moncure, NC, stated that it appears from the maps that their property is possibly going to be spared the outright effects of fracking. As a community person, she hopes that a cautious approach can be supported and really study and know the truth if fracking is allowed on our properties. The benefits all seem to lean toward the natural gas companies. The people whose lives are impacted so severely by the pollution have had no recourse. We should be cautious and take good care of Chatham County.

Doug Roberts, 396 Jordan Hills Drive, Pittsboro, NC, stated that as a hydro-geologist for the State of North Carolina in the hazardous waste section for twenty-six years, he has some real concerns about the opposition to fracking. He stated that he thinks there has been a lot of misinformation involved. The problems that have occurred are mainly the result of well construction and not the fracking process itself. The impacts are being studied and he feels that a cautious approach is being implemented. Owners of land should have the right to develop the resources they have. The discharge of the water can be cleaned. There are companies such as Clean Harbor that specialize in the treatment of this type of water. He stated that he may be a lonely voice with regard to opposing any kind of resolution, and that he thinks that someone needs to speak on behalf of the property owners.

Beverly D’Aquanni, 856 Millcroft Road, Pittsboro, NC, stated that she was speaking in support of Commissioner Kost’s resolution to urge the North Carolina House of Representatives to uphold Governor Perdue’s veto of S709, a bill that would fast track hydraulic fracturing and

drilling in North Carolina. One of the things that we have to realize, when something is done, is that it's very difficult to undo it and you have to live with the consequences. We have to be mindful of the profits that those in power may receive but to the detriment of the health and safety of our environment and those of us who live in it. Though it is better to be prudent and do the investigative research that will enable us to do what will be safe, beneficial, and at the same time, produce the meaningful jobs and profit that will benefit everyone not just a few who are in power.

She also expressed her disappointment at the three members of the Board of Commissioners who voted not to appoint Allison Weakley to the Chatham County Planning Board. She stated that she has lived in Chatham County for eight years and has attended many Board of Commissioners and Planning Board meetings when Allison has spoken and given an expert dissertation on the environment in Chatham County and the impact of certain proposals and the regulations on such. She stated that she always thought her information was thorough, informative, and objective and has not found her contributions to be any more or less biased in her point of view than any other informed and educated citizen of Chatham County. She stated that she thinks it would be wise and prudent for this Board to reconsider her appointment to the Chatham County Planning Board at some time.

Diana Hales, 528 Will Be Lane, Siler City, NC, presented her comments to the Board and provided them in their entirety for the record as follows:

“Tonight I want to speak to two issues on the Agenda: Item 17, the text amendment to the Chatham County Zoning Ordinance (Section 17.1); and Item 21, the Resolution on Hydraulic Fracturing in North Carolina.

The text amendment to the Zoning Ordinance will eliminate the Environmental Review Board from the review process for conditional use permits that require an environmental impact assessment. Arguments that were made at the July public hearings regarding the lack of critical scientific expertise on the Chatham staff and planning board have not been addressed.

Large development projects disturb land and impact soil, forest canopy, surface and ground waters, air quality, sediment, stormwater runoff, biological and cultural assets. All of that relates to environmental quality in Chatham County and to the ultimate success of the development for both the developers and county tax base. You can have both, by ensuring a rigorous environmental review by a scientifically qualified Environmental Review Board. We pay for expert advice throughout our lives, yet here it is deemed unnecessary when so much is at stake. The state will not be looking out for you, Chatham County needs to keep the ERB as part of the review process.

Concerning the resolution on Hydraulic Fracturing in North Carolina, I urge this Board to go on record in supporting Governor Beverly Purdue's veto of S709.

In reading an April publication prepared for the US House of Representatives Committee on Energy and Commerce it is clear that there are major issues about the hydraulic fracturing fluids that “contain numerous chemicals that could harm human health and the environment, especially if they enter drinking water supplies.”

The study cites the 2,500 hydraulic fracturing products containing 750 chemicals that have been used between 2005 and 2009. The most widely used chemical in hydraulic fracturing was methanol...a hazardous air pollutant that is on the candidate list for potential regulation under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Hydraulic fracturing injects enormous quantities of water with toxic chemicals underground to release the natural gas found in shale. However, all chemicals, except diesel fuel, that are injected underground are exempt from regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency, because of a law passed in 2005, the so-called Halliburton amendment. So hydraulic fracturing is a free-for-all with no regulatory oversight.

Is this what you want for Chatham? This practice is creating environmental problems, serious groundwater contamination, and human health problems in several states. There is no “safe” use of toxic chemicals once they fracture through rock and ride fissures into ground water. I urge you to support this resolution and go on the record opposing this truly bad legislation.”

Jon Davis, 407 Rock Rest Road, Pittsboro, NC, stated that the fracking process for water is very different from fracking for gas. Property rights are important. Individual rights are part of this country, but as our population grows, the things we do affects others. Ground water, being the essence of life, is crucial and affects all of us. He asked if anyone in attendance remembers the PCB disposal fight in Chatham County. He stated that he thinks there are a lot of parallels as he has discovered with his research. He stated that the fracking process uses tremendous amounts of fresh water. Gray water and black water cannot be used. The fresh water is drawn from the ground and it is estimated that the water estimated to do fracking is between 50,000-4,000,000 gallons depending on the nature of the rock being penetrated. Some show these numbers as high as 13,000,000 gallons. It has been estimated that in Texas, where there is severe drought, that 13.5 billion gallons of fresh ground water has been used for fracking. A US Congressional Report released in April showed that the fourteen most active fracking companies in the United States together use nearly 3 billion liters of fracking fluid. That is not with water, but with a lot of contaminants. About 40-70% of the flow back, fracking water, returns to the surface and then has to be disposed of. They dig holding wells and that is where it is stored.

Randy Voller, 21 Randolph Court, Pittsboro, NC, stated that he had good, positive feedback regarding Chatham Transit. They did good work this weekend and the folks working there did a good job.

He thanked the Board for honoring the memories of those who lost their lives on September 11, 2001. He stated that he received an invitation in the mail, but will be out of town and will be unable to attend. He does, however, appreciate the invitation.

With regard to the fracking discussion, water is an access resource. All life depends on water as well as our economies. We have to be very careful. The Triangle Rural Planning Organization, of which we have members from Orange, Chatham, Lee, and Moore Counties, three counties are in –line for potential for hydraulic fracturing. We discussed this issue and the county commissioners from the other counties wanted it noted that the impact on road infrastructure and the quality of life of rural citizens due to a large amount of truck traffic, needs to be carefully studied and accounted for. When you talk about the number of trucks to and from a well or coming through Pittsboro, you are talking about thousands of trucks. This is not a small number of which someone will have to pay for these roads. He stated that fracking needs careful study and a good industrial engineering analysis that takes into account the costs, benefits, and especially the external costs. That is what any good business person would do and what we should do as public servants.

He stated that he was a bit intrigued about another item. An email from Chairman Bock's Facebook site talks about the potential for a new business in Chatham County in which we are in competition with Mt. Airy that said that Glen Beck had a potential interest in Chatham County to bring back textiles. He stated that he is curious as to what he is proposing.

Chairman Bock stated that he would be happy to discuss the matter with him at a later time.

