

# Porter Ranch Community Advisory Committee

Meeting #8

Thursday, February 18, 2016  
Cal State University Northridge

## DRAFT NOTES

First Posted: 2/19/16 at 11:55am

Last Updated:

Paula Cracium called the meeting to order at 6:08PM.

### *Members:*

Paula Cracium  
Jarrod DeGonia  
Vivian Eckchian  
Craig Forney  
Rana Ghadban  
John Lee  
Mary Melvin  
Issam Najm  
Matt Pakucko  
Jane Stanton  
Andre Van der Valk

### *Guests:*

Jason Marshall - CA Department of Conservation  
Al Walker - DOGGR  
Jimmie Cho - SoCalGas  
Andy Carasco - SoCalGas  
Rosalba Gonzalez - Office of Senator Fran Pavley

### *Update from DOGGR – Jason Marshall and Al Walker*

DOGGR confirmed this morning that the well was sealed last night using the final five tests that were developed with the national lab. He wanted to cover two topics: first, diving into details on steps, second, next steps moving forward.

The governor's order requires a full evaluation of the wells before an injection takes place. There are links that are available on the DOGGR webpage. You will find the notice of confirming steps and then the well-by-well report. (The following notice can be found online at <http://www.conservation.ca.gov/index/Pages/public-notice-confirming-sealing-of-leaking-well-at-the-aliso-canyon-gas-storage-facility.aspx>)

**NOTICE IS HEREBY PROVIDED** that the leaking well (SS25) at the Aliso Canyon Gas Storage Facility has been successfully sealed.

The Department of Conservation's Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources (Division) bases this determination on its review of the results of a battery of post-cementing tests conducted by the Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas). These tests were conducted at the Division's direction and under the Division's supervision. Each test was witnessed by a Senior Oil and Gas Engineer from the Division. This set of confirmation tests was formulated in consultation with technical experts from the Lawrence Berkeley, Lawrence Livermore and Sandia National Laboratories. The tests measure specific criteria to determine if any gas is still leaking from the gas storage reservoir through the cement plug in SS25. The results of the tests, set forth below, indicate that the sealing of the well was successful. [Detailed descriptions of these tests can be found on the Department's website](#) .

### **1. Temperature Log/Test**

The results of this test were successful and indicate that there is no leak of gas around the cement seal in SS25. Had there been a defective cement plug, gas rising past the seal would expand and cool. The absence of cooling in the Temperature Log indicates that the cement sealed the leak. The test results can be found here [aa SS25 2-16-16 Temperature Noise Log.pdf](#)

### **2. Noise Log/Test**

The results of this test were successful and indicate that there is no sound of moving gas. Had there been a defective cement plug, the gas moving would have made noise as it migrated near the well bore. The test results can be found here [aa SS25 2-16-16 Temperature Noise Log.pdf](#)

### **3. Fluid Level Monitoring**

The results of this test were successful and indicate that fluid in the tubing is not leaking past the cement. Had the cement not sealed the well, fluid could have migrated down through or around the cement, causing the level of the fluid to drop. The plug was under more than 1,270 psi of pressure at the surface plus 2,480 psi of hydrostatic pressure on the cement in the tubing and the fluid level remained unchanged. The fluid level measurements can be found here [aa SS25 Fluid Levels.pdf](#)

### **4. Cement Bond Test/Log**

The results of this test were successful. The results show that the cement in the annular space between the tubing and casing was placed appropriately to seal the well according to the plan and is completely bonded between those two metal barriers. Had there been an incomplete bond of cement to metal, the cement bond log would have identified it. The cement bond log can be found here [aa SS25 2-17-16 Cement Bond Log.pdf](#) and here [aa SS25 2 17 16 Cement Bond Log of 2.875x7 annular cement top.jpg](#)

### **5. Positive Pressure Test**

The results of this test were successful. After perforating four holes in the tubing below the level of the top of cement in the annular space, the cement in the tubing

and in the annular space was positively pressure tested. The well held pressure at levels that indicate the cement is effectively sealing the well. The pressure readings for this test can be found here [aa SS25 2-17-16 Cement Plug Pressure Test.pdf](#)

In addition to confirming the successful completion of the tests described above, the Department has consulted with the California Air Resources Board regarding the measurement of methane emissions and air quality monitoring it has completed in conjunction with the South Coast Air Quality Management District. One primary purpose of this measurement and monitoring is to determine the reduction of gas at and around the SS25 site that is consistent with successful seal of the leak. CARB has stated that:

*"Measurements taken by ARB and its partners, including the South Coast Air Quality Management District, using air flights, on-site observations, and monitors in the Porter Ranch and surrounding communities after the leaking well was controlled on the morning of February 11 confirm that the leaking gas has diminished consistent with successfully controlling the leak. Criteria ARB developed in partnership with the South Coast Air Quality Management District support the finding that emissions are controlled and that air quality has returned to typical levels. "*

Jason explained that is the sum of the tests. In some cases, one or two of these would be used but, DOGGR will use all five after vetting them with the national labs.

