July 19, 2023

Oil and Gas Land Management Commission
2045 Morse Rd, Building D-3
Columbus, Ohio 43229
Commission.Clerk@oglmc.ohio.gov

Re: Notice of Nominations 23-DNR-0001; 23-DNR-0002; and 23-DNR-0003
Valley Run Wildlife Area
Comments of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources

Dear Commissioners:

I am writing on behalf of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) regarding Nominations 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 involving three parcels of land and a total of 302.2556 acres, all within the boundaries of the Valley Run Wildlife Area. ODNR has undertaken a thorough review of these nominations and has gathered input from multiple divisions. In accordance with R.C. 155.33, ODNR offers the following comments, with recommended special terms and conditions that are necessary due to the specific conditions related to these parcels.

Introduction and Background

Valley Run Wildlife Area

The Valley Run Wildlife Area encompasses 304 acres in central Carroll County. Primarily a wooded area – with some brushy, open habitat – Vally Run offers year-round wildlife viewing as well as seasonal hunting opportunities. Wildlife common to this area include wild turkey, white-tailed deer, ruffed grouse, and fox-squirrels. Many other species are also found here, including songbirds, ducks, reptiles, and amphibians. The area remains largely undeveloped, with the exception of several dirt roads throughout the interior that provide excellent hiking and wildlife viewing activities.

State Lands Leasing

In 2011, the Ohio Legislature passed H.B. 133, which created a nomination process for the leasing of state-owned lands for oil and gas development. These provisions were amended in 2021 (H.B. 110) and the process today exists in Revised Code Sections 155.30 through 155.37. Revised Code 155.33(A)(2) authorizes any person or state agency to nominate a formation in a parcel of land owned or controlled by a state agency for exploration and development of oil or natural gas. This Commission then considers the nomination based on the factors set forth in R.C. 155.33(B)(1). Included in these considerations are any comments made by the state agency that owns the parcel of land (155.33(B)(1)(g)) and any special terms and conditions that the state agency includes in

the comments or objections that the agency believes are appropriate for the lease of the parcel of land because of specific conditions related to the parcel (155.33(B)(1)(i)).

May 30, 2023 Valley Run Nominations

On May 30, 2023, the Commission received three separate nominations for parcels within the Valley Run Wildlife Area. Details of each nomination are listed below. The nominations include a total of two proposed well pads ranging in distance to park boundaries from 692.65 feet to 2.55 miles.

- ***Nomination 23-DNR-0001:*** Nomination #23-DNR-0001includes one, .055-acre parcel located within the boundaries of Valley Run Wildlife Area.
- ***Nomination 23-DNR-0002:*** Nomination #23-DNR-0002includes one, .073-acre parcel located within the boundaries of Valley Run Wildlife Area.
- ***Nomination 23-DNR-0003:*** Nomination #23-DNR-0003includes one parcel comprising 302.1276 acres located within the boundaries of Valley Run Wildlife Area.
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ODNR Comments

ODNR respectfully submits the following comments as the state agency that owns and controls all parcels within Nomination 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003. Included with these comments are proposed terms and conditions (attached as "Addendum to Standard Lease") that ODNR believes are appropriate for the lease of the parcel because of the specific conditions at Valley Run Wildlife Area.

In addition to the comments below, ODNR requests that any awarded bids be subject to the attached "Addendum to Standard Lease."

Due to potential effects on water quality and quantity, ODNR is requesting additional terms and conditions to protect water resources within the Wildlife Area. (See proposed "Addendum to Standard Lease")

ODNR is committed to ensuring protection of its water resources across the State, including the Valley Run Stream that flows through this Wildlife Area. The land in the Wildlife Area slopes moderately towards this small stream, which provides essential resources for the wildlife population as well as the trees and other flora and fauna in the area.

To limit the <u>light pollution</u> at the Wildlife Area, ODNR is requesting additional terms and conditions related to lighting plans. (See proposed "Addendum to Standard Lease")

One of the many reasons that visitors flock to state lands is the beauty and solitude of the dark night sky. Natural lightscapes, including dark night skies, are a scenic resource, and many visitors seek state lands to experience this increasingly rare resource. Hunting, fishing, star viewing, and other nighttime events rely on dark skies for optimal recreation. In addition to the importance of the night sky to humans, wildlife is impacted by light pollution as well. Animals often depend on the darkness to hunt, conceal their location, navigate, or reproduce. For nocturnal animals, light pollution also means habitat destruction.

To ensure the <u>health and safety</u> of visitors to the Wildlife Area, as well as the safety of oil and gas workers, ODNR is requesting limitations on certain oil and gas activities during specific hunting seasons. (See proposed "Addendum to Standard Lease")

During the primary fall and spring hunting seasons (November 15 – December 1; April 20 – May 1), a large number of sportspersons visit Valley Run. During this time, use of firearms and other equipment for hunting could result in adverse impacts to persons nearby, and limiting activities near to the Wildlife Area could greatly reduce the probability of such incidents. Additionally, loud noise and light pollution emitting from certain oil and gas operations has the potential to interrupt hunting activities, which are only authorized during these narrow windows of time.

Due to the <u>noise</u> generated during the construction, drilling and fracking process, ODNR is requesting additional terms and conditions. (See proposed "Addendum to Standard Lease")

Ohio Wildlife Areas, including Valley Run, are mostly rural in nature and changes in the level and type of noise will be particularly noticeable, especially when visitors are accustomed to quiet or only a few familiar and intermittent sources of noise. Those visiting Valley Run to observe wildlife or seeking a quiet hike on a trail by foot may be affected by the extended day and night operation of well sites if not carefully controlled.

Hunters especially rely on the quiet stillness of Wildlife Areas, grassland, and wetland. Over 2,168 hunters were issued licenses in Carroll County alone during 2022 and over 51,000 licenses were issued to out of state hunters. A variety of wild game including rabbit, squirrel, deer, grouse, wild turkey, and waterfowl are abundant at Valley Run. Increases in noise may cause temporary or permanent displacement from certain areas of the park; if nests and dens are abandoned, populations could decline.

To ensure that the eventual lessor is an operator in good standing, and because the identity of the nominating party and any bidders remains confidential pursuant to R.C. 155.33 until the bid is awarded. ODNR is requesting that the Commission perform the following compliance reviews:

1. Review of ODNR, Division of Oil and Gas Resources Management records for any violations of Ohio Revised Code Chapter 1509 and Ohio Adm. Code 1501:9;

2. Review of Ohio EPA records for any violations of the Ohio Revised Code and Ohio Administrative Code that Fall within the Ohio EPA's regulatory authority;

3. Review of the U.S. EPA records for any violations of the Untied States Code or the Code of Federal Regulations that fall within the U.S. EPA's regulatory authority;

4. Review of Ohio's consumer complaint database for any violations of Ohio's consumer protection laws.

Thank you for your consideration of ODNR's comments and proposed terms and conditions. ODNR looks forward to working with the Commission to comply with the requirements of Ohio law while staying faithful to our mission to ensure a balance between the wise use and protection of our natural resources for the benefit of all.

Mary Mertz
Director, Ohio Department of Natural Resources

ADDENDUM TO STANDARD LEASE

Due to the specific conditions related to Valley Run Wildlife Area, ODNR respectfully recommends that the Commission adopt the following Terms and Conditions as an Addendum to the Standard Lease, which was adopted by the Commission on April 17, 2023, as set forth in Ohio Adm.Code 155-1-01, with the terms of the Addendum overriding any conflicting terms in the Standard Lease:

A. General Notification Provisions

1. Any reference to "ODNR" or "Department" in the lease addendum refers to the Ohio Department of Natural Resources.
2. All required notices and contact related to operations regulated under R.C. Chapter 1509 and Ohio Adm.Code 1501:9 and referred to in this lease shall be made to the Division of Oil and Gas Management, Ohio Department of natural Resources, unless otherwise specified.

B. Compliance with Ohio's Contracting Requirements

ODNR's contracting authority is governed by the requirements in Revised Code Chapter 125, which includes specific limitations on state contracts. ODNR requests that the Commission include the following condition:

1. The lease shall be subject to the State of Ohio's contracting authority as set forth in R.C. 125.

C. Compliance with Provisions of the Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program

1. In the event that any parcel subject to the lease agreement is encumbered by the Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program, Lessee is required to comply with the requirements of the program as set forth in 50 C.F.R. § 80, *et seq.*, and all requirements of the grant agreement or grant documents, at Lessee's cost.
2. Lessee shall coordinate with the appropriate staff at ODNR at each step of the process, including staff at the Division of Wildlife, until all requirements have been satisfied.

D. Well Pad Location

The proposal attached to Nominations 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 includes multiple well pads. In order to ensure the safety of all visitors to the Valley Run Wildlife Area, ODNR requests the following conditions as they relate to the location and appearance of well pads:

1. No well site boundary may be located within 1,000 feet from any boundary line of the Valley Run Wildlife Area.
2. Prior to commencement of well pad construction, Lessee shall submit to ODNR, Office of Real Estate and Land Management, a plan to address the aesthetic impacts of the well site on any portion of the well site that can be seen from the boundaries of the Valley Run Wildlife Area.

E. Protection of Water Resources

In order to protect the natural resources for the use and enjoyment of all visitors to this parcel, ODNR requests that the Commission include the following terms and conditions:

1. **Water Testing:**
    a. Lessee will sample and test all wells and sources of water within a distance of 3,000 feet of the surface location of any well drilled on land owned by the State under the following occurrences:
        i. Prior to the drilling of any well in the unit governed by this lease; and
        ii. Between sixty (60) and ninety (90) days of the completion of each well or group of wells drilled under this lease.
    b. Prior to engaging a contractor for these services, Lessee and ODNR, Office of Real Estate and Land Management, shall agree on the contractor chosen to perform water sampling and testing.

2. **Damage to Surface Water and Ground Water:** Lessee shall be solely responsible for damage, disturbance, contamination, or injury to any groundwater on the Leasehold, and shall correct any damage at its own costs.

3. **Freshwater Impoundments and Liners:** The lease shall include provisions for freshwater impoundments and liners, which provisions ensure the highest level of environmental protection. These provisions shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

    a. Lessee shall have no right to dig any pits on the Leasehold;
    b. Any impoundment created after the date of this Lease and within 1,000 feet of any body of water on the leasehold shall: (i) conform to all applicable regulatory requirements (state, local, and federal); and (ii) promptly after completion of operations any backfill and the liners shall be removed and the impoundments shall be drained, prepared for burial, back filled, grated,

and planted within ninety (90) days (weather permitting). Lessee shall promptly notify ODNR and all applicable regulatory authorities if any impoundment lining is torn, punctured, or otherwise breached, allowing any fluid contained in an impoundment or designated to be contained in an impoundment to seep, leak, or overflow through or around the liner.