Peter Theye, 1065 Boothe Hill Road, Chapel Hill, NC, presented his comments to the Board and provided them in their entirety for the record as follows:

“Good Evening,

I am very disappointed with the lack of civility, common courtesy, or just plain manners the majority of this board bestows on the minority members of the board. Never in the 25 years that I have been attending Board of Commissioners meetings has the Board NOT approved another commissioner's appointee on a board. Never. This goes beyond politics. It is belittling and unsettling. This has nothing to do with the appointee. It has all to do with mutual respect.... you three are not the only ones who won an election, all five of you did. I am embarrassed for you. I hope you reconsider your actions and allow Mike to have his voice heard on the Planning Board.

Thanks for the opportunity to address you.”

Martha Girolami, 473 Mt. Pisgah Church Road, Apex, NC, presented her comments to the Board and provided them in their entirety for the record as follows:

“Current hydrofracking technology to obtain natural gas from underground shale is a crude and damaging technology to our environment.

Why? Each fracking well uses 2 to 10 million gallons of water. Where does this water come from? Is Lake Jordan water just given away to the gas companies?

Are we going to have how many trucks on the roads hauling this water? For 2 million gallons that is 2000 truck trips for a 1000 gallon truck per well!

Then, this waste water, once is pumped out of the ground and now contains metals like arsenic, petroleum products like benzene, surfactants, methane, perhaps uranium and what do you they do with it? This is the crudest part and where I think gas companies have really let down communities and the environment.

Typically, this water has been put into ponds to evaporate and pumped into rivers. It is filthy water and gas companies are evaporating it to remove the organics (we breathe that air) Or dilute it in our rivers? (We use this water for drinking.) So we let them pump it into Lake Jordan or the Haw River? Please...no. Some of the water goes to waste water treatment systems. Well you would need something more sophisticated than a small sewage treatment plant. You would have to digest the organics and precipitate the metals and then test, test, test to make sure this water is clean. Most City or County waste water treatment systems would have to do some sophisticated process development to be able to clean the fracking waste water. But what do you do if there is uranium released by the shale into the waste water (this is true in Pennsylvania)?

Then these fracking wastewater water ponds – what happens to them once they are abandoned? Are they a future superfund site?

Okay so your well casing cracks and the methane escapes and rises. It makes its way into wells. Well, read up on how homeowners with polluted wells around active fracking areas have been treated! First the company denies that it--fracking cannot possibly pollute a drinking water well. Only after much litigation do these companies provide water or water treatment systems. So much for homeowner's rights.

What about air pollution from the gas wells, the gas pipelines etc.

There are health effects reported in many locations where there is a lot of hydrofracking especially around Fort Worth, TX. We already have poor air quality in this area during the summer -- high ozone and carbon monoxide and particulates. Eastern Chatham will get to breathe petroleum chemicals released from the shale...not just methane but benzene, xylene... Cary will also be down wind. I wonder what hydrofracking will do to land values in eastern Chatham County or Western Cary? Whose property rights are disrespected by fracking?

Maybe a newer cleaner technology is on the horizon that could be used. I have heard about a Liquefied Petroleum Gas Gell being tested. It needs much less water. But with any technology you have to know the environmental and health and resources impacts. In my opinion is that hydrofracking is just too crude and dirty and wasteful of water, land and air.”

Ryan Elting, 715 X-Campbell Road, Pittsboro, NC, presented his comments to the Board and provided them in their entirety for the record as follows:

“Good evening and thank you for allowing me to talk tonight. My name is Ryan Elting and I live at 715 X Campbell Road in Pittsboro. I wanted to say a couple of things about the hydraulic fracturing issue, and I don't have a lot to add to what has already been said, but there are a couple of things I would like to mention that I feel should favor caution and support of Commissioner Kost's resolution.

First, I have heard the natural gas industry describe fracking as a “clean energy alternative”, and it is true that, all things being equal, natural gas is less carbon emitting than some other fossil fuels. The problem is that the technology is not clean and the loss of methane –

a greenhouse gas over 20 times as powerful as CO₂ – and natural gas that escapes capture by the rigs, makes fracking a very dirty method of natural resource extraction. A lot of folks have mentioned, and rightfully so, the very serious water quality and quantity issues associated, but the air quality issues due to these emissions are another dangerous aspect of the industry that we should be wary of inviting into our backyard.

Second and lastly, I love this country and am a firm believer in property rights, but I know what my property is worth, and it extremely scary and sad for me to see this industry come in and offer what may be a tempting sum – a couple or a few thousand dollars – to lease your land for hydraulic fracturing. But to potentially lose everything that we love about our land for such a pittance without knowing what we are giving up doesn't add up to protecting your property rights. The natural gas industry isn't respecting your property rights when they offer so little and then take everything, including the profit. The way I see it, that's greed and deception."

Charles Oldham, 2205 Southern Road, Sanford, NC,

"I am here tonight to show support for the Commissioner's resolution for upholding Governor Perdue's veto of House Bill 709. But, I also support House Bill 242 which was passed in this legislative term to study shale gas production in North Carolina and develop regulations for the industry in our state.

There is a renaissance going on in the natural gas industry as to the process of fracking. The industry is developing cleaner and less toxic fracking fluids and better methods for treating flow back at the well site.

I support individuals who criticize fracking in our state because it will force the natural gas industry to be a better industry.

Thank you."

BOARD PRIORITIES

Generator Tabulation and Evaluation - Award the FY 2011-12 generator service contract to Atlantic Power Solutions by adoption of a resolution.

Charlie Horne, County Manager, explained that the Emergency Operations Center is responsible for the service of twenty-four generators throughout the County for use in times of power outage and emergencies. The Emergency Operations Center has historically solicited quotes for this annual service, and received new quotes this year prior to August 12, 2011. The lowest quote was submitted by Atlantic Power Solutions for \$8,920.00.

The primary owner of Atlantic Power Solutions is Commissioner Walter Petty, who was elected into office in December, 2010. North Carolina General Statute 14-234 (d1) provides an exemption to the conflict of interest provisions stated in 14-234 (a). Section 14-234 (d1) excludes a county with no town or city with a population of more than 15,000 based on the most recent official federal census. The statute requirements for the process are: (1) Must be approved by specific resolution adopted in open and public meeting, (2) The contract or series of contracts does not exceed \$40,000 in a twelve month period, (3) The amount of the contracts must be specifically noted in the annual financial audit, (4) The governing board shall post in a conspicuous place in the courthouse a list of the contracts which briefly describes the contract and shows the total amount. This list must cover 12 months and be updated at least quarterly. (5) The official entering the contract may not participate in any way in the vote.

Commissioner Kost asked if the contract should include the repairs. She stated that it is clear that Commissioner Petty has given the County a very good deal, but that it seems to her that they should include the repairs in the contract.

Jep Rose, County Attorney, stated that Commissioner Petty would make the repairs on an emergency basis.

Commissioner Petty stated that if a piece of equipment is found to be outside of operating parameters, it is reported to the managing authority and they make the decision as to whether to have it repaired or put it out for bid depending on the dollar value.

Chairman Bock asked if this contract was different than other contracts.

Commissioner Kost stated that it was a little different due to the relationship with Commissioner Petty. She stated that she supports the resolution, but think it needs to go one step further so that it will streamline the process.

Chairman Bock asked if the contract prohibits Commissioner Petty from repairing the generator in an emergency situation.