There are a series of tests to determine if the existing 114 wells are safe to be back in service for injection. The criteria must be followed in evaluating the wells and can be found at:

<http://www.conservation.ca.gov/index/Documents/Comprehensive%20Safety%20Review%20AIso%20Canyon.pdf>

*[This presentation is found at 10:47 on the meeting video]*

Craig: How deep is the casing on the wells?

Jason: The casings go all the way to the bottom of the wells. Some have bare earth in the middle but casing is at the top and the bottom.

Matt: We have seen where some have casing at top and bottom.

Jason: There are some with intermediate or production casing with tubing in the middle. With the Cement Bond Log Test, we are looking at the cement bonding outside the casing. There will be a multi caliper device test essentially scraping the inside to measure for pitting and to see if the casing is cylindrical or if it has become oval. If there are changes, there are remediations to change the authorized pressure for that well.

Those are all mathematical calculations. They will test it with actual pressure to 115% of what's allowed. If it can't pass, there will be further remediations until it is safe. If it can't be made safe, it will be filled and permanently taken out of service.

Craig: How long will this take?

Jason: It could easily take 20 days per well. Each well is different.

Craig: How many can be tested at a time?

Jason: It depends on how many work rigs are on the site. That is determined by available crews and how many rigs can be on the hill. If you have more rigs, you can do more tests at the same time.

Issam: Who will conduct the testing?

Jason: Inspections will be done by an independent contractor paid for by SCG but will be witnessed by DOGGR. We will attend every log.

Andre: What process was 23 going through?

Jason: it was on injection.

Andre: What if during pressure tests, you end up with another catastrophe? We are also concerned that there is no shut off at the bottom. You are doing all this without the shut-off being there. Isn't there a better plan? It doesn't take 115 wells to do the job of storage. Why can't we replace the technology in all of the wells? Why can't we drill new wells and start from scratch?

Jason: There are a couple of factors. The governor's order asked for a review of gas storage facilities in general. We don't know how that will come back. What we have right now are 114 existing wells that need to be inspected for safety. Age doesn't determine safety. We may have an idea of some wells that might be more at risk of failing. We don't insert into the discussion the economics of plugging old wells and drilling new wells.

Vivian: Is there a timeline as to when you will complete inspections?

Jason: There is a timeline.

Paula: Will you kill a well that doesn't pass tests?

Jason: Yes, it would have to be plugged. If a well is not going to be brought back into production, there are another series of steps. *[found at the online document]*  
<http://www.conservation.ca.gov/index/Documents/Comprehensive%20Safety%20Review%20Aiso%20Canyon.pdf>

If an operator puts a well into out of service status, they can only keep in that status for one year and then decide if it will be permanently sealed with cement or go through tests again. To be clear, it's a little more than a year. It starts when the well is taken out of service.

We worked closely with the national labs on these tests. This series of tests provided back up. Once the wells go through any of these paths they would be determined safe.

Issam: If I read the document, the one-year statement, they have a year to bring it back to operation. How long is the whole process of doing all the tests?

Jason: I would refer that question to the operator. They can't do any injection until they pass these tests. They should be motivated by that.

Issam: Are we looking at hearing a month from now that injection has resumed, or in a year?

Jason: It won't be weeks. Definitely months. May be a year but I don't think it will be that long. It will depend on variables that I don't know. It is based on how many rigs they can put in there and how many wells have to be filled with water.

Issam: Everything eventually fails. The problem we are seeing is that everything is geared toward monitoring and checking. When the next one fails, how can we be sure we won't go through this again for four months. What about having shut-off valves? Can you speak to that?