F. Surface Operations

1. Site Access. Lessee shall provide site access to ODNR for the purpose of enforcing any terms of the lease. This access is not limited to only Division of Oil and Gas Resources Management and includes any other division of the ODNR that may have an interest in the leasehold.
2. Use of Existing Pad Sites. Use or re-use of any existing pad sites or surface locations for new drilling and completion operations for any lands pooled within this Lease shall be certified by an engineer qualified and skilled in the appropriate area to ensure safety, environmental, and operational integrity of the pad site or surface location. Lessee shall obtain the appropriate review, comments, and approvals from the ODNR. Lessee agrees to provide ODNR Division of Oil and Gas Resources Management and Office of Real Estate and Land Management with all plans and the ability to review and comment before any work commences for new drilling and completion operations on any existing sites.
3. Well Cellars. Any wells drilled shall have a completely sealed unit cellar system with the proper grates and safety features installed and in use at all times. The cellar shall be approved by the ODNR.
4. Brine, Saltwater, and Frac Fluid Disposal. Lessee shall dispose of salt water, brine, frac water, or liquid waste oil, and other waste, in accordance with the rules and regulations of ODNR and all other applicable governmental authorities.
5. Soil and Groundwater Repair. Lessee shall clean up, remove, remedy, and repair any soil or ground water contamination and damage caused by its operations and activities in Units containing any portion of the Leasehold or release of any contaminant in, on, under, or about units containing any portion of the Leasehold, whether or not caused by the negligence of Lessee.
6. Drill cuttings and Waste Disposal. Lessee shall not use this Lease, or any lands pooled therewith for the temporary or permanent disposal of any drill cuttings, or the long-term storage or disposal of residual wastes. No disposal wells or any other devices or means of disposal of wastes or drilling liquids are permitted on the Leasehold.
7. Closed Loop System. The Lessee shall perform all well drilling using closed-loop systems that employ a suite of solids control equipment to minimize drilling fluid dilution and provide for the economic handling of the drilling wastes. The closed-loop system should include a series of linear-motion shakers, mud cleaners, and a centrifuge dewatering system, or any equipment or methods with the same result or effect of resulting in a "dry" location where the use of a reserve pit is not

required and used fluids are recycled and solid wastes can be stored in tanks and transported offsite to a state approved landfill or other lawfully permitted disposal site.

8. Monitoring Wells. In the event of a fluid discharge that is not contained within Lessee's containment system at a well site within a Unit containing any portion of the Leasehold, the Lessee may be required to install groundwater monitoring wells which will be used to sample groundwater at the perimeter of the well site. Proper monitoring well design and construction should include consideration of site specific hydrogeologic conditions and shall be in accordance with ODNR requirements. Lessee shall provide a record of any reportable release to ODNR as soon as practicable.
9. Use of Subsurface Water. Lessee shall not drill or operate any water well, take water, or inject any substance, except fluid for hydrofracturing, into the subsurface or otherwise use or affect water in subsurface water formations.
10. Revegetation. As part of the plugging and abandonment process for any well located on the Leasehold, surface of the land of any Unit containing any portion of the Leasehold shall be restored as nearly as practicable to its condition at the commencement of drilling operations. Restoration and reclamation revegetation shall be accomplished in accordance with seed mixes approved by ODNR. The "A" horizon soils will be separated as part of pad construction as much as practicable and stockpiled separately. The topsoil pile will be used to facilitate subsequent reclamation and revegetation work.
11. Reclamation Goals. Lessee will reasonably support, where practicable, reclamation goals designed by ODNR to eliminate cool season grasses, such as fescue, in favor of legumes, and native shrub plantings adjacent to the vertical edge of the existing hardwood will be undertaken as practicable to provide visual buffering. The ultimate final reclamation will favor an early successional habitat where practicable and as approved by ODNR on the outer edge of the well pads and road systems. ODNR, Division of Oil and Gas Resources Management and ODNR, Office of Real Estate and Land Management, shall have the right to provide the revegetation plan.
12. Hazardous Materials. Lessee shall not use, dispose of, or release on the Leasehold or permit to exist or to be used, disposed of or released on the Leasehold or any Unit containing any portion of the Leasehold as a result of its operations and activities any substances (other than those Lessee has been licensed or permitted by applicable public authorities to use on the Leasehold) that are defined as "hazardous materials," "toxic substances," or "solid wastes" in applicable federal, state or local laws, statutes, or ordinances. Should any pollutant, hazardous material, toxic substances, contaminated waste, or solid waste be accidentally released on the Leasehold, Lessee shall notify ODNR as promptly as practicable after notifying the applicable governmental body of such event. Lessee shall be responsible for, and timely pay, all costs of clean-up, remediation, and other costs related to and arising from the event, including but not limited to penalties.

13. Maintenance of Production Equipment. Lessee shall maintain all production equipment and production pad features, both in physical integrity and appearance, including preventing and removing rust from any equipment and maintaining any fencing or other items constructed on the production pad.
14. Flaring. Lessee shall use its best efforts to minimize the frequency of any flaring, including but not limited to using high efficiency flares. As soon as gathering lines and other infrastructure are in place, Lessee shall use its best efforts to minimize, and eliminate, if possible, all flaring. Lessee shall use redundant separators or both a high- and low-pressure separator to reduce potential emissions.
15. Notice of Materials to be Used. Lessee, and any service provider engaged by Lessee, shall utilize nonhazardous or benign chemicals in conducting hydraulic fracturing operations. Any chemical, solution, or fluid shall not contain diesel fuel. Lessee shall provide ODNR with a list of chemicals and materials to be used during the hydraulic fracturing process prior to the commencement of completion operations for each well drilled under this Lease.
16. Casing and Cementing Casing. The Lessee shall case and cement a well to accomplish the following:
    a. Allow effective control of the well at all times.
    b. Prevent the migration of gas or other fluids into sources of fresh groundwater.
    c. Prevent pollution or diminution of fresh groundwater.
    d. Prevent the vertical migration of gas or other fluids behind the casing.
    e. There shall be run and permanently cemented a string or strings of casing in each well drilled through the fresh water bearing strata to a depth and in a manner prescribed by regulation by ODNR. The Lessee shall equip the well with one or more strings of casing of sufficient length and strength to prevent blowouts, explosions, fires, and casing failures during installation, completion, and operation in accordance with the rules and regulations of ODNR. Casing shall be new steel casing and meet manufacturing standards, including American Petroleum Institute or equivalent specifications for pipe used in wells drilled to anticipated depths.
    f. All casing shall have been hydrostatically pressure tested with an applied pressure at least equal to or greater than the maximum pressure to which the pipe will be subjected in the well.
    g. The amount and type of casing to be run shall be in accordance with current prudent industry and engineering practices and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the ODNR.
    h. In making these determinations, the Lessee should consider the following: the maximum anticipated surface and down hole pressure; collapse resistance; tensile strength; chemical environment; and potential mechanical damage.
17. Wellhead Assemblies. Wellhead assemblies shall be used on wells to maintain surface control of the well. Each component of the wellhead shall have a pressure

rating equal to or greater than the anticipated pressure to which that particular component might be exposed during the course of drilling, testing, or producing the well.

18. Surface Casing and Cement Casing Displacement. Where potential oil or gas zones are anticipated to be found at depths below the deepest fresh groundwater, the Lessee shall set and permanently cement surface casing prior to drilling into a stratum known to contain, or likely containing, oil or gas. The Lessee shall permanently cement by the displacement method the surface casing by placing the cement in the casing and displacing it into the annular space between the wall of the hole and the outside of the casing. Sufficient cement must be used to cement the casing back to surface.
19. Cement Basket. If it is anticipated that cement used to permanently cement the surface casing cannot be circulated to the surface, a cement basket may be installed immediately above the depth of the lost circulation zone. Additional cement may be added above the cement basket, if necessary, by pumping through a pour string from the surface to fill the annular space.
20. Cement Requirements. The Lessee shall use cement that will resist degradation by chemical and physical conditions in the well and meet tests conducted using the equipment and procedures adopted by the American Petroleum Institute. The Lessee shall permit the cement to set to a minimum compressive strength in accordance with these specifications or a minimum period of 8 hours prior to the resumption of actual drilling. Where special cement or additives are used, the Lessee must request approval from the ODNR.
21. Casing and Cementing Records. The Lessee shall provide ODNR with a copy of all casing and cement records for each well drilled pursuant to this Lease.
22. Blowout Prevention. The Lessee shall use blow-out prevention equipment when well head pressures or natural open flows are anticipated at the well site that may result in a blow-out or when the Lessee is drilling in an area where there is no prior knowledge of the pressures or natural open flows to be encountered. Blow-out prevention equipment used shall be in good working condition at all times. The blow-out preventer and all pipe fittings, valves, and unions placed on or connected to the blow-out prevention systems shall have a working pressure capability that exceeds the anticipated pressures.
    a. All blowout prevention equipment should be tested after its installation and before its use.
    b. A minimum of two (2) remotely controlled hydraulic ram-type blowout preventers (one equipped with blind rams and one with pipe rams), valves, and manifolds for circulating drilling fluid shall be installed for the purpose of controlling the well at all times. The ram-type blowout preventers, valves, and manifolds shall be tested to 100% of rated working pressure, and the annular-type blowout preventer shall be tested at the time of installation.

c. The Lessee shall conduct a complete test of the ram type blow-out preventer and related equipment for both pressure and ram operation before placing it in service on a well. The Lessee shall test the annular type of blow-out preventer in accordance with the manufacturer's published instructions, or the instructions of a professional engineer, prior to the device being placed in service.
d. When the equipment is in service, the Lessee shall visually inspect the blow-out prevention equipment during each tour of drilling operation and during actual drilling operations test the pipe rams for closure daily and the blind rams for closure on each round trip. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with American Petroleum Institute publication API RP53, "API Recommended Practice for Blowout Prevention Equipment Systems for Drilling Wells." The Lessee shall record the results of the inspection and closure tests in the drillers log after each occurrence.
e. During drilling when conditions are such that the use of a blowout preventer can be anticipated, there shall be present on the rig floor a certified individual responsible to the Lessee who has satisfactorily completed an approved well control course or equivalent and shall be in contact with the manufacturer of the specific blowout preventer to ensure that additional maintenance, preparation, parts, or technical support is not needed.
f. Lessee shall provide ODNR with a copy of all blow-out prevention testing records referenced in this section.