Mr. Rose stated no. The contract provides for an hourly rate in the case of an emergency.

Commissioner Kost stated that if he goes out to provide maintenance and finds that something is bad and it is not an emergency, under the contract he cannot repair it.

Commissioner Petty stated that the normal service guidelines are defined as “fluid and filter changes, run testing, spec type of work”. Anything found outside of operating parameters is then reported to the managing authority and they make the call to either have it repaired, replaced, or brought back before the Board if it requires capital investment.

Mr. Rose reiterated that if it had to be replaced, it would come back before the Board.

Commissioner Petty stated that Commissioner Kost was stating that any repair had to come back before the Board of Commissioners and that was not the way it was done in the past.

Commissioner Kost stated that was her previous concern. If Commissioner Petty is okay with it, she is okay with it.

Commissioner Cross stated that if his “emergency generator” didn’t work, he would consider it an emergency.

Chairman Bock asked if the Board was looking at basically the same contract.

Commissioner Petty stated that he had had the contract approximately eight years. The difference now is that he is a serving Commissioner. He stated that it was not anything new. The contract was put out on bid. They have been the low-bidder for eight years and he wanted to make sure that everything was out-in-the-open.

Commissioner Kost asked if the County Attorney would take another look at the contract to see if her concern is addressed.

Commissioner Cross moved, seconded by Commissioner Stewart, to award the FY 2011-12 generator service contract to Atlantic Power Solutions and adopt **Resolution #2011-_____ Approving a Contract to be Entered into Between Atlantic Power Solutions, Inc. and Chatham County**, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof. The motion carried four (4) to zero (0). Commissioner Petty abstained from voting.

PLANNING AND ZONING

Rezoning Request by Mark Moldenhauer: Approval of request for a Conditional Use District [CUD] Rezoning from R-1 Residential to CU Light Industrial on Parcel #67592, located at 1971 Lystra Road, on approximately one (1) acre of a 5.032 acre tract

As per the Planning staff and the Planning Board by a unanimous vote, Commissioner Kost moved, seconded by Commissioner Stewart, to approve the rezoning request and adopt **An Ordinance Amending the Zoning Ordinance of Chatham County**, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof. The motion carried five (5) to zero (0).

Conditional Use Permit Request by Mark Moldenhauer: Approval of a request for a Conditional Use Permit [CUP] on Parcel #67592, located at 1971 Lystra Road, on approximately one (1) acre of a 5.032 acre tract, for a mulching operation

As per the Planning Staff and Planning Board recommendation by a unanimous vote, Commissioner Kost moved, seconded by Commissioner Petty, to approve the request, that all five (5) findings be made, and adopt **Resolution #2011-_____ Approving an Application for a Conditional Use Permit Request by Mark Moldenhauer**, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof. The motion carried five (5) to zero (0).

Conditional Use Permit Request by Michael Gress: Approval of a request by Michael Gress, Parcel #80117, located at 56 Weaver Trail, on one (1) acre out of a 5.490 acre tract, for a conditional use permit specifically for a contractor's storage facility

As per the Planning Staff and Planning Board recommendation by a unanimous vote, Commissioner Petty moved, seconded by Commissioner Kost, to approve the request with conditions and adopt **Resolution #2011-_____ Approving an Application for a Conditional Use Permit Request by Michael Gress**, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof. The motion carried five (5) to zero (0).

Text Amendment to the Chatham County Zoning Ordinance, Section 17.1: Approval of a request by the Chatham County Board of Commissioners for a text amendment to the Chatham County Zoning Ordinance, Section 17.1 to remove the Environmental Review Board from the review process for conditional use permits that require an environmental impact assessment

Mr. Sullivan explained that The Board of Commissioners discussed this item and scheduled a public hearing at their regular meeting on June 6, 2011. The public hearing was held on July 18, 2011.

In December 2008 the Board of Commissioners adopted several amendments to the Chatham County Zoning Ordinance, which included a requirement for the Environmental Review Board (ERB) to review projects requiring an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in Section 17.1. Since the adoption of this requirement there have been no projects submitted meeting the threshold requirement for ERB review of an EIA. Currently there is one pending project that will be submitted to the ERB for its review under the provisions of Section 17.1. During the public hearing there were eight citizens who spoke on this topic and all were in opposition to the amendment. Some of the concerns presented by the citizens:

- The ERB is composed of volunteers with expertise in reviewing environmental documentation
- Large projects that may have significant impacts on adjoining properties should be reviewed by the ERB
- Environmental quality of the county is better protected with this requirement in place
- The ERB is an additional resource for the County

County staff has discussed the proposed amendment and have developed a strategy to address the review of EIA's if the amendment is adopted. The Environmental Quality Department staff will review any EIA's that are submitted for sufficiency with the adopted standards and forward their comments to Planning Department Staff. The Planning Department will then incorporate those comments as part of the Board of Commissioner and Planning Board agenda abstracts.

The Planning Board discussed this item at its meeting on August 2, 2011 and recommended approval by a vote of 4-2 with 1 abstention. Comments in favor of the amendment included that there were other county ordinances that had been adopted in recent years that address environmental issues and it will minimize the number of steps required for a project while still protecting the environment. Comments opposed to the amendment included that the ERB has members with expertise in environmental areas and can filter the scientific information provided in an EIA and the members are volunteers that do not provide an additional cost to the County.

Commissioner Kost stated that during the public hearing, there were eight citizens who spoke on this topic. All of them were in opposition to the amendment. She stated that she felt the Environmental Review Board provides a very valuable input into the Board of Commissioners' decision making and she would not see any benefit in excluding information

and recommendations from the Environmental Review Board. She stated that she would be voting against the amendment.

Commissioner Cross stated that he thought the Environmental Review Board is an excellent tool for the planning process. They make good recommendations and that is what they are, recommendations. The Board of Commissioners does not have to accept the recommendations; however, we have a good number of highly skilled professional people who are volunteering their time, and he thinks it is worth having them in the process.

Chairman Bock added that he thought the Environmental Review Board is very useful and it provides good advice. He stated that where they disagree is do they have to formally be in the process. Can they provide that advice without having to be in the planning process. He stated that he thinks that they can.

As per the Planning Board (by a vote of 4-2 with 1 abstention) recommendation, Commissioner Petty moved, seconded by Commissioner Stewart, to approve the amendment and adoption of **An Ordinance Amending the Zoning Ordinance of Chatham County**, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof. The motion carried three (3) to two (2) with Commissioners Cross and Kost opposing.

Text Amendments to the Subdivision Regulations: Approval of a request by the Chatham County Board of Commissioners for text amendments to the Subdivision Regulations

Mr. Sullivan stated that Staff presented an overview of the major subdivision process at the Board of Commissioners' Retreat on February 8th, at which time the Board requested staff to prepare options to streamline the process for major subdivisions to reduce the amount of time from submittal to approval. Staff presented options to the Board at their March 7th Work Session and received direction to prepare the text amendments to the Subdivision Regulations. At the June 20th Work Session, the Board reviewed the proposed amendments and set the public hearing. A public hearing on the proposed amendments was held on July 18, 2011.

The proposed amendments include changes to the major subdivision review process, modifications to the requirements for review of environmental information for proposed subdivisions, addition of a requirement for public road maintenance bonds for proposed subdivisions, as well as changes to other sections as proposed by staff.

