

WHEREAS, The oil and gas producing States regulate hydraulic fracturing as a component of their regulatory problems for the drilling, completion, operation, and plugging of oil and gas wells; and

WHEREAS, The reservoirs that produce oil and gas are highly variable geologically and separated geographically across the oil and gas producing States such that State regulatory agencies are best suited by local expertise and experience to effectively regulate hydraulic fracturing; and

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WHEREAS, State regulatory agencies are the most appropriate regulatory bodies to provide oversight and protection of hydrologically and environmentally sensitive localities as they relate to hydraulic fracturing; and

WHEREAS, The regulation of hydraulic fracturing under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act would add burdensome and unnecessary regulatory requirements to the drilling and completion of oil and gas wells, thereby increasing costs of producing domestic natural gas resources without any ancillary benefit to public health, safety or the environment; and

WHEREAS, The increased cost of producing domestic natural gas resources will reduce domestic supplies of natural gas, increase utility prices, and other costs to consumers, reduce tax and royalty revenues for local, State, and federal governments; and increase the nation's dependence on foreign energy imports; and

WHEREAS, The Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission (IOGCC) conducted a survey of oil and gas producing States, which found that there were no known cases of ground water contamination associated with hydraulic fracturing, and set forth its opposition to federal regulation of hydraulic fracturing under the underground injection control program in Resolution 09.011, dates January 7, 2009, "Urging Congress Not to Remove Exemption of Hydraulic Fracturing from Provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act;"; and

WHEREAS, the states' public utility commissioners represented by The National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners adopted a similar resolution in July 2009;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That the American Legislative Exchange Council supports continued jurisdiction of the States to conserve and properly regulate oil and gas production in their unique geological and geographical circumstances.

Center for Media and Democracy's quick summary

This is a resolution against national regulation of the controversial practice of hydraulic fracturing, which should be governed by the Safe Drinking Water Act because this type of drilling expends enormous amounts of drinking water, pollutes with toxic chemicals, and also has been shown to result sometimes in the contamination of nearby drinking water wells and watersheds. Corporations would prefer to pressure states to have weaker regulation of the drilling than might be implemented by a national agency less subject to political pressures.

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