23. Completion Well Control. Upon completion of the drilling operations at a well, the Lessee shall install and utilize equipment, such as a shut-off valve of sufficient rating to contain anticipated pressure, lubricator, or similar device, as may be necessary to enable the well to be effectively shut-in while logging and servicing the well both during and after completion of the well.
24. Post Frac Operations. Equipment capable of controlling appropriate pressure shall be used to clean out the composite frac plugs and sand during post-fracturing operations. Operations shall be, at a minimum, consistent with the below requirements or any equipment or methods with the same result or effect. A minimum of two pressure barriers should be in place during all post-fracturing operations. A remote controlled, independently powered blowout preventer unit, which allows workers to control the unit at a safe distance from the well consistent with industry best practice, shall be operational during all post-frac cleanout operations. A minimum of one well site supervisor who has a current well control certification should be on the site during post-frac cleanout operations. Operations shall be conducted in accordance with all applicable state and federal regulations.
25. ODNR Signage. A sign with ODNR's 24-hour emergency telephone number and local emergency shall be displayed at each well pad.
26. Hydrogen Sulfide Areas.

a. In the event Lessee proposes to drill a well in an area through the same formation where hydrogen sulfide has been found while drilling, Lessee shall install monitoring equipment during drilling at the well site to detect the presence of hydrogen sulfide in accordance with American Petroleum Institute publication RP49, "Recommended Practices for Safe Drilling of Wells Containing Hydrogen Sulfide," or most recent version of that publication. When hydrogen sulfide is detected in concentrations of 20 ppm or greater, the well shall be drilled in accordance with American Petroleum Institute publication API RP49, "Recommended Practices for Safe Drilling of Wells Containing Hydrogen Sulfide," or most recent version of that publication.

b. In the event Lessee drills and/or operates a well in which hydrogen sulfide is discovered in concentrations of 20 ppm or greater, Lessee shall operate the well in a way that presents no danger to human health or to the environment. The Lessee shall notify ODNR of the location of the well and the concentration of hydrogen sulfide detected.

27. Simultaneous Operations. Lessee will not conduct any simultaneous operations under this Lease, or any lands pooled with, unless such operations are consistent with the simultaneous operations rules promulgated by the ODNR. Lessee shall notify ODNR, Office of Real Estate and Land Management, within 30 days of any simultaneous operations approved by the ODNR, Division of Oil and Gas Resources Management.
28. Well Site Berms. Lessee shall construct three (3) foot berms around the well site to prevent any accidental fluid releases from being discharged onto adjacent lands and water bodies. All fluids collected from the drill site must be disposed of in a proper manner in accordance with Federal and State rules and regulations. The Lessee shall not allow wastes to be disposed, buried, dumped, or discharged on the grounds of ODNR.

G. Secondary Containment

1. For purposes of this addendum, "Secondary Containment" shall have the same meaning as defined in Ohio Adm.Code 1501:9-4(BBB).
2. Secondary Containment shall be used on each well site during all phases of operation, including drilling, well construction, hydraulic fracturing, flowback, and production. Lessee shall provide Secondary Containment for all substances, including solid wastes, fluids, and other regulated substances that could be harmful to the environment, including the transferring of these substances. Stormwater shall be removed as soon as possible and prior to reducing the secondary containment volume by ten (10%) percent. Secondary Containment shall be constructed with manufactured products that must be sufficiently impervious, able to contain spilled materials, and be chemically compatible with the material stored within the containment to prevent contained materials from coming in contact with the ground.

3. Lessee must comply with Ohio Adm.Code 1501:9-4-06(C)(4) for volume of secondary containment.
4. The Secondary Containment shall be maintained during its lifetime to ensure functionality.
5. Lessee shall provide ODNR with the plan for Secondary Containment prior to commencement of pad construction.

H. Traffic and Road Use

In order to reduce the impact to the area surrounding the parcel, ODNR requests that the Commission include the following terms and conditions:

1. Lessee and their contractors, heirs, assigns, etc. are prohibited from using any roadways within the limits of the Valley Run Wildlife Area as specifically designated by ODNR, Office of Real Estate and Land Management.

I. Noise and Light

ODNR requests the following conditions in order to protect visitors to the Valley Run Wildlife Area Park from disruptions due to noise and light:

1. Lessee shall construct perimeter sound walls during the drilling and completion phase around the well pad or other specific pieces of equipment.
2. Lessee shall use best practices available to limit sound pollution during all phases drilling for any wells on this parcel, including but not limited to: limiting use of jake brakes on trucks; use of low-noise exhaust mufflers on equipment utilizing disk brakes on drilling rigs instead of drum brakes where practical; and orientation of equipment on the well pad to direct exhaust noise form generators and pumps away from all recreational areas.
3. Once a well is in operation, Lessee shall limit noise-intensive activities such as flaring and blowdowns to mid-day.
4. Lessee shall use best practices available to limit light pollution during all phases of all wells drilled on this parcel, including but not limited to: deflectors; low density sodium lighting, or fully shielded lighting consistent with Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) regulations.
5. ODNR, Office of Real Estate and Land Management, shall have the right to review and approve Lessee's plans for permanent lighting at the production pad.

J. Viewshed Restrictions

In order to protect the natural resources for the use and enjoyment of all visitors to this parcel, ODNR requests that the Commission include the following terms and conditions:

1. Lessee shall consult with ODNR, Office of Real Estate and Land Management, and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to mitigate impacts on cemeteries when they are within the viewshed of any proposed well site.
2. Lessee shall use all best efforts and practices to minimize the impact on the viewshed of the areas in and around the Valley Run Wildlife Area.

K. Restrictions on Construction, Drilling, and Completion Schedules

ODNR requests the following terms and conditions in order to ensure that it maintains its responsibility to all visitors to the Valley Run Wildlife Area:

1. Lessee shall not conduct any construction, drilling, and completion during the following periods of time: April 20-May 1 and November 15 – December 1.
2. Lessee shall provide ODNR, Office of Real Estate and Land Management with a monthly construction and/or operation schedule during the construction, drilling, and completion phases.

L. Safety and Emergency Notifications

ODNR requests the following terms and conditions in order to provide protection for all visitors to the Valley Run Wildlife Area:

1. Lessee shall provide a written emergency response plan for each unit on the leasehold.
2. Lessee shall provide ODNR, Office of Real Estate and Land Management with specific plans for notification in the event of an emergency during any phase of the well operations.
3. Lessee shall install safeguards to prevent unwanted blowouts and shall use flame arrestors as standard practice.
4. Lessee shall use practices that exceed industry standards to store fracking liquids and wastewater from drilling. New steel shall be used in well casings to isolate fracking zones from aquifers at shallower depths.

From:	Roxanne Groff
To:	Commission Clerk; Richardson, Ryan; Mertz, Mary; MWarnock@brickergraydon.com; jim.mcgregor99@gmail.com; mwise@mcdonaldhopkins.com; Buehrer@carpenterlipps.com
Subject:	Comment submissions for Nominations Nomination 23-DOT-0001 Nomination 23-DNR-0001 Nomination 23-DNR-0002 Nomination 23-DNR-0003 Nomination 23-DNR-0004 Nomination 23-DNR-0005 Nomination 23-DNR-0006 Nomination 23-DNR-0007 Nomination 23-DNR-0008 Nominatio...
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 1:55:47 PM
Attachments:	Final Comments (date for July 20 No.2 (3).pdf

Dear Commission ,

Please find attached my comments for the above nominations submitted for consideration by you for leasing of our public lands.

Sincerely,

Roxanne Groff
Amesville Ohio 45711
740-707-3610

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

Comments on Nominations submitted by Roxanne Groff
to
the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission

July 20, 2023

ODNR's mission statement *"to ensure a balance between the wise use and protection of our natural resources for the benefit of all"* leads most Ohioans to believe that the state means all Ohioans who depend on the state to protect our natural resources including our most prized recreational areas that are paid for and enjoyed by the public, the largest group of stakeholders involved in this decision-making process. Oil and gas extraction is most certainly not a wise use.

The responsibility placed before the commission is enormous. The public has, since the beginning of the rule making process, attempted meaningful engagement with the commission. We now ask that the commission honor their promise of engagement by allowing discussion at the public meetings, especially when the commission reviews the nominations submitted for the leasing of the state's mineral rights for oil and gas. You have questions before you that have not been answered and the public expects answers at your next meeting. In the 20 years that I served in public office, I cannot remember a single meeting where we did not invite public engagement. It is insulting to think that the commission would ignore the many emails and phone calls you have received concerning this request. We are all volunteering our time to bring the facts and opinions on the leasing of the state's mineral rights to your meetings in person, in writing and by Live Stream viewers. It is in the public interest and the public trust that you would invite questions at the next public meetings, however many there may be, since you will be discussing the nominations and from that discussion be making your decision on each nomination.

Clearly, this is your most important directive from the statutes. The commission has discretion in its decision making of the nominations after you have considered the statutory factors in making your decision. O.R.C. 155.33 (B)(1) (https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-revised-code/section-155.33) gives the commission the authority to approve or deny a nomination. There is no mandate to approve. If you have thoroughly reviewed the issues of environmental and visitor impact, including the risks involved in fracking operations being so close to our parks, you can deny a nomination because you have considered the facts and denying a nomination is the best decision for all. The back up to your denial decision is ORC 155.36 (https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-revised-code/section-155.36), which allows the interested party to approach the state to enter into a lease agreement to form a drilling unit. The commission can legally and responsibly put the burden back on the state. Do it!!

I am asking the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission, Ryan Richardson, Stephen Buehrer, Jim McGregor, Matt Warnock and Michael Wise to deny the nominations for mineral leases for:

Nomination 23-DNR-0001; Nomination 23-DOT-0001; Nomination 23-DNR-0002;

Nomination 23-DNR-0003; Nomination 23-DNR-0004; Nomination 23-DNR-0005;

Nomination 23-DNR-0006; Nomination 23-DNR-0007; Nomination 23-DNR-0008;

Nomination 23-DOT-0002; Nomination 23-DOT-0003; and Nomination 23-DOT-0004.

This body will be approving or denying the fate of our state parks and wildlife areas. I hope that you dig deeply into the research information provided to you by many of the commenters that are weighing in on this process. The experts are not in the agencies or the industry. You were presented with information from some of Ohio's experts who have worked on the effects of fracking in our state and across the country for years. **The parks, the people, the planet depend on this body to make the right decision.**

Ohio Revised Code, Section155.33(B)(1) provides that: In making its decision to approve or disapprove the nomination, the commission shall consider all the following:

a) **The economic benefits, including the potential income from an oil or natural gas operation, that would result if the lease of a formation that is the subject of the nomination were approved**.

ODNR and some Ohio lawmakers have stated that they do not know what economic benefits will be gained from leasing public land mineral rights. Some legislators believe the money will be put in the general fund for them to use in any way they wish.

Commissioner Warnock co-wrote in a publication for Bricker and Eckler after the passage of HB 133 on the revenue from any leasing of public land minerals will be placed into new treasury accounts, not the general fund. Below are excerpts from his article written in 2011.