At the public hearing held on July 18th, seven citizens spoke about the proposed amendments. One citizen was in favor of all of the proposed changes, while other citizens spoke in favor of some of the proposed changes and in opposition to other changes. Some changes that another citizen spoke in favor of include the proposed changes to the Definitions, inclusion of review by the Historical Association at First Plat, requirement of a Road Maintenance financial guarantee and the changes in Chapter 6. Other changes citizens spoke in opposition to included shortening the time of review for staff and boards, increasing the threshold for requirement of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), removing the Environmental Review Board from the EIA review process, allowing nonresidential subdivisions to be reviewed as minor subdivisions if they meet the requirements for such, and allowing administrative review and approval of Final Plats for major subdivisions. One citizen was also concerned about road widths for emergency vehicle access, the proposed changes to the enforcement provisions, and whether the amount of security required for financial guarantees was enough to cover clean-up of any environmental damage that may occur.

Staff is also recommending some additional changes based on discussions with the County Attorney after the public hearing. These minor changes include specifying the documents that will be accepted as evidence of bona fide farm operations in the bona fide farm definition in Section 2 and requiring that any lots created for nonresidential uses (including bona fide farm activities) pay the Recreation Fee if said lots are ever converted back to residential use. These additional changes are highlighted in the red-lined version of the Subdivision Regulations.

The Planning Board discussed the proposed amendments at their meeting on August 2, 2011 and recommended approval by a vote of 5 – 2. There was some concern expressed over removal of references to steep slopes, the increase in the number of lots before an Environmental Impact Assessment is required, removal of the Environmental Review Board from the review process and the amount of security required for Financial Guarantees.

Commissioner Kost stated that she feels some of the changes are very good. She thinks the changes of notifying the Historic Association of any structures over fifty years of age is good. Some of the cleanup language is very good. Of the changes, there are two areas with which she strongly disagrees are: 1) The change to Environmental Assessments changing the threshold in the other changes. 2) The final plat review only being a staff approval. She stated that there are subdivisions in Chatham County that are controversial. Once it's approved the first time under this proposal, it then disappears. If there are changes, it's not done back in the public forum where the citizens are able to have input and to hear what the changes are. She stated that she does not support the change that all final plat approvals be administrative, further stating that in the case where there is a controversial subdivision, that they owe it to the citizens to bring it back into a public forum and to discuss it publicly. She stated that if this is a blanket motion, voting for all the changes, she will be voting against it.

Commissioner Stewart asked how many controversial subdivisions have there been which had a huge environmental impact in the last six years.

Commissioner Kost stated that if the new rule was being applied to what she can recall, she would say that there have been four or five very controversial subdivisions that would need to be brought back. She stated that if the citizens have only seen the beginning and not the end of the process, then the information was not being shared with them.

Chairman Bock stated that this change does require that it be returned to the Board of Commissioners if there is significant change.

Mr. Sullivan explained that there are provisions in the regulations that define "substantial changes". If one of the criteria is met, the staff would deny it and return it to the Board.

Commissioner Kost recalled that some of the criteria is road realignments and asked what the others were. Mr. Sullivan explained that they were 2008 amendments and no further changes have been made.

As per the Planning Staff and Planning Board recommendation (with a vote of 5 – 2), Commissioner Stewart moved, seconded by Commissioner Petty, to approve the proposed amendments to the Chatham County Subdivision Regulations and adopt **An Ordinance Amending the Chatham County Subdivision Regulations**, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof. The motion carried three (3) to two (2) with Commissioners Cross and Kost opposing.

Chatham County Board of Education's Offer to Return Funding for SAGE Teachers

Chairman Bock explained that in the FY 2011-12 Budget, the Board of Commissioners allocated \$110,096 in additional funding for Chatham County Schools to retain two teachers proposed to be cut at SAGE Academy. Since that action, the Board of Education has learned that State funding is more favorable than previously thought. On August 15, 2011, the Board of Education voted to decline the funding and return it to the County.

Commissioners could accept the returned funding, send it back to the Board of Education, or return a portion of the funding. The chair of the board of commissioners has asked staff to review the possibility of retaining a portion of the funding for library services, but sending the remainder back.

The Chatham Community Library opened with only four hours of service on Saturday so that evening hours could be expanded to accommodate Central Carolina Community College. The Pittsboro Memorial Library had 8 hours of service on Saturday. In addition, the cuts required in the FY 2012 budget led to a reduction in hours for 2 evenings.

The Library Director has received complaints about the reduction in hours. The community college has also indicated that restoring evening hours would improve service to students.

The Library Director has presented a proposal to add eight hours per week at a cost of \$24,000 as follows:

	Current Schedule	Proposed Schedule
Monday and Wednesday	9 am -- 6 pm	9 am -- 8 pm
Tuesday and Thursday	9 am -- 8 pm	9 am -- 8 pm (no change)
Friday	9 am -- 6 pm	9 am -- 6 pm (no change)
Saturday	10 am -- 2 pm	9 am -- 5 pm

Commissioners should consider that the SAGE funding was one-time. The Library Director is concerned that if allocated to the library, the funding might be one-time and hours would be cut next fiscal year.

If the Library Director's proposal is accepted, the County would retain \$20,000 (a full year's cost is \$24,000, but this amount has been prorated for the 10 months remaining in the year) and return \$90,096 to Chatham County Schools. Since these funds were budgeted, the action has no impact on FY 2012; however, the funding was considered one-time and would impact the FY 2013 budget to maintain library hours.

Chairman Bock stated that there was \$110,096 allocated in the budget. He proposed that the Board not take back all of that money as he thinks the Board of Education will come up with other uses for those funds and he would like for them to prepare a list for those uses. He stated that he would like for \$20,000 plus to be added back to the library budget. The intent would be to increase the hours that the central library is open.

Chairman Bock moved to accept \$20,000 that was allocated to the Board of Education for the purpose of extending the central library hours.

Commissioner Kost stated that she supported extending the hours of the library; however, she recalled that the \$110,096 was taken from Fund Balance which was a one-time expense. She stated that that money could only be used for non-recurring expenditures. She asked, if the Board does this, are they going to continue this in future years or is it just a temporary thing as it looks to her as it is a recurring expense.

The County Manager stated that the Board would have to decide in the next budget whether they wanted to continue that way. It is not intended to be on-going at this point.

Commissioner Kost asked if they were using one-time money to change the hours of the library between now and June 30th and then reevaluate this and have to come up with the money for it next year.

The County Manager and the Chairman concurred that was correct.

Commissioner Kost stated that it would be presented as an expansion item in next year's budget.

Commissioner Stewart stated when the Board talked about the bookmobile and providing that service, one of the things she felt strongly about was that while the bookmobile was good and they understand that they want to provide the opportunity for children to have access to books and to encourage family time, with increasing the library hours it will allow everyone in the County to benefit, not just a few served by the bookmobile. She stated that she would like to put the funding toward increasing the library's hours and would even like to see Sunday hours instated.

Commissioner Kost stated that she would support Sunday hours from 1:00 PM to 5:00 PM.

Chairman Bock stated that he wasn't sure if that was possible to do at this point as he did not talk with the Library Director about Sunday hours stating that he liked the idea.

Commissioner Cross asked if they could approve something to have Sunday hours considered.