Jason: The pros and cons to shut-off valves are that if there are being used, they have to be successfully tested--if they install new ones or reinstall old ones. If they do have them, under this order, they will have to test every six months. This gets at some of our regulations in place. This speeds the evaluation of inspections of wells. We knew before this happened that the frequency of inspection needed to be looked at. It's not okay to go five years without a pressure test. And, not just test if it's leaking now but doing predictive tests. These are the kinds of changes we are going for.

AI: Sub-surface safety valves also fail and they fail at the wrong time. What we are looking at is a change in the operating procedures. We will mandate that a packer be put in the casing with steel casing and cement sheathing around that. We are considering sub-surface safety valves to get some statistics on these.

On the testing sequence, the noise and temperature is first, to detect a leak. We are going to set new regulations that are predictive of a leak. There will be a blow up preventer for taking out the tubing.

We will do the inspections in a sequence that is not destructive of the wells. Only after the well passes integrity test will we use pressure tests.

Matt: What kind of material is used in the pressure testing?

Jason: Water. In the tailpipe assembly, there is a mechanical seal at the bottom. We are looking at the issue of safety valves in the overall picture. These are the kinds of details we need to make regulatory changes.

Issam: The reality is that you aren't talking about the existing wells that don't have valves.

Jason: That by rule would be a regulation. If we are going to require them, we need to know which wells we will require to have them. That is part of the overall larger rule-making processing.

One of the reasons we wanted to come here was to get input about your thoughts on the well-by-well review. You are leaders in the community and consumers of this product. We are working on a short time frame but we are looking for input from you. Please send your comments to: [pao@conservation.ca.gov](mailto:pao@conservation.ca.gov)

John Lee: Is the reason we aren't considering safety valves a cost issue?

Jason: No. Safety valves fail and if they fail at the wrong time and you've put all of your eggs in that basket, you have a problem.

John Lee: Have we tested the thickness on the override well?

Jason: We probably won't need to do a log on that because it will be cut and pulled out as part of the investigation

Paula: When you use the word testing, the tests you are referring to will become part of the process?

Jason: We are looking at including these tests in the overall regulatory process moving forward.

Paula: You don't know the frequency of that yet?

Jason: Yes but it will be less than 5 years. If a well can't pass these tests, it doesn't mean they were leaking but they can't be brought back into usage. We now have daily leak monitoring. It can be qualitative counting methane or a flier. The operator proposes a method and we will determine if we approve. While the hardships that have come upon residents here shouldn't have happened, one of the positives of this incident has been an increased mesh between agencies.

Paula: Can we have real time progress reports of the well testing? Residents have become a part of this process.

Jason: That's a great suggestion. What you are looking at with this review, this is a description of what will be required. The Order of the Supervisor will get into those periodic progress updates.

Andre: There are different opinions in this group. If you want an opinion, it may be my opinion. We haven't gone out to our communities. They have representatives here but they aren't necessarily representing the 11 million people here.

Jason: We are counting on the leadership of the people in this room and from people watching. We are looking for comments on our website. I won't say this is a draft, however. We have consulted on high level experts but, we want to hear your thoughts on sub-surface valves.

Issam: My letter is in the PAO web box now.

Matt: Regarding the tubing, space around tubing, production casing—it is called annular space. Can they use that for production?

Jason: Yes. The order of the supervisor will come out with guidelines.

Matt: This new suite of five tests, are they required by current regulations?

Jason: No, some are added. And none are required at the frequency that we will ask for in new regulations.

Jason: We have seen your questions. I will get back with you with some of the lengthy information. Matt, I will talk with you about the specific map you asked about. I believe that is something we will see in Well Finder. When you look at the distribution of where wells have been placed, you will get an idea of the approximation.

Matt: For people at home, I asked about the underground area of the maps and the area of review of each well to see what is underground under each well.

Jason: That may also require us to look at the USGS library.

Matt: That stuff is supposed to be on file with the well record.

Craig: How is testing prioritized? The ones that will pass first?

Jason: Yes.

Craig: Reading from PUC direct testimony of Mr. Baker. He's the director of storage for SCG and did a presentation in 2014. They were trying to implement a plan SIMP. He described a lot of problems with the wells up there. He basically described what happened with our well. It seemed he was trying to raise money to deal with this well. Jason: We need to improve our communication with PUC. Not all of their meetings have this level of detail. While they spoke of this possibility, they were required to maintain their wells in a way that would not lead to this incident. This testimony was part of a rate making case when they were asking to raise the rates. From DOGGR's point of view, if they were in compliance with regulations and they identify a risk and take measures to minimize the risk, they were in compliance. What we know now is that we need more frequency and more robust type of test. Predictive tests.