> Allocation of Royalties from State Lands
>
> HB 133 creates several new state treasury funds to deposit proceeds from oil and gas leases on state lands. State Land Royalty Fund: In general, money earned from royalties, signing fees and rental payments must be deposited in the State Land Royalty Fund. Any proceeds from investments of the fund are credited to the fund. R.C. 131.50. State agencies are entitled to withdraw money from the State Land Royalty Fund in an amount equal to that contributed by the state agency as well as a proportionate share of the investments. For example, if 10% of the money in the State Land Royalty Fund are from lands leased by the Ohio Department of Transportation, then ODOT can use 10% of the money in the fund for certain purposes, including for the acquisition of land, and payment of capital costs including equipment, renovations, and repairs of facilities. 1509.73(G)(1), now 55.33.
>
> Lands Controlled by ODNR: Money received from royalty payments, signing fees, and rental payments from oil and gas leases on land owned or controlled by ODNR are deposited into state treasury funds:
>
> - For leases pertaining to the Division of Wildlife, money is deposited into the wildlife habitat fund to acquire land and develop land for the preservation, propagation and protection of wild animals. R.C. 1531.33.

- For leases pertaining to the Division of Parks and Recreation, money is deposited into the parks mineral royalties fund to acquire land and pay certain capital costs (e.g. equipment, renovations and repairs). R.C. 1546.24.

R.C. 1509.73(G)(2), now R.C 155.33.

State Parks: At least thirty percent (30%) of proceeds from a lease for the exploration and production of oil and gas within or under a state park must be deposited in the applicable state treasury fund that supports the state park, and used to fund capital improvements at that state park. R.C. 1509.78, now 155.33.

Oil and Gas Leasing Commission Administration Fund: All nomination fees and bid fees are paid into the Oil and Gas Leasing Commission administration fund, which is designed to be used to pay for the administrative expenses, as well as actual and necessary expenses of the members of the Oil and Gas Leasing Commission. R.C. 1509.73(H), now 155.33, and 1509.75, now 155.34. However, the members of the Commission are not compensated. R.C. 1509.71(F), now 155.31. https://www.bricker.com/resource-center/shale/publications/ohio-house-bill-133-new-opportunities-for-oil-and-gas-development-on-state-lands.

The state downplayed the interest in leasing of public lands as late as May 2023. ODNR director Mary Mertz was quoted that there may not even be interest in mineral leases. That was incorrect since there are already 12 nominations submitted for consideration. She also stated that the revenue could not be used for budgeting anywhere but the legal designation in state or federal statutes. *Mertz, in May 9 budget testimony to state lawmakers, downplayed the likelihood of drilling interest. "We don't know that a property will be nominated for a lease," she said.* https://www.cleveland.com/open/2023/05/on-day-one-ohio-gets-eight-applications-to-frack-on-state-lands.html.

Mertz clarified to lawmakers *that "any money paid from oil and gas drilling under state parks could, under Ohio law, only be spent by the Ohio Division of State Parks and Watercraft." Mertz also cautioned "that because thousands of acres of ODNR land – including all of Salt Fork State Park – were bought or improved with money from a National Park Service grant program. If the revenue from leasing these properties is diverted for unapproved uses, the state could be responsible for replacing millions of dollars' worth of property," she stated.*

Therefore, if the state has said it has no idea how much revenue can be generated from leasing, and the money from leasing can only be used as the statutes allow, there would be little or NO gain to the general fund from mineral leasing, giving the republican lawmakers no additional revenue to reduce taxes benefitting the wealthy.

The commission must look at and weigh the so-called economic benefits of revenue from the leasing and extraction efforts against the state's current obligations. The contribution of outdoor

recreational trips in Ohio to Ohio's overall economic activity is estimated to be $8.1 billion per year, which amounts to 1.3% of Ohio's economy. The outdoor recreational sector is estimated to employ 132,790 workers in Ohio, or 1.9% of Ohio's workforce. https://ohiorivervalleyinstitute.org/ohio-fracking-counties-2020/https://aede.osu.edu/sites/aede/files/imce/images/Economic%20Valuation%20of%20Natural%20Areas%20in%20Ohio_November%205%202019.pdf.

If there is a loss of revenue due to concerns from potential visitors about visiting and staying in a park due to fracking operations, then expected income which is consistent revenue, could be greatly reduced. If this happens the state could then be in violation of the obligations to the National Park Service which granted millions of dollars from the Land Water Conservation Fund to the state for the purchase and improvements for Salt Fork State Park. Although the commission may not feel it has the obligation to know all the state's budget issues or what the legislature may fund in its state budget, this is not a guessing game as to what expected revenues might be. The commission needs to know the probable monetary effect of mineral leasing and be able to reveal that to the public. The commission has the responsibility of understanding the economics of fracking near or possibly on state public lands. Any company can give any predictions for revenue generated. The companies cannot guarantee the income or for how long. This is unpredictable revenue for the state and guarantees that the commission is helping our lawmakers to gamble with our public lands

b) Whether the proposed oil or gas operation is compatible with the current uses of the parcel of land that is the subject of the nomination.

The Ohio Ornithology Society rejected fracking in Ohio State Parks several years ago. https://ohiobirds.org/bird-conservation/fracking-and-logging-in-ohio-state-parks/. There can be no compatibility with a rural natural area being turned into an industrial zone.

Recently Pennsylvania's Alleghany County banned fracking in its parks with the council agreeing with the public that parks and fracking are not compatible. https://www.alleghenyfront.org/allegheny-county-council-parks-fracking-ban-fitzgerald-veto/#:~:text=On%20Tuesday%2C%20Allegheny%20County%20Council,and%20quarrying%20in%20county%20parks.

If the state of Ohio did research on the effects of fracking on or near anyone's land, the state would have resources to make judgments based on that research. However, the state has not conducted such research. Other state studies and resources must be used to evaluate fracking and its effects on humans and on the environment. An increasing number of studies are demonstrating the harms of fracking. Answer this question:

> How can high volume, slickwater, hydraulic fracturing and horizontal drilling be compatible with recreation, hunting, boating, swimming, camping, horseback riding, hiking, bird watching, education programs in the park, and being in the quiet of nature?

It is not and it cannot be!

Studies have evaluated the importance of people seeking nature as necessary for their physical and mental health. https://www.nrpa.org/our-work/Three-Pillars/role-of-parks-and-recreation-on-health-and-wellness/. The noise, the increased truck traffic, the transport of toxic radioactive oil and gas waste, explosions, methane, and VOC releases; accidents happen often enough in Ohio, and these risks must be revealed to users of the park. The commission needs to understand that by approving a nomination for mineral leasing, you are approving the state's right to put users of the parks, wildlife areas and anywhere there is public access at risk. https://e360.yale.edu/features/fracking-gas-chemicals-health-pennsylvania

How will the public from Ohio or visitors from other states react when learning that Salt Fork State Park has fracking operations on its borders? Has the state surveyed users? What will be the effect on revenue if meetings, conventions, families camping or staying and dining at the lodge stop coming? The federal funding agency, National Park Service, will likely investigate the loss of revenue and interruption in recreation opportunities, according to Neil Butler in the Midwest Region National Park Service office in Nevada with whom I conversed by telephone recently. How will the state deal with accidents, explosions, water contamination, traffic jams on St Rt 22, or the narrow winding roads of Guernsey County or Noble County? Has ODNR adequately trained its personnel in the event of a catastrophic event on a nearby pad?

A study by National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, NIH, reveals that air quality will be affected by a nearby fracking operation. https://www.niehs.nih.gov/health/topics/agents/fracking/index.cfm#:~:text=Water%20quality%20is%20a%20primary,and%20disposed%20of%20as%20wastewater.

> *Drilling sites may affect local air quality in several ways. Any related combustion process can release toxic chemicals into the air. For example, the burning off, or flaring, of excess natural gas; the operation of heavy equipment at the well site; and the use of diesel trucks to transport materials to and from a site may all contribute to air pollution. In addition, the chemicals and sand used in the hydraulic fracturing process, as well as other chemicals that surface with the natural gas, have potential to affect air quality.*

People go to our parks and natural areas seeking fun and relaxation especially because our Ohio parks are in remote areas. Hydraulic fracturing industrializes a vast area and cannot be compatible with what people seek from our natural areas. Studies are revealing the necessity of recreation areas such as parks and forests to support the wellbeing of individuals and families. It is becoming increasingly clear that better connections between parks and protected areas and health institutions are required to support public health promotion initiatives that are of mutual interest. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S2213078015000535.

The commissioners must read and understand the research from studies on human health and behavior. Why does anyone go to a natural area, park, wildlife refuge or forest? Certainly not to be in heavy truck traffic carrying toxic radioactive waste from an industrial site that once was a peaceful refuge away from the city or homelife. Certainly not to see lighted towers hundreds of feet in the air that operate 24 hours a day spewing methane and fire exposing humans to toxic air. Certainly not to hear the constant drone

of the fracking operation that one company said will be operating for 15 years around Salt Fork State Park!

Review the meaning of compatibility; *noun*

1. the natural ability to live or work together in harmony because of well-matched characteristics:
2. the quality or fact of being in agreement;

The commission, using this definition, could not possibly list the compatibility characteristics of fracking operations within a few hundred feet of a public park that would justify approving the leasing of the state's mineral rights. The original law HB 133 was an eager and greedy grab by our lawmakers to appease and please the oil and gas industry. That law gave the state the right to lease the public's mineral rights. The law said "may lease," it still says "may." If the commission gives away our parks to the industry, the weight falls on your shoulders for putting the public at risk.

c) The environmental impact that would result if the lease of a formation that is the subject of the nomination were approved.

The commission must evaluate this with grave consideration. Your review must be made public for interested parties to review for the completeness, thoroughness, and which experts outside of the state agencies were consulted. You heard from a panel of well-known published experts in Ohio who gave detailed information on the harms and effects to people and to the environment where fracking operations have and are taking place. If you did not get enough information on the first presentation, it is in the archives of ODNR, and you can review it to learn from the people who have studied this subject for many years. https://ohiodnr.gov/static/documents/oil-gas/lm_commission/23-0628/Auch%20ORBCRE%20October%202022.pdf; https://ohiodnr.gov/static/documents/oil-gas/lm_commission/23-0628/Caggiano%20Hydraulic%20Fracturing%20In.pdf; https://ohiodnr.gov/static/documents/oil-gas/lm_commission/23-0628/Impacts%20of%20Fracking%20on%20Forested%20Ecosystems.pdf

THE COMPENDIUM OF SCIENTIFIC, MEDICAL, AND MEDIA FINDINGS DEMONSTRATING RISKS AND HARMS OF FRACKING AND ASSOCIATED GAS AND OIL INFRASTRUCTURE, EIGHTH EDITION (the Compendium"), is one of the most reliable and accurate sources of information this subject. It was compiled by the Physicians for Social Responsibility and The Concerned Physicians of New York. https://www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/elections/Initiatives/titleBoard/filings/2023-2024/46-47RehearingProponentsExhibit3.pdf.