Chairman Bock stated that would be possible with the understanding that next year it may go away. This was money they had budgeted and are getting some of it back. He reiterated the motion to use \$20,000 to extend library hours.

Commissioner Kost stated they could look into contingencies to look into that as well.

Chairman Bock suggested that they put a cap on the \$110,000 up to \$25,000, as needed, to extend the library hours as outlined plus the extra Sunday hours.

Commissioner Kost asked if the remaining Fund Balance would stay with the school and if they spend it, they are to bring it back to the Board of Commissioners.

The County Manager asked for clarification from the Board as to whether the Board of Education or the Board of Commissioners keeps the money.

Commissioner Kost reiterated of the \$110,000, up to \$25,000, would be retained by the County and the Board of Education would keep the remainder in their Fund Balance. If they have a plan to spend the money, the Board of Education will return to the Board of Commissioners and report how they plan to spend the money.

The County Manager reiterated that however they plan to spend the remaining funds, it will need to come before the Board of Commissioners prior to their spending it. By consensus, the Board concurred.

Commissioner Stewart seconded Chairman Bock's motion.

Chairman Bock called the question. The motion carried five (5) to zero (0).

Commissioner Stewart recommended that the Board take \$25,000 of the school funds and use it for a 4-H Program assistant to further help with the training of the volunteers and the 4-H Programs. She stated there are 4-H Programs both in and outside of the schools. She stated that the County receives funding from the United Way for education programs but they do not have adequate staff to administer a lot of the programs; that they have civic, leadership, junior chef and a lot of other programs that can be expanded with funding.

Chairman Bock stated that his concern is that it would be for one-time funding. If it is not funded next year, it would be considered a cut.

Commissioner Kost stated that she would need a lot more information before making that decision. She stated that the Board of Education's Fund Balance is fairly low and what is in the Fund Balance can actually help next year's school budget. She stated that she could not support using this money for that, but that they might be able to find other money in the budget, she could likely support it. She stated that she would like to have a full presentation from the Cooperative Extension Service on this matter.

This item is to be returned to the Board at their September 19, 2011 Board of Commissioners' meeting.

MANAGER' S REPORTS

The County Manager reported on the following:

Comprehensive Transportation Plan:

The Pittsboro Town Board approved their Comprehensive Transportation Plan on August 22, 2011. The NCDOT would like to make a presentation to the Board of Commissioners at their September 19, 2011 Work Session and will ask that they consider endorsement and adoption of the plan. Some of the plan lies outside of the Pittsboro ETJ within the County's jurisdiction. By consensus, the Board agreed.

NC Association of County Commissioners Visit:

The NC Association of County Commissioners is proposing to do some field visits to discuss County issues and things going on in Chatham County on September 27th.

Commissioner Kost stated that she would be out-of-town.

The County Manager asked the Board to give him options and he will report back to them. The Board will get back with the County Manager regarding available dates.

Thomas Rogers Distillery:

At one of the last Board of Commissioners' meetings, the Thomas Rogers Distillery stated that they were looking to develop a distillery and are looking for funds from the Rural Center that requires the County to become a participant. The agencies would have to come through local government jurisdiction. They have, in their application, committed \$240,000 and are seeking \$120,000 from the Rural Center for building reuse. The total project committed is \$360,000. They anticipate fifteen new jobs over a period of time. He asked if the Board would like to participate stating they would have no money in it at all.

By consensus, the Board endorsed the project.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORTS

Dickens RV Park:

Commissioner Cross stated that the County received an email recently as to whether he had ex-parte communications with the applicants of the Dickens RV Park on Moncure-Corinth Road. He stated that he wanted to assure everyone that his conversation with him was to clarify that he did need approval for a recommendation from the Appearance Commission. He stated that he recommended that he get a landscape architect or an accredited landscape company to draw him a plan which was done. It had nothing to do with what his decision will be based on which will be based solely on the information from the public hearing and the recommendations from the Planning Board and Planning Department. He stated that he wanted to make that a point of record that there were no ex-parte communications.

September 11, 2011 Memorial Service:

Commissioner Stewart reminded everyone of the memorial service in recognition in remembrance of the ten-year anniversary of the 9/11 tragedy to be held on September 11, 2011 to be held at Joy Baptist Church, 3:00 PM. It will be hosted by the church and in cooperation and partnership with the Chatham Parks Foundation. Everyone is invited to attend and encouraged to arrive early as seating is limited.

Proposed Glenn Beck Manufacturing Plant:

Chairman Bock stated that Glenn Beck is trying to start a domestic t-shirt manufacturing plant somewhere in the United States. Originally, he had looked at reviving Mayberry or Mt. Airy. Some controversy arose and he decided that he did not want to go where there was controversy. Some interested people sent an email encouraging him to consider Chatham County, perfect for textile manufacturing, especially in the Siler City area. The EDC got involved and put together a recruiting package. Members of the EDC are trying to follow-up to get through to the decision-makers on it. Mt. Airy has reconsidered and is vying for plant. He stated that his Facebook page encourages people to send Glen Beck an email in support of locating the business in Chatham County.

Lew Fromkin – Fromkin Energy:

Commissioner Petty stated that it was unfortunate that Lew Fromkin with Fromkin Energy could not attend the night's meeting. The point that he feels was missed quite a few times in different presentations is the fact that he is also a member in good standing with the International Green Energy Council. He is concerned about being responsible for the

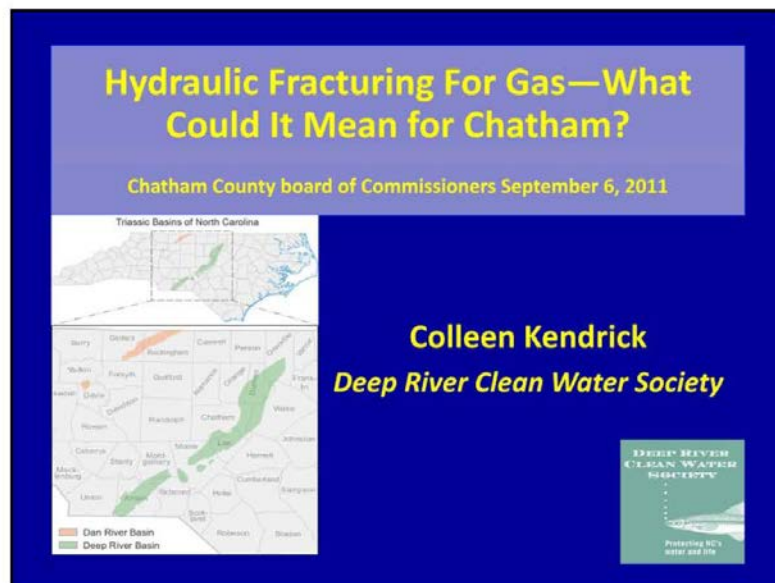
environment as well as the Board of Commissioners. He invited those in attendance back to hear him when he is able to come.

He stated that Mr. Fromkin is an environmentally responsible person and it is reassuring that there is technology that is available that can make fracking a safe and responsible process. It doesn't mean that all companies and businesses use that. There are good mechanics and there are bad mechanics. We want to be careful. Because some things have happened in some areas with some people does not mean that that holds true with every company. We do feel like there is room for error if we don't approach and address it properly.