Craig: If SCG is giving this type of detail, they should forward it to DOGGR.

Jason: Agreed. We need to work on our communication with PUC.

Craig: Mr. Baker said one new well is as effective as two old wells.

Jason: That is an option. We are looking at multiple factors to consider. If we permit more wells, are we prejudging that? I'm not saying we wouldn't do that but it is a big policy question to grapple with.

Craig: As they start this process, when will they identify a well and start testing?

Jason: Some testing may have already started but because we haven't delivered the order.

Craig: Will results be shared with the public as each well is tested?

Jason: Those will all be put in the well record posted on the well. We have been thinking about periodic notification so you won't have to sift through 114 wells to see if anything new has been posted.

Jarrod: In the new emergency regulations, is that with the understanding of the new turbine project and the capacity they have for injecting?

Jason: SCG will address that later.

Matt: Underground mapping documents, I asked SCG about methane migrating somewhere. You are saying you don't have them?

Jason: We need to look at where they are.

Matt: SCG doesn't have them?

Jason: I don't know. But I would ask our engineers.

Paula: Craig asked about the order of testing. All wells have to pass before injecting can take place?

Jason: Yes. All of them

Issam: The plug is allowed at the bottom to withstand pressure. Is there a possibility to plug the ones that aren't passed yet?

Jason: You mean taken out of service with plugs and water?

Issam: No. If there is an option to temporarily plug a well, does that plug withstand the pressure during operation?

Jason: We would not allow that. To take a well out of service is more rigorous than simply plugging. There has to be evaluation and filling of fluid. It has to have passed the temp and noise log.

Issam: If one well needs treatment before it's operational, the entire field will be off until the field is back online?

Paula: what about the two-phase? A temporary testing and then allow some to come in at a certain pressure. Is that no longer an option?

Jason: After consultation with the national lab, we couldn't come up with a way to effectively say this or that criteria is appropriate. Rather than coming up with proxy tests, we decided it needed to be based on the full assessment.

Craig: Can they withdraw in the meantime?

Jason: They can. There is no restriction on injection.

Jane: There are the wells, but because this is in an earth formation is there methane seeping out?

Jason: No. Based on the notion that the wells have held oil for millennia and now hold gas.

Jane: Even though it's not this large field, are there other methane sources seeping out in the San Fernando Valley?

Jason: There may be. AQMD would answer that. Methane is released from natural sources such as landfills.

Matt: Are mechanical integrity tests required every year?

Jason: Yes, the noise and temperature log.

Matt: regarding future regulation, October 2014, shows a sub surface valve in place and then being removed. Why is it showing that a non-existent valve is there?

Jason: The valve exists but the working parts don't. That needs to be documented so they know what is down there.

Matt: Last year in the summer DOGGR released a report of all the injection wells and they found a lot of problems, these were all permits related to DOGGR regulation, that agency failed to do their regulations.

Jason: The report was written of an overview of DOGGR's history. That was to help us reform is. The one that met all of the timelines is this DOGGR, not the old DOGGR. The new DOGGR is the one that will go through the review process to make sure the well is safe. Not the old one that was written about in that report. We wrote a report that was damning of us.

Matt: You have been there for over 25 years?

Jason: I was the department's legislative director but I was not involved in the oversight. Old DOGGR tried to keep things from Sacramento.

Craig: When were you appointed?

Jason: 2012, I had previously served in that position for a brief time and was asked to come back as part of the reorganization of DOGGR.

Craig: I sense you are sincere in trying to change things at DOGGR. Is it like the new sheriff in town?

Jason: There are a number of people on the team. These people were asked to come in and reform the organization.

Craig: Now you have a clear example of how the old way failed.

Jason: That would be fair to say. It wasn't necessary, there has been pain that shouldn't have happened. The renewal plan was something we were already working on but this kick-starts the emergency regulations.

Issam: There is damage to the trust and confidence of the community. There are a lot of people who don't believe what they are hearing.

Jason: We know that rebuilding trust is one of the things we need to do. Watch our actions.

Paula: And transparency and communication back to us. I know a lot of agencies have worked without community engagement. This community won't be okay with that. We want that information pushed to us.