The Compendium is a fully referenced compilation of evidence outlining the risks and harms of fracking. It is a public, open-access document that is housed on the websites of Concerned Health Professionals of New York (www.concernedhealthny.org) and Physicians for Social Responsibility (www.psr.org). The seven earlier editions of the Compendium have been used and referenced all over the world. The Compendium has been twice translated into Spanish: independently in 2014 by a Madrid based environmental coalition, followed by an official translation of the third edition, funded by

the Heinrich Böll Foundation and subsequently updated in December 2019 with new data from the sixth edition. The Compendium has been used in the European Union, South Africa, the United Kingdom, Australia, Mexico, and Argentina.

This 8th edition covers the important issues you must have knowledge of in order to decide on a nomination. If you study these risks it would be impossible for any caring intelligent person to do anything other than DENY the proposed nominations, most importantly Salt Fork State Park, Wolf Run State Park, and Zepernick and Valley Run Wildlife areas. The Compendium covers much of what you are mandated to evaluate. Consider the following subjects in the Compendium.

1)Regulations are incapable of preventing harm. 43
2) Idle and abandoned wells are a significant source of methane leakage. 44
3) Fracking is accelerating the climate crisis. 46
4) Fracking contaminates and depletes drinking water sources. 49
5) Fracking creates air pollution at levels known to harm health. 52
6) Public health problems associated with fracking include prenatal harm, respiratory impacts, cancer, heart disease, mental health problems, and premature death. 54
7) Health and safety risks for workers are severe and employment promises unrealized. 57
8) Fracking and the injection of fracking waste cause earthquakes. 59
9) Fracking waste disposal is a problem without a solution. 60
10) Fracking infrastructure poses exposure risks to those living nearby. 64
11) Drilling and fracking activities release radioactivity. 68
12) Drilling and fracking activities harm wildlife. 69
13) The economic instabilities of fracking exacerbate public health risks. 70
14) The social costs of fracking are severe. 71
15) Fracking violates principles of environmental justice and human rights. 72
16) Carbon capture and storage fails to mitigate the dangers of fracking

Salt Fork State Park and Wolf Run State Park use the water from their lakes for their public water supply in the parks and Wolf Run State Park is the public water supply to the village of Caldwell. http://wwwapp.epa.ohio.gov/gis/swpa/OH3053012.pdf; http://wwwapp.epa.ohio.gov/gis/swpa/OH6100011.pdf.

Accidents DO happen during fracking operations. Did ODNR and OEPA supply you with the reports of the accidents affecting water systems or jurisdictional waters of the state or streams where there were extensive fish killings? Did you know that an accident from a brine truck carrying toxic radioactive waste overturing in in Belmont County closed a public reservoir causing the drinking water supply to become contaminated? https://ohiodnr.gov/static/documents/oil-gas/lm_commission/testimonies/

Rocky Fork and Sugar Tree Fork are the major streams that feed Salt Fork Lake. There are several creeks that feed these two major streams. You must know the existing water quality of these streams and how contamination would affect the lake. There are proposed well pads near these creeks. Do you know where they are? There is not just a threat of contamination from a fracking operation but from toxic radioactive waste spills from trucks that haul the waste! What would happen to the lake or even the streams with spills? Shut the park? Of course, the state would have to shut down the park. What would public opinion be then?

The state does not require monitoring of water or air in and around fracking operations. Thus, there is no record of contamination, unless it is reported. When there is an accident, OEPA is called in as is ODNR to monitor the accident situation, not an ongoing monitoring system to determine if ANY of the operation is causing further contamination. Again, is this worth the risk?

Who will monitor the endangered and threatened species on these lands nominated for leasing and fracking? ODNR's 2020 list of concerns include, mammals, birds, plants, amphibians etc. Will ODNR reveal the monitoring completed if leasing is approved? What remarks has the division of wildlife submitted as to what they have studied on the effects of fracking on wildlife in Ohio? Do the research, check the studies. https://u.osu.edu/ross.1559/2019/05/29/fracking-effects-on-fisheries-and-wildlife/.

From a news article June 2022, a black bear was seen traveling through residential areas of two Ohio counties this week. According to officials at the Ohio Division of Wildlife, the black bear was spotted traveling from northern Guernsey County, Ohio, into northern Noble County, Ohio. That black bear was filmed and is shown in the following photo.



https://www.facebook.com/ohiodivisionofwildlife/videos/-black-bear-on-the-move-this-black-bear-was-spotted-traveling-from-northern-guer/1309195569604817/?locale=ms_MY.

The black bear is on the endangered list in Ohio. Black bears favor dense woods, whether dry or wet, such as in swamps such as is found in Salt Fork Park and the other parks at issue. The bear's biggest threat comes from loss of habitat. See the following articles.

https://ohiodnr.gov/discover-and-learn/animals/mammals/black-bear;
https://www.bfro.net/GDB/show_report.asp?id=9188;
https://www.facebook.com/ohiodivisionofwildlife/posts/black-bear-sightings-expected-to-increase-in-summer-monthshistorically-black-bea/2340665859288882/.

Noise and emissions from fracking will degrade and even destroy the bears' habitat, even if the drilling pads are located outside of the park. As commissioners, you must protect black bears and all other animals and plants identified by the ODNR Division of Wildlife.

Number of Species in Major Taxa Classified as Endangered, Threatened, Species of Concern, Special Interest, Extirpated, or Extinct in Ohio

Taxon	Endangered	Threatened	Species of Concern	Special Interest	Extirpated	Extinct
Amphibians	5	1	2	0	0	0
Bees	1	0	0	0	0	0
Beetles	3	2	7	0	0	1
Birds	12	6	20	38	5	2
Butterflies	8	1	2	1	1	0
Caddisflies	3	6	3	0	0	0
Crayfishes	0	2	3	0	0	0
Crickets	0	0	1	0	0	0
Damselflies	3	3	0	0	0	0
Dragonflies	13	3	1	0	0	0
Fishes	22	11	8	0	9	2
Isopods	2	1	0	0	0	0
Mammals	6	1	18	2	9	0
Mayflies	2	0	1	0	0	0
Midges	1	3	1	0	0	0
Mollusks	24	4	8	0	11	6
Moths	14	4	22	11	0	0
Pseudoscorpions	1	0	0	0	0	0
Reptiles	5	4	11	0	0	0
Total	**125**	**52**	**108**	**52**	**35**	**11**

d) Any potential adverse geological impact that would result if the lease of a formation that is the subject of the nomination were approved.

You must know the potential for earthquakes in the area of any nomination. Increasing the number of wells in an area increases the potential of seismic events. Professor Michael Brudzinski of Miami University told the Seismological Society of America (SSA)'s 2023 Annual Meeting that it has long been established from a decade's worth of research at oil and gas operations in the central and eastern United States that fluid injection from hydraulic fracturing and wastewater disposal can induce seismicity. https://www.wfmj.com/story/48764078/new-study-on-eastern-ohio-gas-and-oil-wells-links-fracking-to-earthquakes.

The commission must have data from USGS and other reliable research studies and knowledge of events that have happened in Ohio due to fracking and just as important the injection of the millions of gallons of toxic radioactive oil and gas waste into the dozens of injection wells throughout eastern and southeastern Ohio. To support approval of the nominations, that data must demonstrate there is no additional risk of seismic events as a result of oil and gas wells being drilled in, under, or in proximity to Ohio's parks.

e) Any potential impact to visitors or users of a parcel of land that is the subject of the nomination.

The commission heard from the panel of experts on June 28, 2023, about the harms of fracking to people and the environment, the lack of effective regulatory oversight, federal loopholes awarded to the oil and gas industry and the lack of preparedness for emergency response as serious issues in the event of an accident. Retired Fire Chief Silverio Caggiano told you that the MSDS sheets available to emergency responders lack significant information that responders must have to be able to safely enter a disaster or accident area caused by spills or explosions in a fracking operation. https://ohiodnr.gov/static/documents/oil-gas/lm_commission/23-0628/Caggiano%20Hydraulic%20Fracturing%20In.pdf. Thus, the public lacks protection and is at risk.

Federal exemptions allow these loopholes for disclosure of chemicals thus threatening first responders. These loopholes do not grant you permission to ignore such risks. The loopholes must be closed by you, ODNR or another Ohio agency before you approve any nomination. In the case of an accident 400 to 2,000 feet from any of the proposed well pads around Salt Fork or any state park or public lands, it puts possibly hundreds of people at great risk for exposure to very toxic chemicals. How would hundreds of people be evacuated from Salt Fork? Many of the fracking additives are toxic, carcinogenic, or mutagenic. Many are kept secret. https://www.nature.com/articles/477271a. How can the state put its employees at risk of exposure and still be responsible for the safety of the park visitors? Approving a nomination is an agreement to put these people in harm's way.

In June 2014 the Statoil Eisenbarth well exploded, destroying the entire well pad and caused the evacuation of 25 families within a mile radius of the fire. Emergency responders had no idea what they were fighting, nor did the people who were evacuated. They were not aware of the toxic chemicals that were released nor was anyone informed of the effects of exposure.

In October, 2014 in Jefferson County near Mingo Junction, a well pad explosion caused the evacuation of 400 homes, ¼ mile from Ferndale State Forest! Another explosion in Monroe County at the end of

2014 caused the evacuation of 30 homes for TEN days! More accidents and even deaths in Noble County and accidents in Trumbull County happened from fracking operations. And one of the worst methane releases in the country due to a well explosion was in Belmont County in 2019 at Powhattan Point. It took three weeks to plug the well and scores of people had to evacuate their homes. A nearby resident, Allen Young, 34, who lives about two miles from the well pad, *said the gas leak has affected his whole family's health, especially when XTO was flaring off gas before capping the well. "The smell of it was just horrific," Young said. "We all immediately had headaches. I woke up with dizziness, my wife woke up with a nosebleed. My son woke up coughing.*" *https://www.alleghenyfront.org/natural-gas-leak-finally-capped-after-20-days/*.

And just one week ago, July 11, news media from around the country told the story of yet another major methane leak causing the evacuation in a one-mile radius of over 450 people! Blowouts such as this are common. "The EPA estimated that one of every 300 gas wells drilled experiences a blowout." https://www.cleveland.com/open/2023/07/uncontrolled-gas-leak-continues-in-columbiana-officials-hope-to-plug-it-wednesday.html. Twelve wells on the pad were shut down. "The mitigation work will continue until Hilcorp regains control of the well, the Governor's office said." www.reuters.com/article/ohio-natgas-leak/ohios-columbiana-county-evacuates-450-after-gas-leak-at-hilcorp-energy-well-idINL4N38X3Z0. See the link to a video of this disaster, which is set forth below. The amount of methane gas escaping from the well pad is enormous!

Commissioners, if you approve these nominations for the leasing of the mineral rights belonging to the state, an accident in or near these lands will be on you.

f) Any potential impact to the operations or equipment of a state agency that is a state university or college if the lease of a formation within a parcel of land owned or controlled by the university or college that is the subject of the nomination were executed.

To date, I believe there are no nominations on university or college lands.

g) Any comments or objections to the nomination submitted to the commission by the state agency that owns or controls the parcel of land on which the proposed oil or natural gas operation would take place.