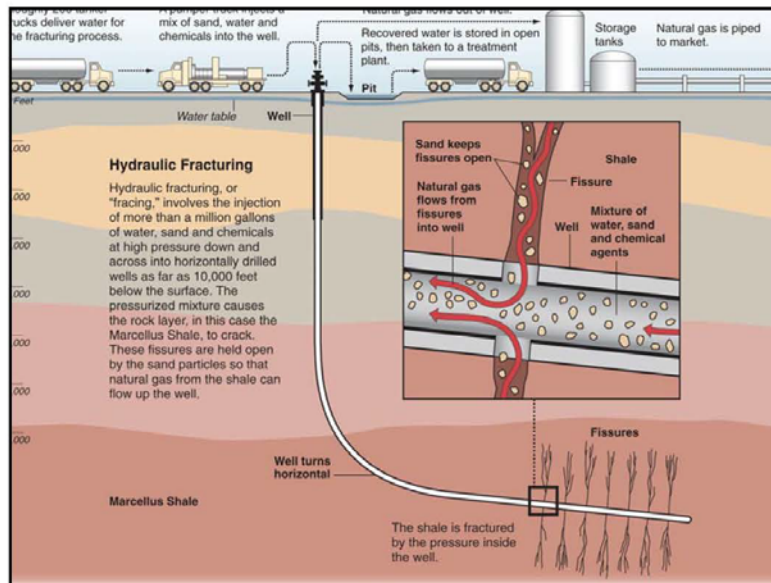
Resolution on Hydraulic Fracturing in North Carolina:

Commissioner Kost stated that she too was disappointed that Mr. Fromkin wasn't in attendance as she had a lot of questions. She asked Colleen Kendrick to make a short presentation on the resolution and the reason for it. She stated that what we have heard from seventeen citizens who spoke and asked the Board to move cautiously is that there are a lot of environmental questions and concerns. We have seen the list of chemicals. She stated that all she is asking of the Board is that they move cautiously and slowly and support the Governor's veto which would do just that. It would give them time to study the issue, to get the report from the EPA and the State study, and give them time to know what they are dealing with....to separate the myth from the reality. This is not a Democrat/Republican issue. It is an issue that asks to move a little slower so that we know what we are doing and what our concerns are, and to come up with a plan on how to deal with them.

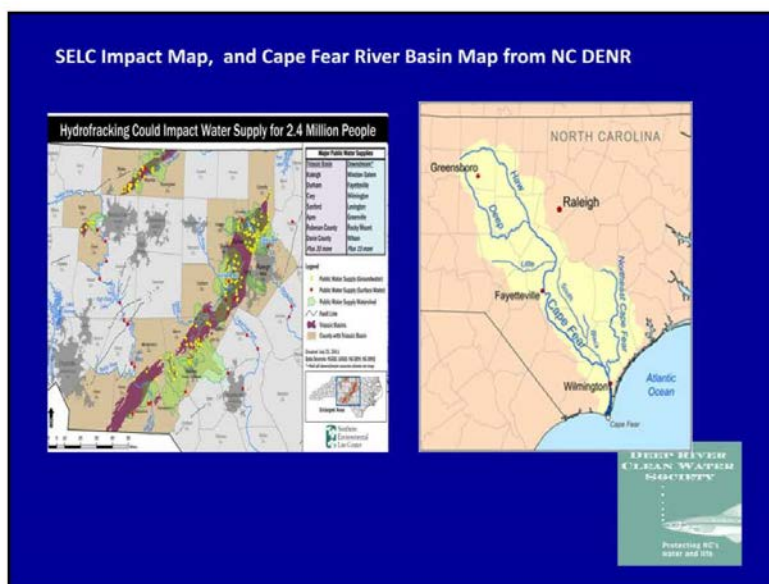
Colleen Kendrick, 2107 Old Graham Road, Pittsboro, NC, stated that she has been a North Carolina resident for 41 years and a Chatham County resident for 8 years. She presented a PowerPoint presentation as follows:



NC Shale Basins, (Reid and Millici 2008)



- Fracking has been in use for 60+ years
- Recent innovations in technology have made it more affordable to pursue deep shale reserves of gas; however these innovations + exemptions from most Federal regulations have proved nightmarish for many landowners
- The major advances in fracking to allow shale gas recovery are: 1) the addition of the horizontal aspect, 2) the use of an **average of 4 million gallons** of water per frack (a well can be fracked up to 18-20 times per well lifespan, so where will the water come from? See Texas' current situation 3) the addition of a mystery cocktail of proprietary chemicals (see the congressional report on fracking chemicals one speaker included with their packet, or link is here:
<http://democrats.energycommerce.house.gov/sites/default/files/documents/Hydraulic%20Fracturing%20Report%204.18.11.pdf>
- The frac focus site is industry operated, which will not pursue full disclosure unless legally obliged: <http://fracfocus.org/>
- And 4) the use of extremely high pressure between 10,000 – 14,000 psi depending upon site specific geology



Left: Map from Southern Environmental Law Center:
http://www.heraldsun.com/view/full_story/14797690/article-Fracking-might-impair-water-quality?instance=main_article
 Right: map of Cape Fear River Basin from Wikipedia

3.5 million gallons (avg.) of water are used per frack.
From where will it come?

U.S. Drought Monitor August 30, 2011
 North Carolina

Category	Normal	10-20% Deficit	20-30% Deficit	30-40% Deficit	40-50% Deficit	50-60% Deficit	60-70% Deficit	70-80% Deficit	80-90% Deficit	90-100% Deficit
Current	87.5%	10.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Last 30 Days (Recession)	75.0%	15.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1 Month Ago (Recession)	82.0%	17.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Year of Calendar Year	82.5%	17.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Year of Water Year (0000000000)	7.0%	92.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
One Year Ago (0000000000)	44.0%	55.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Legend:
 0% Deficit: Green
 10-20% Deficit: Yellow
 20-30% Deficit: Orange
 30-40% Deficit: Red
 40-50% Deficit: Dark Red
 50-60% Deficit: Black
 60-70% Deficit: Dark Blue
 70-80% Deficit: Blue
 80-90% Deficit: Light Blue
 90-100% Deficit: White

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text advisory for forecast statements.
 Released Thursday, September 1, 2011
 Eric Linscomb, USDA

Protecting NC's water and life

Can Chatham put a limit on water withdrawals, how much water gets used? Can Chatham afford to deplete our water supply for the benefit of one industry to the disadvantage of its citizenry?