*SoCalGas then gave an operational update:*

Jimmie Cho described what's happening now that the well has been sealed. The relief well equipment will be demobilized which will result in a lot of equipment coming off the hill. It is over 50 truckloads of equipment. You will also see work-over rig equipment going up the hill. This equipment doesn't drill, it sits atop a rig to do testing and analysis. There are already three onsite. If you look up the hill it will be visible.

As of this morning's confirmation by DOGGR, we have now reached the investigation phase. The site still belongs to SCG but PUC and DOGGR have jurisdiction for evidence preservation. I don't know how long it will take. We will have to recondition the pad to make it stable for the work-over rig to pull out tubing and casing as part of the forensic work.

Regarding the turbine project, they won't have an impact on withdrawal or pressure. The pressure is determined by the parameters of what we are allowed to operate those surface lines at. The turbines don't determine that.

As far as next steps and availability, there is legislation out there and we recognize that things are going to change. We operate under CPUC's mandated priorities, which are safety, reliability, and providing service at a reasonable cost.

Issam: You speak of reliability of supply, we speak of reliability of the field.

Jimmie: Safety is one of the mandates we have. We can't pursue injection until we address safety.

Jarrold: How many work-over rigs do you see safely being up there?

Jimmie: Part of it is about equipment but it is more about qualified personnel. The regulations that are coming out aren't just for SCG, they are statewide. And, if there are changes on the federal level, there will be changes nationally. There will be a demand for equipment and people.

Jarrold: The reason I ask is that all of us will receive questions about traffic going up there.

Jimmie: The rigs are far fewer. They aren't lit up like the other equipment.

Paula: What kind of information can the community expect ongoing about the investigation?

Jimmie: I can't speak for DOGGR or CPUC, our experience has been that during an investigation, we don't get the story until they have all the facts. They want to avoid speculation and keep it a pristine process. When they reach the correct conclusion they will release the results. Once it's done it will be public.

Paula: I get questions about reliability of the gas over the next year. Do you have a strategy for providing gas to this community and other communities?

Jimmie: This goes back to working closely with the California Energy Commission and DWP and other stakeholders to think through what can we model. We will look at which wells can we isolate first. If there are wells that are more efficient and reliable and get them out of the system and isolate them.

Issam: Placing a well on hold?

Jimmie: It can continue with the rest of the tests or completely plug and isolate to put it completely out of the system.

Issam: While it is temporarily, plugged can the field operate?

Jason: It is not enough to stop the bottom. It has to add pressure from water.

Issam: Let me give you a scenario: 50 wells are reliable and we are confident they will pass. If those are inspected, could they operate without the other wells while they are being inspected? Can the field produce with just 50 while the others are isolated and undergoing inspection?

Jason: Yes. The testing we went through with the national labs would isolate the wells so they won't be subject to formation pressure.

Issam: All 114 have to go through process before injection isn't accurate? They don't have to go through the other 60 wells?

Jason: The process has 2 paths. All 114 have to go through the path. They are either safe because they pass or they are safe because they are isolated.

Issam: Isolating a well cannot happen before you go through that well. Can it be isolated without even testing?

Jason: No, they have to go through a noise and temperature log. Some will go through other steps—the full suite of testing. The ones that don't pass to go through the other steps. They will be isolated. If you have a suggestion, send it to us.

John Lee: The first test is kill or move on?

Paula: We thought that but it isn't kill. It is temporarily taken off line and then go back to evaluate and possibly repair. I think we all thought there were only a couple of options.  
Jason: A well would need to be permanently plugged if it can't pass the test and can't be repaired. If it can be repaired, SCG decides if they want to try to repair it or take it out.

Paula: You will be increasing the pressure at the site and trusting a water plug while you are testing the other, possibly deficient wells.

Jason: the plug at the bottom will be backed up with pressure weight. That pressure will be pushing against.

Paula: There was a time where many of us believed something different. Can you create a document that is simple to understand? A flow chart?

Jason: We can come up with a flow chart.

Craig: How many wells do you need to operate?

Jimmie: What we have to look at is the rate of withdrawal that we can achieve. A well could be in a zone with a different velocity. We will probably focus on the ones that are most efficient. They all go through this safety tests and that will be the only reason they will be allowed to operate.

Craig: Do you have an approximation how many you can live with?

Jimmie: We don't have that now but we will. The field can withdraw right now. It's the injection that is on hold until we get through the safety tests.

Andre: The standard used to be that you would shut down a well at 35 MPH winds. what is it now?