We expect detailed comments and research to be submitted by the state. We will review these comments and we expect to have the opportunity to question and respond to any agency's submissions.

h) Any comments or objections to the nomination submitted to the commission by residents of this state or other users of the parcel of land that is the subject of the nomination.

The commission must ensure that all comments and objections are legitimate. An earlier comment from me asked for the commission, the state, DOJ, whomever is responsible, to investigate the submission of possible fraudulent comments sent supporting the leasing of minerals from Salt Fork State Park. The

commission cannot use these comments, up to 2,000 in number, in their review until it is determined whether these comments are legitimate.

i) Any special terms and conditions the state agency included in its comments or objections that the state agency believes are appropriate for the lease of the parcel of land because of specific conditions related to that parcel of land.

Any documents submitted in response to this mandated consideration must be available for review by the public, and we must have the ability to respond in a public meeting.

The lack of a mandated consideration of climate is short sighted and yet purposeful by the legislature. Most of Ohio's lawmakers do not believe the fact that we are in a severe climate crisis. They do not believe and therefore have made no laws in Ohio that require our agencies to consider the contribution of the use of fossil fuels, including their extraction, for Ohio's contribution to the increasing crisis in climate change. You have information submitted by people submitting comments for the record on this crisis. If those are not enough the following articles are packed with extensive research. https://scholar.google.com/scholar?q=climate+and+fracking&hl=en&as_sdt=0&as_vis=1&oi=scholart. Whether you are explicitly mandated or not, you certainly should review the climate research as it affects the areas of inquiry set forth in O.R.C. 155.33 (B)(1) discussed above. Sitting in your airconditioned office or home in complete comfort, makes you blind and sheltered to the real-world climate crisis. https://www.nationalgeographic.com/science/article/earth-record-heat-climate-change-; https://www.nytimes.com/live/2023/07/18/world/heat-wave-us-europe-weather . In Thursday's headline news, https://www.texastribune.org/2023/07/19/texas-pipeline-heat-natural-gas-emissions-pollution-permian-basin/

We know the cards are stacked against those of us who oppose fracking. But these are the public lands, not just private landowners looking to get rich off the operations and fuels that are killing our planet. Our park lands must be treated differently. You must not look only to the corporate donors to campaigns, to the idea that there "may" be a windfall to the state that will be short lived and most assuredly leave devastating effects from the fracking frenzy. The Appalachian region of Ohio (where all the fracking is taking place) has had more than its share of extraction and devastation in its wake. Economic benefits are not about the gift of a stadium to a high school and certainly not the promise of more jobs that are temporary. We stay on the hamster wheel by thinking that promises equal progress. It is time to change the message from our region and protect our public lands and look to renewable energy projects and industry to make the real change in our region



Remember, the parks belong to the people!!

Ohio has done no research on opinions of how people in Ohio feel about fracking. Although this research is not specifically about leasing our state public lands it certainly reveals a common feeling about the extraction of oil and gas in our state. As many of us have been testifying and writing to you the concerns are many and the facts are confirmed. The link takes you to recent research by the Ohio River Valley Institute. Perhaps Ohio should survey the visitors in our parks!
https://ohiorivervalleyinstitute.org/ohioans-are-on-the-fence-about-fracking-why-is-the-state-pushing-for-more-drilling-on-public-lands/

Repeating from my introductory statement **the parks, the people, the planet depend on this body to make the right decisions.**

Submitted by

Roxanne Groff
14222 Marietta Run Road
Amesville Ohio 45711





Belmont County Worst Methane Leak in the Country!



There could be 15 of these well pads surrounding Salt Fork State Park. Think about it!



Monroe County Eisenbarth Well explosion

COLUMBIANA GAS LEAK.MOV

Wednesday, July 12th 2023, 5:21 AM EDT



https://www.wfmj.com/clip/15407907/columbiana-gas-leakmov

From:	Joe P
To:	Moffitt, Nathan; mwarnock@brickergraydon.com; mwise@mcdonaldhopkins.com; Buehrer@carpenterlipps.com; jim.mcgregor99@gmail.com; Richardson, Ryan; Mertz, Mary
Subject:	DENY leases for (#23-DNR- 0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, and #23- DOT-0004, #23-DOT-0003, #23-DOT-0002 and #23-DOT-0001).
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 2:35:29 PM
Attachments:	J Pokladnik Comments 2023 July 20.pdf

Please see attached comments for denying the leasing of Public lands for fracking .
Joel Pokladnik, P.E.
86200 Tappan Highlands Road
Uhrichsville, Ohio

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Comments to the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Commission

Joel Pokladnik, Retired U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, P.E.
86200 Tappan Highland Road
Uhrichsville, Ohio 44683
jdpokladnik@gmail.com

I am asking that the commission **DENY** leases for (#23-DNR- 0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, and #23-DOT-0004, #23-DOT-0003, #23-DOT-0002 and #23-DOT-0001).

Fracking in Ohio's State Parks will affect the parks as well as the visitors. Our parks provide a substantial amount of income to the state. This income is generated from park visitors, (over 31 million), both in and outside the state, who use our parks to fish, boat, birdwatch, recreate, relax, hike, bike and many other activities. Why would the commission and the state be willing to risk the income generated (over $8 Billion annually) and the economic gains provided to the local communities where these parks are located?

The toxic legacy of fracking will be around long after the drilling rigs are pulled off the well pads. FLIR camera data show that well pads, compressor stations, gas flaring and pipelines leak toxic volatile organic compounds throughout their lifetime.

Do not claim that the wells will not be on park land as a justification to say it will be safe. Ohio has some of the most lackadaisical set-back laws of any state. See section 1509.021: (the surface location of a new well shall not be within one hundred fifty feet from the property line of a parcel of land that is not in the drilling unit of the well) (the location of a new well or a new tank battery of a well shall not be within fifty feet of a stream, river, watercourse, water well, pond, lake, or other body of water).

"Community members living near a natural gas compressor station in Eastern Ohio expressed concerns regarding their air quality; therefore, the objective of this study was to assess exposure to airborne organics in residential air near the compressor station." The study showed that "indoor benzene levels were 2-17 times greater than the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) indoor standard due to vapor intrusion. Multiple other VOCs, including ethylbenzene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,2 dichloroethane, 1,3 butadiene, chloroform, and naphthalene also exceeded state standards for indoor concentrations." What about outdoor levels? Campers and visitors who live close to the compressors will be exposed to these VOCs.

Additionally a Yale study showed that "Pennsylvania children living near unconventional oil and gas (UOG) developments at birth were two to three times more likely to be diagnosed with leukemia between the ages of 2 and 7 than those who did not live near this oil and gas activity."

Methane can be found in drinking water when gas wells are located in close proximity to water wells. "Several studies observed an association between the distance of gas production sites and methane in drinking water and domestic wells. Methane concentrations in drinking water wells in the Marcellus and Utica shale gas formations were 19.2 (average) and 64 (maximum) mg/L if a gas well was within a distance of 1 km (Osborn et al. 2011). These concentrations are so high that they increase the risk of fire and explosions (Table 7). By contrast, drinking water wells in the same region and a similar hydrogeology without gas wells in the neighborhood contained methane concentrations of only 1.1 mg/L (Osborn et al. 2011). Similar results were obtained in a study of 141 water wells in the Appalachian Plateau (Jackson et al. 2013). Concentrations of methane were approximately sixfold higher in drinking water wells within a distance of 1 km from gas wells compared to drinking water wells without neighboring gas production.

The well bore integrity cannot be assumed to be protective of surface and groundwater. "Failure of wellbore integrity leads not only to negative financial consequences, but also potentially to significant environmental impacts, such as groundwater contamination, gas leakage to the atmosphere, and fluid spills and seepage at the surface."

We know from peer reviewed studies that the injection of fracking wastes causes earthquakes, however, fracking itself has been shown to trigger quakes as was seen in 2014. A 3.0 magnitude earthquake was triggered near Poland Ohio at a fracking site. Robert Skoumal, a seismologist at Miami University said, "No earthquakes had ever been identified in Poland Township prior to fracking, and after the operation ceased, no earthquakes have been identified in the area since."

Another set of quakes were felt near Uhrichsville, Ohio (where I reside). "Nearly 400 small earthquakes occurred between Oct. 1 and Dec. 13, 2013, including 10 "positive" magnitude earthquakes, none of which were reported felt by the public. The 10 positive magnitude earthquakes, which ranged from magnitude 1.7 to 2.2, occurred between Oct. 2 and 19, coinciding with hydraulic fracturing operations at nearby wells."

In 2018, XTO's well pad near Captina Creek, Belmont County, exploded and leaked methane for 20 days. This leak was one of the worst seen in the USA and equivalent to an annual emission from a country. A recent accident in Columbiana County, Ohio resulted in the evacuation of 450 people within a mile radius. The well pad leaked gas for over 28 hours.

Everywhere along the gas production line, there are the possibility of leaks. These contribute to the methane emissions now associated with the development of shale gas in the Ohio Valley Region. We know from previous reports and studies that this industry is NOT to be trusted. They left us with acid mine wastes as well as orphan wells to plug. We are paying to remedy both with our tax dollars. What will they leave us with when they are done using and abusing our public lands? Who will pay for that clean-up?

They are like a child without a curfew. With few regulations to adhere to, they take advantage of our lands, air and water and use our communities like mineral colonies.

Recently, a Texas report showed that in intense heat, even more methane gas is released to prevent explosions. Every day those seemingly innocuous well pads, storage tanks, compressor stations, and pipelines spew toxic VOCs into the air. We risk explosions like the previous incidents mentioned.

How could any SANE person think fracking was a good thing when we have alternative energy sources? How could any SANE person think it was OK to use forested parks to conduct industrial activities? They are completely incompatible. Leasing our parks without OUR consent is immoral.

Studies show that watersheds in fracked areas and soil near well pads are contaminated with Radium-226 basically forever. Some levels of radium in fracking waste water can be as high as 20,000 piC/liter. The Safe Drinking Water standard is 5piC/Liter. No amount of remediation will cure that problem and when park users learn of those issues, do you think they will still come to Salt Fork or Wolf Run? Sorry, I'll take my grandkids elsewhere. Citizens of the state will hold this commission responsible for destroying Ohio's park and recreation system.

If this commission ends up approving these leases, the only conclusion a half-way intelligent person can make is that they are puppets for our gerrymandered Republican government.

DENY leases for (#23-DNR- 0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, and #23- DOT-0004, #23-DOT-0003, #23-DOT-0002 and #23-DOT-0001).

SOURCES:

Unconventional Oil and Gas Development Exposure and Risk of Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia: A Case–Control Study in Pennsylvania, 2009–2017. Environmental Health Perspectives. August 22, 2022.

Identification and evaluation of well integrity and causes of failure of well integrity barriers (A review). Journal of Natural Gas Science and Engineering September 2017.