(Map from US drought monitor; 2 photos of Jordan lake in 2007 drought)

More water issues

- 20 tons of chemicals, many toxic, are added to make up the .5% that is not water
- NC has no wastewater treatment facility to deal with the hydrocarbons, heavy metals, radioactive isotopes that come up in “produced water”

Chemical Composition of Produced Water:

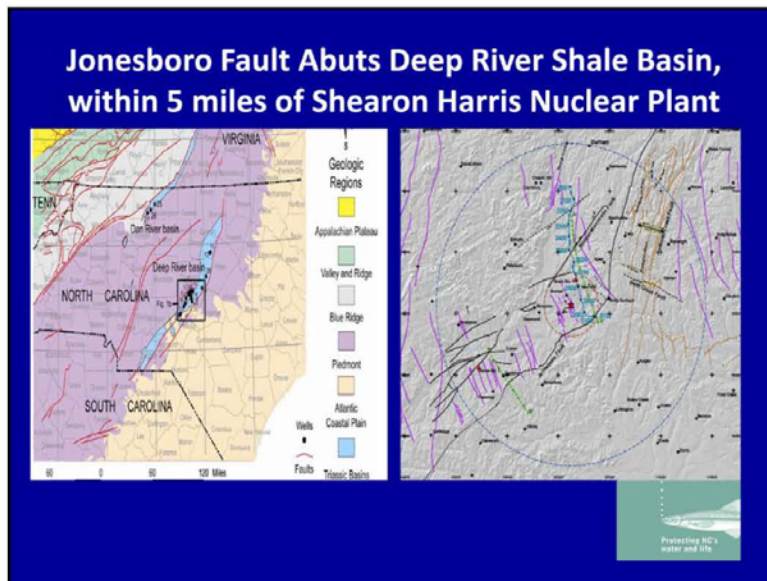
- Water: 99.5%
- Other: 0.5%
- Ammonia: 0.05%
- Acids: 0.05%
- Propane: 0.05%
- Hydrocarbons: 0.05%
- Heavy Metals: 0.05%
- Chlorides: 0.05%
- Fluorides: 0.05%
- Sulfates: 0.05%
- Radioactive Isotopes: 0.05%

Protecting NC's water and life

20 tons of chemicals, many toxic, are added to make up the .5% that is not water. Many states now require full disclosure, with full catalog number. Could Chatham set the bar for NC if this industry comes to pass?

Water that is used in this industry **never** returns to the water cycle. This industry is consumptive of this precious resource – see Texas’ current drought situation and large natural gas industry.

Could Chatham demand that a state of the art wastewater treatment facility be built as a condition of this industry coming? Can we ask to see the best practices happening in other states, and demand they be standard of practice before the industry sets foot in NC?



North Carolina does not have a lot of seismic risk. That said, fracking increases the likelihood of seismic activity. This quote from the British Geological Survey: "Any process that injects pressurised water into rocks at depth will cause the rock to fracture and possibly produce earthquakes. It is well known that injection of water or other fluids during oil extraction and geothermal engineering, such as shale gas, processes can result in earthquake activity. Typically, the earthquakes are too small to be felt; however, there are a number of examples of larger earthquakes occurring."

<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/science/small-earthquake-in-blackpool-major-shock-for-uks-energy-policy-2291597.html>

Areas in the US that have seen increased earthquake activity as well as major drilling include: Arkansas, Texas, West Virginia and Colorado. Click here for more info:
<http://themoderatevoice.com/120738/fracking-the-dc-earthquake-and-unclean-water/>

Slide shows map of NC Shale basins and faultlines beside map of Shearon Harris nuclear facility. Shearon Harris map courtesy of NC Warn.

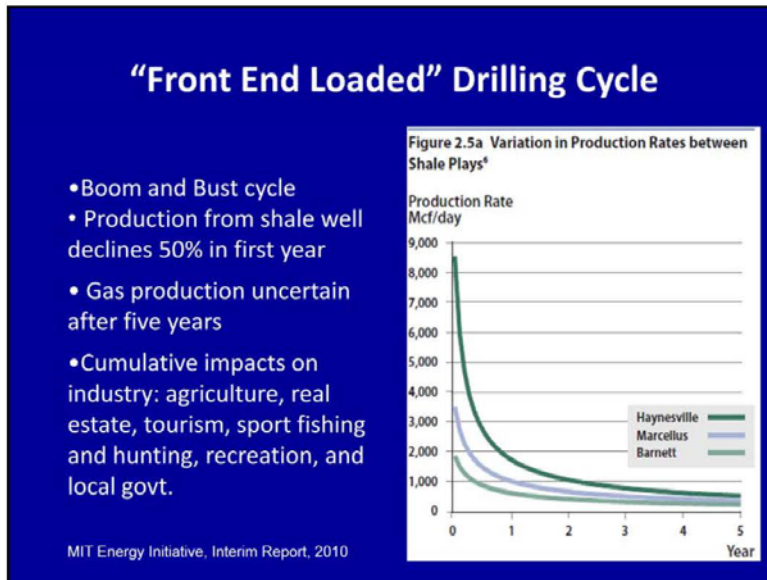
More research needs to be done on this concern with our shale bordering the Jonesboro fault line and the Shearon Harris nuclear plant. We're within the evacuation zone!



These are pictures from towns in PA affected by the traffic; pic. Below right is an aerial view of a drill site preparing to frack with all the water and chemical trucks.

Here is a great article, the NY State DOT draft study on traffic impacts from this industry: ominous!

<http://un-naturalgas.org/weblog/2011/07/leaked-draft-nysdot-document-the-potential-impacts-are-ominous/>



Lots of impacts on municipalities, including public safety and EMS costs, declining property values, inability to receive home equity loans or new mortgages on properties with Drilling infrastructure; inability to sell property without mineral rights; sometimes neighboring properties with drilling infrastructure can effect landowner property values.



Can Chatham set the bar in NC and take a stand on these issues? Can we protect landowners from unscrupulous mineral rights leases? There is only one atty. In NC with mineral rights experience, according to RAFI.

What about the possibilities of forced pooling and immanent domain?

While there have been improvements to the industry, why don't we let other states test out their safety first? The shale will still be there.

Until the gas industry can prove to NC that the risks have been mitigated, and NC can learn best regulatory measures from other states,

Chatham doesn't need to risk our valuable agricultural, natural and water resources to natural gas development.

Ms. Kendrick mentioned a book called, "The End of Country" by Seamus McGraw, a writer and landowner whose family held out longer than many for their gas lease, and tells the story from a rather neutral position of what transpired in PA, in his town, and to his neighbors. The link to the book follows:

<http://www.amazon.com/End-Country-Seamus-McGraw/dp/1400068533>

Commissioner Kost read the **Resolution on Hydraulic Fracturing in North Carolina**, in its entirety.

Commissioner Kost moved, seconded by Commissioner Cross, to adopt **Resolution #2011-_____ on Hydraulic Fracturing in North Carolina**.

Commissioner Stewart asked if anyone had seen the State regulation on hydraulic fracking from Duke University. She stated that it brings up some good points and goes along with everything that has been said this evening. She stated that in the research, the states are taking the lead. The federal government is putting it into the hands of the states on the regulations on fracking. The federal government has a limited role due to congressional action. The states will enact the fracking rules. They talked about permits, inspection fees, expertise, royalties, finance, assurance from a financial standpoint to the people who are involved, local zoning, state roles, local roles, property rights of neighbors, truck traffic, lease, water quality, fluids used in the fracturing process, health effects, flow back water, storage, new technology, local regulations, and policy options. She stated that they outlined what they found in their research, but they also talked about policy options. They made recommendations with regard to what they are talking about. UNC, along with Duke, took a look at the water allocation study. They also made recommendations. There seem to be work and studies being done. She stated that she would like to know more. Going forward, if you look at the map, there is a large portion that is northeast of Chatham County. She stated that she feels sure that Jordan Lake Rules will protect them from that with their setbacks and protection of certain areas because of water and water resources. That will eliminate any of that area so there will be a smaller portion that will be usable for fracking based on regulations that are already in existence. However, the issue with this is going to be it is not just about us. What about the fracking that goes on in Lee, Moore, or Wake Counties or elsewhere? Will we stop their trucks from coming through Chatham County? These are things that need to be discussed. As we move forward, we need to be talking to our neighbors as well and talking with them as a group regarding their thoughts and ideas. If they are drilling along the border, it would affect the entire area. She stated that she was for finding out more information, stating that she is very open, she thinks the report was very good and pointed out things that have happened over the years that have improved it tremendously; and it is continuing to move forward; it is much safer; that a lot of the contamination, the spills, and the problems happened years ago; and that she thinks there needs to be more done in looking at the process so that we know what we are getting into. She stated that her only issue is the wording of the resolution stating that if what we are asking for them to do is more research, the wording in the resolution is coming across as fact. It is more about finding the facts and learning all we can about it before they approve the fracking.