Jimmie: Weather has been a major factor. Once we get a rig set up, wind is less of an issue. We will put safety first and not proceed if conditions are not safe. We had been delayed for two weeks because of wind. Once the rig is set up, it's pretty solid.

Matt: Is there an underground area review survey where things might migrate. We can't find it on the website. SCG said there is no concern about migration. You must have those documents.

Jimmie: We use this site for it's geography.

Matt: I want to know about the documents. You say you know it won't migrate but you don't know where the documents are.

Jimmie: The geography of this area is tight.

Issam: We have been asked by residence about reimbursements. Different people say that they have stopped mid January.

Andy: Gillian announced that we processed 4000 reimbursements that were put in the mail today. We had a backlog and we have those processes in place. Residents should look in the mail. Those who still have an issue should contact us.

Issam: My wife could not find where to go to ask that question. She ended up on an answering machine two days ago. It is not an easy thing to find. For people who want to see what the process it isn't easy.

Andy: We can do better. We hit a peak over the last few weeks. Once we announced that it was going to end, requests spiked, but that's not an excuse.

Craig: What about cleaning playground equipment, will SCG reimburse for that?

Andy: We are addressing brown and black spots. Call SCG first and we will work with you. You can choose your provider but you need to contact us first. Those requests can be made at [Alisoupdates.com](http://Alisoupdates.com). We will work with schools as well.

Craig: there will probably be a time-lag because of the announcement.

Andy: I brought a flow chart. The clock starts today for the step by step of relocation [SEE FLOWCHART IN "MEETING #8 HANDOUT" ]

Paula: Do you know how many pending reimbursements you have? Also, what about the \$500 move back check?

Andy: The \$500 move back is for moving expenses of housing leases.

Paula: I don't think that was clear.

Andy: The SCG clarification was for moving expenses like a moving company.

Craig: based on the spreadsheet, day one is today.

Andy: Yes.

Paula: there isn't a time. Do they check out of their hotel the morning of?

Andy: February 25<sup>th</sup> is the final date. We will pay through that day. Thursday is the actual checkout day.

Issam: \$500 moving expense, is that a claim submittal with receipts?

Andy: Yes. Up to \$500 for expenses. People will need to file a claim with receipts.

Jane: Regarding the community resources centers, will you keep the one in the plaza or in the Mason Park?

Andy: Our resource center in the Porter Ranch Town Center will remain open.

John Lee: The Mason Park resource center will have resources from a variety of services. Including reimbursements for sanitation through the city. Business assistance services will be there. That will be open in the daycare center starting tomorrow. The schedule is Monday through Friday. There is no end date at this time.

Issam: With the schools, is it the plan to keep kids in the schools till the end of the year?

Vivian: The plan originally was to keep students in schools until June 13<sup>th</sup>. That is the plan at this time but we are examining all of the information and we will have a statement from Superintendent King.

Issam: Until the school district decides to move the school back, do parents have options to pay for reimbursement for mileage to schools?

Andy: We have agreed to pay mileage for parents who have enrolled students elsewhere.

Mary: Only students at other schools, not where the school that was moved.

Andre: The County Assessor was going to get back to us about their process.

John Lee: The County Assessor will have a desk set up at the Mason Park center. We have tasked the assessor to provide a full assessment.

Andy: For those who want to submit requests for clean up, call 818-435-7707.

Rana: For those who have taken kids to the relocated schools, will those parents won't be reimbursed. The schools have moved but we still have an additional commute.

Andy: Our commitment was for students who were relocated.

Paula: Are school busses still running?

Mary: Yes.

Andre: Of all of the comments I have made, what bothered me most was the inaccurate information presented regarding the county assessor. The thought that they went away with was that the community didn't want an assessment. Now there is an adjustment for the other areas except Chatsworth.

John Lee: There has not been an adjustment. The gas leak doesn't know zip codes. They should all be looked at. We made that request to the assessor.

Andre: They walked away with misinformation.

John Lee: They will be examining so many factors. It won't determine the value of our homes. We have made it clear that we want them to go forward with the other communities.

Andre: What's the next step that I could do?

Jarrod: A specific ask from our office was for the assessor to provide the parameters of the assessment. We have asked that any tract that bisects the impacted area be included.

Issam: I don't appreciate the term misinformation. We may have a difference of approach. Many of our people would rather the assessor stay out of it. They feel that the assessment will downgrade the value of our properties.

John Lee: They are going to look at the factors to see IF the property values have gone down.