Critical evaluation of human health risks due to hydraulic fracturing in natural gas and petroleum production. Achieves of Toxicology. May 2020.

Survey of airborne organic compounds in residential communities near a natural gas compressor station: Response to community concern. Environmental Advances. October 2021.

Wastewater Injection Caused Oklahoma Earthquakes. Scientific American. July 2014.

Hydraulic fracturing linked to earthquakes in Ohio. Science News 2014

Ohio gas well blowout leaked more than many countries do in a year. Scott Johnson, December 2019 ARS Technica.

Uncontrolled gas leak continues in Columbiana County, officials hope to plug it Wednesday. Cleveland Plain Dealer. Jake Zuckerman , July 2023.

West Texas gas operators released tons of excess emissions during June heat wave. The Texas tribune, July 19, 2023.

Fracking boom tied to the methane spike in Earth's atmosphere. National Geographic Magazine.

Fracking Threatens America's Air Water and Climate. Center for Biological Diversity.

FracTracker 2017 Radium watersheds a risk.

From:	Randi Pokladnik
To:	Commission Clerk; mwarnock@bricker.com; mwise@mcdonaldhopkins.com; Buehrer@carpenterlipps.com; jim.mcgregor99@gmail.com; Richardson, Ryan; Mertz, Mary
Subject:	DENY leases for (#23-DNR- 0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, and #23- DOT-0004, #23-DOT-0003, #23-DOT-0002 and #23-DOT-0001).
Date:	Monday, July 17, 2023 10:55:48 PM
Attachments:	Comments for Oil and Gas Commission, Randi Pokladnik, July 2023.pdf

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See attached Comments

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Dr. Randi Pokladnik
Tappan Lake
Uhrichsville, Ohio 44683

We forget that the water cycle and the life cycle are one.
- ***Jacques Cousteau***

I understood when I was just a child that without water, everything dies.
I didn't understand until much later that no one "owns" water.
It might rise on your property, but it just passes through.
You can use it, and abuse it, but it is not yours to own.
It is part of the global commons, not "property" but part of our life support system.
- ***Marq de Villiers, Water, 2000***

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Comments to the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission

"The Earth is not dying; it is being killed. And the people who are killing it have names and addresses." Utah Phillips **(Do you want to be one of those people?)**

Let me preface my comments by saying that I am doubtful about this commission's ability to evaluate these nominations and to deny any leases even though I strongly urge you to follow the science and NOT the money and **DENY leases for (#23-DNR- 0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, and #23- DOT-0004, #23-DOT-0003, #23-DOT-0002 and #23-DOT-0001).**

Before I start my comments which I hope will not be too "GENERIC" for you, I want to share what it is like to live among this madness, a madness that I liken to "cancer on the landscape."

Each trip to the store or to get to our grandkids or to ride our bikes or visit friends- carries with it the risk of getting slammed into by some sort of truck carrying brine, sand, chemicals or water to fracking pads.

The wooded landscape that drew us to this area has been replaced with endless pipelines, fracking towers or infrastructure. There is an increase in residual light across the valleys and hillsides (this is associated with fracking pads). At times I can stand on my second story deck and hear the sounds of flaring or blowdowns (this is similar to a jet engine).

That quiet, rural life we sought out in 1998 when we purchased our property has now become an industrial zone. I don't expect you to feel sorry or show any empathy towards my family or the countless families that face this every day; we are the sacrificial lambs for the greed of oil and gas corporations. But I do expect you to acknowledge that your decisions in this matter will affect the citizens of this state, the ecosystems of these parks and the planet. We have provided you with countless studies and examples of the reasons you should **DENY** the leasing of our parks but in the end, you have to decide. Those decisions will follow you for the rest of your lives. Choose wisely.

The commission has discretion in its decision making of the nominations after you have considered the statutory factors in making your decision. O.R.C. 155.33 (B)(1)https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-revised-code/section-155.33 gives the commission the authority to approve or **deny** a nomination. There is no mandate to approve. If you have thoroughly reviewed the issues of environmental and visitor impact, including the risks involved in fracking operations being so close to our parks, you can deny a nomination because you have considered the facts and denying a nomination is the best decision for all. The back up to your decision is ORC 155.36 https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-revised-code/section-155.36 which allows the interested party to approach the state to enter into a lease agreement to form a drilling unit. The commission can legally and responsibly put the burden back on the state.

Health Risks of Fracking

Communities and park visitors must deal with a multitude of health risks from fracking in their communities and around the parks. Physicians for Social Responsibility have stated that regulating fracking more closely will not help alleviate all the health risks that exposed citizens and workers will suffer from this process. They believe fracking "must be phased out."

Also, notable that unlike most other industries, fracking is basically unregulated, especially after the 2005 Energy Policy Act exempted the use of the Safe Drinking Water Act to regulate fracking. To date, fracking is exempted or excluded from: The Clean Air Act, The Clean Water Act, The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (Superfund Act), Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act, and the Toxic Release Inventory.

Fracking causes the release of toxic air emissions such as volatile organic compounds which include carcinogens like benzene and formaldehyde. Some of the air pollutants lead to the formation of ground level ozone. Additionally, fugitive emissions of the greenhouse gas methane from fracking operations are significantly accelerating the climate crisis. Early research showed that between 0.05 % and 8 % of methane from UOGD escapes over a well's lifetime. More recent work found that fugitive methane emissions range from 2.8 % to 17.3 %.

Fracking is removing significant quantities of ground and surface water and polluting both ground and surface water. "Each day in the US over two billion gallons of pressurized fracking fluids are pumped underground to extract oil and gas or to inject extracted wastewater into disposal wells." This leads to ground water contamination and diminishes the water quality of surface water. The toxic chemicals used for fracking as well as the heavy metals, bromide, and radionuclides in the extracted produced water (waste water) are the main contaminates. Do we want our lakes and streams to be subjected to this increased withdrawal? How will this affect recreation? Fishing? Swimming? Several of the nominated parcels also serve as drinking water sources.

AIR EMISSIONS

Studies show that living in close proximity to fracking well pads causes an increase in respiratory illness. This is particularly true for those living within a half mile radius of the sites. Many of the well pads will be even closer than this distance, exposing park visitors to the emissions. Some of the emissions include: aliphatic hydrocarbons, xylenes and trimethylbenzenes.

In Pennsylvania, a study found that people who live near active fracking operations are 1.5 to 4 times more likely to suffer asthma attacks and the group closest to the well pad had the highest risk. The practice of flaring fugitive gas emissions is also a major air pollutant

generator. When the waste gas is burned off, it creates nitrogen dioxide, a potent air pollutant. It also emits formaldehyde and benzene both are contributors to creating ozone. "In 2016, the EPA acknowledged that it had dramatically underestimated health-damaging air pollutants from flaring operations." Research shows that the pollutants from fracking and flaring can pollute the air hundreds of miles downwind. Why would families using the park want to expose their kids to this type of pollution?

Over 100 studies have documented nearly 200 chemical compounds in the air around fracking sites. Sixty-one of these chemicals are classified as hazardous air pollutants and some are known carcinogens. Other pollutants related to fracking operations are: diesel exhaust, fine particulate matter, hydrogen sulfide gas, and nitrogen oxides. These pollutants can damage the respiratory, cardiovascular, and nervous systems.

Residents living near oil and gas activities are also exposed to ambient radiative particles. There is also an increase in Radon gas where areas are being fracked. "Two studies in the Marcellus shale region found a positive association between UOGD activities and indoor levels of Radon-222, a gaseous decay product of Ra-226". The Ohio Radon Information System supports the theory that areas that are fracked do have higher indoor radon levels. The data was taken from 118,421 individual homes from 2007 to 2014 based on zip code locations.

Dr. Ashok Kumar, Distinguished University Professor and chair of the University of Toledo Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, said; "The shorter the distance a home is from a fracking well, the higher the radon concentration. The larger the distance, the lower the radon concentration."

WATER POLLUTION

Fracking wastewater known as produced water has been found to contain water soluble radionuclides. "Elevated levels of chloride and bromide, combined with strontium, radium, oxygen, and hydrogen isotopic compositions are also present in the Marcellus shale wastewaters".
Peer reviewed studies show that watersheds surrounding frack well pads test positive for radioactive substances. "Drilling companies deliberately spread wastewater on roads and fields. Pollutants from the wastewater can then contaminate local waterways. Drilling operators sometimes spray wastewater on dirt and gravel roads to control dust or on paved roads to melt ice.

The use of PFAS and/or PFAS precursor substances in oil and gas operations adds a highly potent substance to an already long list of toxic chemicals used in drilling and fracking. The industry has knowingly used these compounds but failed to disclose this fact for years. The 2021 report by Physicians for Social Responsibility say these compounds, which are stored in the body indefinitely, are linked to low birth weights, cancer, immune issues, and endocrine disruption.

Additional health issues include increased truck traffic, noise, dust exposures, and large amounts of artificial light on well frack pads which impairs sleep. Campers and other visitors will be exposed to all of these externalities when they visit a park surrounded by fracking well pads.

SAFETY Issues and Accidents

Wells have been known to fail. Studies of Pennsylvania Marcellinus wells conducted between 2005 and 2013 show, based on inspections, 6.3 % have had "infringements" to well barrier or integrity. In another study of 3533 Pennsylvania wells monitored between 2008 and 2011, there were 85 examples of cement or casing failures, 4 blowout and 2 examples of gas venting.

Data from Penn Environment showed that in Pennsylvania "between January 1, 2008, and September 30, 2016, fracking companies together committed a combined total of 4,351 violations, or an average of 1.4 violations per day. Between 2008 and 2016, just 17 percent of violations of rules meant to protect the environment and public health at unconventional wells were accompanied with a fine. When they were, the median fine was only $5,263."

These accidents included: allowing toxic chemicals to flow off drilling sites, contaminating drinking water (283 cases between 2007 and 2016), allowing fracking waste to flow directly into a waterway from a company pipe, and contaminating underground water by disposing of wastes in a leaking injection well.

One of the largest releases of methane gas occurred in February 2018 when an XTO Energy well pad exploded in Belmont County Ohio. Residents within a mile radius had to evacuate as the well leaked methane gas into the atmosphere for nearly a month.

Just last week two accidents occurred that involved oil and gas in SE Ohio. A tanker transferring liquids leaked oil into the Tuscarawas River around the Akron area. An accident at a well pad in Columbiana caused methane gas to leak from the well head for over 28 hours. No one knows for sure how much methane was released during the 28 hours but 450 people were evacuated in a one-mile radius. "Kelsey Bilsback, a senior scientist at PSE Healthy Energy, studies air quality as it relates to human health and energy production. She said the main concerns with a gas leak like this are the explosion and flammability hazard, or human exposure to a volatile organic compound like benzene. She said it's tough to gauge either risk without more information about the flow rate of the leak or the concentration of methane in the air." She said "These gas leaks are incredibly common," and the " EPA estimated that one of every 300 gas wells drilled experiences a blowout."