Commissioner Kost asked for suggested changes. Commissioner Stewart reiterated that her problem is with the wording of the resolution stating that we are making demands before we fully understand the effects of fracking.

Commissioner Kost stated that she agrees if we can make the resolution stronger to address Commissioner Stewart's concerns. Commissioner Stewart stated that she was more in favor of asking the State to do some homework. Commissioner Kost stated that in the resolution, the "whereas – will be's" could be changed to "mays" which would soften the language.

Chairman Bock stated that is going to what the actual resolution says, the wording comes across very anti-fracking. The wording before the "Now, therefore be it resolved..." doesn't matter in a resolution. It is the part that says "Now, therefore be it resolved..." that does. The one thing that it says is that we are asking the Legislature to uphold Governor Perdue's veto 709. If you read the bill, there is a lot in that bill that he thinks most people would agree with. He stated that he agrees with a lot of the comments that he heard tonight. We need to be cautious and slow. There is a lot in the bill itself. It is not necessarily just a fracking bill. You may not agree with the beginning, but it is an act to increase energy production in North Carolina to develop a secure, stable, and predictable energy supply to facilitate economic growth, job creation, and expansion of business and industry opportunities and to assign future revenue from energy exploration, development, and production of energy resources in order to protect and preserve the State's natural resources, cultural heritage, and quality of life. Reading further, there are sections that direct the Governor to develop a regional energy compact with the other governors in other states, to develop a regulatory framework for the proposal for energy exploration (all energy exploration) to help wean us off of foreign energy sources. There is a paragraph that states it is the duty of the state government to protect and preserve the State's

natural resources. He reiterated that he did not agree with the Governor in the veto and he cannot support the resolution, but that does not mean that he doesn't agree with a lot of the comments.

Commissioner Stewart stated that is why she was confused about what the resolution and why we were against it. She stated that it talked about doing all of the research.

Commissioner Kost stated that it was comparable to why she had to vote against the subdivision regulations when other wording is added that is not acceptable; by just opening the door to this without further study. It is the way the legislation is written, but there may be good in it.

Chairman Bock stated that in 709, there are energy efficiency programs, emergency energy programs components, and a lot of things in this bill that is not fracking. It is a pretty good bill and he thinks that the opportunities and the economic development that can come from energy exploration (off-shore wind, drilling in the entire state, etc.), but he cannot go on record saying that he doesn't support the bill.

Commissioner Kost stated that as Chatham County Board of Commissioners, they need to be looking, not as much at off-shore drilling, as much as what is happening in our own backyard. Chairman Bock agreed, but stated that she was asking the Board to uphold Governor Perdue's 709 and 709 includes those things which they shouldn't be thinking about.

Commissioner Kost stated that not as their role as the Board of Commissioners. Chairman Bock stated that their role is to preserve and protect the State's natural resources, natural heritage, and quality of life. He stated that he wants to see emergency energy programs. He does want to see the State, as a whole, explore more energy sources. He stated again that he supports the bill, in large part.

Commissioner Petty asked Commissioner Kost if she would consider rewording any of the resolution. Chairman Bock stated that if they took out the part about upholding Governor Perdue's veto of 709, he could support it.

Commissioner Kost said that as was previously stated, it was the "Therefore, be it resolved..." that matters. Chairman Bock stated that is why they need to be sure they are talking about the right topic here.

Commissioner Petty stated that we want to encourage our legislation to do more research.

Chairman Bock stated that there is a bill that says "do more research" that did get passed.

Commissioner Kost stated that this resolution opens the door for it.

Commissioner Stewart stated that she feels that everyone agrees that we all want more research and more information. She stated that she feels that it goes back to what they are agreeing to in the resolution and the veto. It is more than wording.

Chairman Bock stated that he fully supports a resolution that says don't pass any laws that are knowingly going to hurt our environment. He stated that he suspects there are few Legislators in Raleigh that are out to damage our environment as it is not their intent. There is disagreement on what will and will not be permanent damage.

Commissioner Kost stated that she does think there are certain people trying to push this through very quickly before all the facts are presented. That is why she is saying that they have to slow down because the industry comes in, with the mineral rights purchase, they have low-balled citizens, and have cheated them. They are trying to get it through fast before people find out. She asked again to let's slow down stating that there may be some good things in 709, but the one thing that really impacts this community is the issue of the contamination of our ground water and the impact on the environment.

Chairman Bock responded that again, we are saying that 709 is a bill that would fast track hydraulic fracking. He stated that he thinks the fast track hydraulic fracking portion of the bill is open to debate adding that he had read the bill several times and does not get that out of it. He

stated that he sees the broader picture of energy exploration and all the other components. Upholding the Governor's 709 veto because it fast tracks hydraulics, is something that he doesn't necessarily see as fact.

Commissioner Stewart stated that she sees it as opening the door to investigate fracking and more toward exploring the possibilities and the regulations and policies that would need to be put into place.

Chairman Bock stated that if that paragraph was in there, he might support taking it out of the bill.

Commissioner Stewart asked if anyone knew how many citizens had been approached in Chatham County by the gas companies.

Chairman Bock stated that he would glad support a resolution that says we are against predatory practices and encourage the legislators to strengthen regulations that would prevent predatory practices of drilling companies that take advantage of landowners.

Commissioner Petty stated that he didn't think it addressed our concerns about environmental issues and he thinks everyone agrees on that. He stated that the way it is worded is trying to get at the veto and using all the things that have been discussed as a vehicle to get there, and it is really two separate issues. He stated that another resolution that states that they want to protect the environment, they want more research before allowing further advancement, etc., he would support as that is not what this resolution says.

Commissioner Cross asked who supported the Governor's veto.

Commissioner Stewart stated that she did not support it. Chairman Bock stated that he did not support it. Commissioner Petty stated that he did not support it as it was written.

Commissioner Cross asked if there was some way that the language could be worked out and get Commissioner Kost on board with it.

Commissioner Kost stated that she felt they should go ahead and vote. She stated that if it gets defeated, then they can talk about what they need to do.

Chairman Bock called the question. The motion was defeated three (3) to two (2) with Commissioners Bock, Stewart, and Petty opposing.

Commissioner Stewart stated that she felt they should all talk with their neighbors regarding their thoughts on this matter.

ADJOURNMENT

Commissioner Kost moved, seconded by Commissioner Stewart, to adjourn the meeting. The motion carried five (5) to zero (0), and the meeting adjourned at 8:17 PM.

Brian Bock, Chairman

ATTEST:

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