Issam: Why are they doing it?

Paula: Because the community has been injured.

John Lee: Some communities may fear that their properties will go down by 10%. They will assess if values have gone down, not downgrading the value.

Paula: We need to have a dialogue about how often to meet. We have a request from the mayor's office to come in and speak to us. They have a revitalization project they would like to discuss. That was the plan for next week.

Matt: I think next week for sure.

Paula: Shall we agree to meet next week and then determine after that?

John Bwarie: I want to circle back to the meeting schedule. It may be difficult to go week by week for setting up meeting space.

Paula: Next week maybe we go bi-weekly?

Paula: Senator Pavley was here last week. I will be traveling to Sacramento to speak at the hearing. I am happy to speak for any of your communities. I am going as part of the Neighborhood Council but I need your permission to speak on your behalf.

Vivian: You should have a letter from us.

Rosalba: We have letters and need as many voices as possible. It would be helpful to have representation in Sacramento. We can make arrangements for you while you are there.

Andre: basically it is site specific, it does not involve in any other issues like fracking? A councilmember spoke negatively of old oil people and wouldn't hire one for the Oil Czar.

Rosalba: It doesn't include anything outside this case.

Rana: I gave a letter of support.

John Bwarie: Public Health answered questions from last week.

*Q: Can there be physiological effects if you don't smell it?*

*A: These sulfur odors may cause eye, nose, and throat irritation; coughing, nasal congestion, epistaxis, and dyspnea; nausea and abdominal discomfort; and/or dizziness, lightheadedness and headaches. Symptoms vary depending on the frequency and duration of exposure to the odor and generally subside once the patient is removed from the odor. If people experience symptoms without smelling the odor, we advise people to see their primary care physician for a medical evaluation.*

*Q: What is causing nosebleeds here if it's not happening in Alabama?*

*A: Multiple factors play into why somebody gets a nosebleed. Cold and dry air, as was the case through most of this winter, is one of the biggest factors. That, combined with the mild irritant effects of sulfur odorants, could ultimately lead to a nosebleed. So, the difference in climate in Porter Ranch vs. Alabama, makes it difficult to rule out weather as a contributing factor to the reports of nosebleeds, with an additional contributing factor coming from the irritant effects of the sulfur compounds.*

They are also seeking participants in their odor detection project.

*Public Health is seeking volunteers from Porter Ranch who have ever smelled odors from the gas leak to spend some time outdoors in their neighborhoods, and to report back to Public Health about the **absence** or **presence** of odors. Reports of "no odor" are just as important as reports of "yes, odor" when conducting surveillance! DPH is asking for volunteers to send daily reports for the next 30 days, or longer if odors persist. Please go to the Public Health website for more information on how to participate: <http://www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/media/gasleak/>. Feel free to contact Carrie Tayour at (213) 738-3232 if you need additional help or have questions.*

Issam: Regarding, SB380 what can HOA group do to support this bill?

Paula/Rosalba: Calls and letters to representatives and members of the committee.

Jarrod: Could you send the committee member information to John to contact?

Craig: What is your headcount on the vote?

Rosalba: We don't have one. We can get you those names.

Rana: can we get an update from Sen Scott Wilke's office?

Rosalba: They are lobbying for this bill.

Paula: Let's get an update.

Jarrod: We were asked if County Health could go out and inspect individual homes?

Sup. Antonovich is going to do a sampling. We are compiling a list of those wanting to participate. Public health is developing a plan for that now. Public health cannot visit every house and it isn't needed.

Paula: will it be done by the 25<sup>th</sup>?

Jarrod: the plan will be in place by then.

Paula: Won't that be moot once people don't get in before people start cleaning surfaces.

Jarrod: It's only the air. The only thing that can be left is the mercaptan and that isn't testable. We are trying to provide confidence for the community.

John Lee: Many calls that have been relocated and were told that they had reservations through February 29<sup>th</sup>. People are getting calls from their relocation companies.

Paula: This will get complicated.

Craig: Won't the hotel know?

Andy: We started notification today. We have been asking for updated contact information. We are communicating that today letting people know Thursday is the last day.

Paula: Can you ask the hotels to do an extra step and leave a letter under the resident's doors that their last day is the 25<sup>th</sup>?

Andy: I'll take that back. We have been visiting hotels.

Rana: The hotel and relocation company have let me know already, at my hotel.

*Meeting adjourned at 8:39pm.*