The Possible Effects of Fracking on Our State Park and Forests

Ohio's state forest and parks represents a small percentage (about 3 percent) of the land mass in Ohio. For many people both in and out of state, our state lands act as a sanctuary

for visitors to escape their hectic lives and find the peace that nature offers. It also provides a space for recreating, bird watching, fishing, hiking, biking and these diverse ecosystems act as an outdoor learning lab for students as well as adults.

Fracking and all the build-out that this industry requires will dramatically affect these ecosystems. To believe that one can conduct fracking and still sustain a vibrant, healthy forest ecosystem is ludicrous. Additionally, the Haliburton loop hole legislation of 2005 exempted natural gas drilling from most federal laws protecting the environment including the Safe Drinking Water Act. It exempts companies from disclosing the chemicals used during hydraulic fracturing. Essentially, the provision took the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) off the job. Fracking is virtually unregulated. Who will guarantee that every stage of the process will be conducted in a way so as not to disrupt the forest ecosystem?

Effects of fracking on plants

Our state parks and forests, especially those in Southeastern Ohio are home to many medicinal plants such as goldenseal and ginseng. These species have cultural and historical importance to people in the region. Some of these plants are listed under Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). Medical studies are proving their value as medicinal plants are more than anecdotal. Fracking has a dramatic effect on woodland plant species.

Fracking and the activities that support fracking such as infrastructure development (pipelines, well pads) would harm and even destroy these plants and their seed banks. A study conducted in the Fernow Experimental Forest inWest Virginia showed that the forest ecosystem was affected by forest clearing, erosion, road building, and vegetation death from direct exposureto fluid spills and there was an increase in the white-tailed deer population. The forest composition is mixed mesophytic and one that readily supports shade-loving understory plant species.

Fracking wastes have been found to contain water soluble radionuclides that are brought to the surface via produced water. “Elevated levels of chloride and bromide, combined with strontium, radium, oxygen, and hydrogen isotopic compositions, are present in the Marcellus shale wastewaters”

“Fluids from the drill pit were land-applied at two locations on the Fernow in June 2008, with nearly immediate impacts on vegetation. After the first fluid application site, many trees, shrubs, and understory plants showed immediate responses to the fluid application, with leaves turning brown, wilting, and subsequent leaf and bud mortality. We also observed that taller trees, whose leaves were not contacted by the fluids, also began showing decline symptomsabout 10 days after the ground vegetation; these symptoms included leaf browning, leaf curling, and premature leaf drop. Premature leaf fall ranged from227 to 1,395 kg ha-1, or about 10 to 45 percent of annual autumn leaf fall biomass.

Water usage and pollution

The water footprint of fracking is enormous. Fracking requires millions of gallons of water to frack just one well. It also produces millions of gallons of toxic waste water. An EPA study, which used over 1200 published documents, shows that water indeed can and will become contaminated via many of the activities involved in fracking. If water is taken from local streams and surface water at times of drought, various contaminants can become concentrated in the lower water volume. Because fracking water contains many unknown and dangerous compounds, spills are especially problematic as they can reach ground water sources. Many such contamination events involve the release of recovered fluid (called "produced water"), which consists of fracturing fluid and salts, heavy metals, hydrocarbons, and radioactive material accumulated from natural underground sources.

Often improper disposal, like the direct release of produced water into streams and rivers or into unlined waste ponds, will result in contamination as well as the deaths of avian species who mistake these waste ponds for freshwater ponds.

Peer reviewed studies show that watersheds surrounding frack well pads test positive for radioactive substances. Of the hundreds of chemicals used to frack, more than 75% of them affect the respiratory and gastrointestinal systems; 40-50% impact the kidneys and the nervous, immune and cardiovascular systems; 37% act on the hormone system; and 25% are linked with cancer or mutations. These chemicals will also affect the health of species living around well pads as they are being exposed to water contamination.

The density of oil and gas wells in the drainage area of seven major streams showed a direct correlation in the amount of sediment in those streams. The study in the Fayetteville Shale area proved a need for regulations for the future as the ecological impacts of increased sediment affected feeding and growth in aquatic communities as well as altered the structure and function of the ecosystem.

Forest fragmentation

Fracking well pads and infrastructure will require clearing areas (cutting trees, vegetation). This will require areas of anywhere from four to thirty acres. Studies show gathering lines (the pipelines from well pads to main pipelines) are the largest contributor to fragmentation. Not only will this fragment the forest it will cause other effects that to date are still not clearly understood or studied. This includes additional fragmentation that could affect plant reproduction. Studies show that plants are indeed susceptible to forest fragmentation as it affects pollination and reproduction.

Animals and birds are also affected by fragmentation. "In Ohio's Utica formation, the Indiana bat, which has been endangered since 1967, has been the subject of concern, along with the northern long-eared bat, which is currently listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act."

Habitat fragmentation will be one of the more serious long-term effects of fracking. Scientists believe that fragmentation of forests creates a smaller area of a forest and thus reduces biodiversity in some cases by up to 70 percent. The edge effects of cutting pipelines through forests also encourages the proliferation of invasive species who can out compete native species.

Without a continuous forest canopy, there is a decline in migratory bird populations as drilling in the middle of a core forest area that was once isolated from human creates an industrial zone. This is not a bird-friendly habitat. " If drilling companies do not properly plan to mitigate these effects, there will be a lasting impact on the surrounding area and the drilling site might not be restored to its previous condition." The fragmentation from large, long stretches of pipelines leads to more predation and the increase in truck traffic (up to 3300 one-way trips for chemicals, water, sand and wastewater) which will increase animal fatalities.

Invasive species

Given the amount of equipment brought onto the drilling site, there are multiple sources and ways to introduce and encourage the spread of invasive species. "The evidence points to gravel delivered to build pads and roads, and in mud on the tires and undercarriages of trucks traveling those roads" as sources of invasives. This is especially true with species like Japanese stilt grass which is commonly seen around drilling pads. This quickly takes over wetland areas and chokes out natives.

According to the US Fish and Wildlife Division, once a clearing is made in the forest canopy, it is more probable that an invasive such as tree of heaven or bush honeysuckle, will pioneer that clearing rather than an oak or hickory. Herbicide control is practically a necessity in theseareas as was mentioned in their source.

Light pollution

Fracking operations have been known to allow flaring of natural gas. This results in a constant flame being visible in the sky. I have seen these flares in Harrison County. They are obnoxious and blot out the stars in the night sky. Studies show this process affects plant diversity.

Birds have "been known to fruitlessly circle natural-gas flares, unable to navigate away from the light and as a result lose close to half their body weight in one night. Artificial light can also degrade habitat quality and disrupt predator-prey relationships."

Noise pollution

Fracking operations are very noisy. How will this impact species that call Ohio's state forests their home? "Compressor stations associated with natural gas extraction produce broadband noise 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. With over half a million producing gas wells in the U.S. this infrastructure is a major source of noise pollution across the landscape." Studies show bats alter their echolocation when near loud infrastructure such as compressor stations and this results in their ability to detect prey. Another study of birds located near noisy energy facilities in the Boreal Forest showed a decrease in the number of birds as the area became noisier.

Healthy forests help mitigate climate impacts and provide ecosystem services

Aside from the immense value forests holds for tourist such as bikers, hikers, birdwatchers, and outdoor enthusiasts, forests play a big role in mitigating climate change. Peer reviewed studies have shown that it is the big, older trees, that sequester carbon dioxide rather than younger trees, but secondary tree growth is also important in carbon storage. Additionally, the symbiotic relationship between the forest plants and mycorrhizal fungi plays a significant role in the carbon storage of forest soils.

Climate change, the elephant in the room, is being exacerbated by our reliance on fossil fuels. Fracking operations, according to a recent report, release 70 percent more fugitive methane emissions than the industry reports. Methane gas is about 86 times aspotent as carbon dioxide in magnifying heat related to climate change.

We are losing forest acreage to well pads, infrastructure, roads and pipelines. Drive through any highly fracked rural region and you can see the evidence of fracking with huge paths of pipelines fragmenting the forests and large "lay-down areas" covered with the remnants of what was once a tree-canopy. Instead of sequestering carbon, this dead vegetation will be releasing it.

Fracking and Climate Change: THE MOST IMPORTANT REASON TO NOT FRACK OUR STATE LANDS!!

Compressor stations, pipelines and storage tanks continue to emit toxic compounds that are climate changing gases

After the fracking is done, people think those white storage tanks sitting on that well pad, the hidden gathering lines, and compressor stations that dot the countryside are safe and non-polluting, but nothing can be further from the truth. In fact, compressor stations, which are needed to keep the gas flowing are major emitters of volatile organic gases. "Results provide preliminary evidence that compressor stations along natural gas pipelines are sources of pollutant exposures that may contribute to adverse human health outcomes."

Storage tanks and well pads also emit these gaseous hydrocarbons. FLIR (infrared) camera data has proven that those well pads will continue to emit air pollutants for a very long time. Well pads also emit so any drilling near the park will expose visitors to these emissions of compounds like benzene, octane, methylbenzene, propane, MIBK, hexane, and many others.

All of these methane emissions will lead to the failure of the world to curtail the climate crisis. When that happens, when it is so hot in Ohio in the summer that NO ONE wants to leave the house, those parks will be gone.

Giving away Ohioans forested ecosystems to be exploited by the fossil fuel industry is absolutely ridiculous. Our state lands will become yet another casualty in this deadly "rush to drill." We pay Ohio state taxes for the land and yet we are handing it over to an industry that is KILLING THE PLANET!

After reading this comprehensive list of many of the problems both related to health, environment and climate change, or the multitudes of irreversible damage that would be visited on the landscape of the parks that belong to the **CITIZENS OF OHIO NOT THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY** can you say that fracking is (b) compatible with the current uses of the land parcel? What can you say about the (c) environmental impact that would result if the lease of a formation that is the subject of the nomination were approved? What about any (e) potential impact to visitors or users of a parcel of land that is the subject of the nomination? And finally, what about the citizens who have made hundreds of comments (H) objecting to the nomination of a parcel of land? Frankly we want some answers!!!!! Back when HB 133 was first proposed, the citizens of the state made it perfectly clear we love our parks, leave them alone. But like criminals robbing the citizens of the state, the state legislature passed this bill, HB 507 during a lame duck session and without ANY public comment periods, being well aware that people would be against this. Now we are fighting to be heard and what is happening is basically "token participation." Fracking in general is ludicrous considering the horrendous state of the climate, but fracking our only state lands (3 percent of Ohio land) is criminal and morally reprehensible.

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Randi Pokladnik AAS, BA, MA, PhD. Environmental Studies

PHOTOS



Belmont Well Pad Fire (resulted in 70,000 fish killed)

The Power of FLIR in Greeley, Colorado

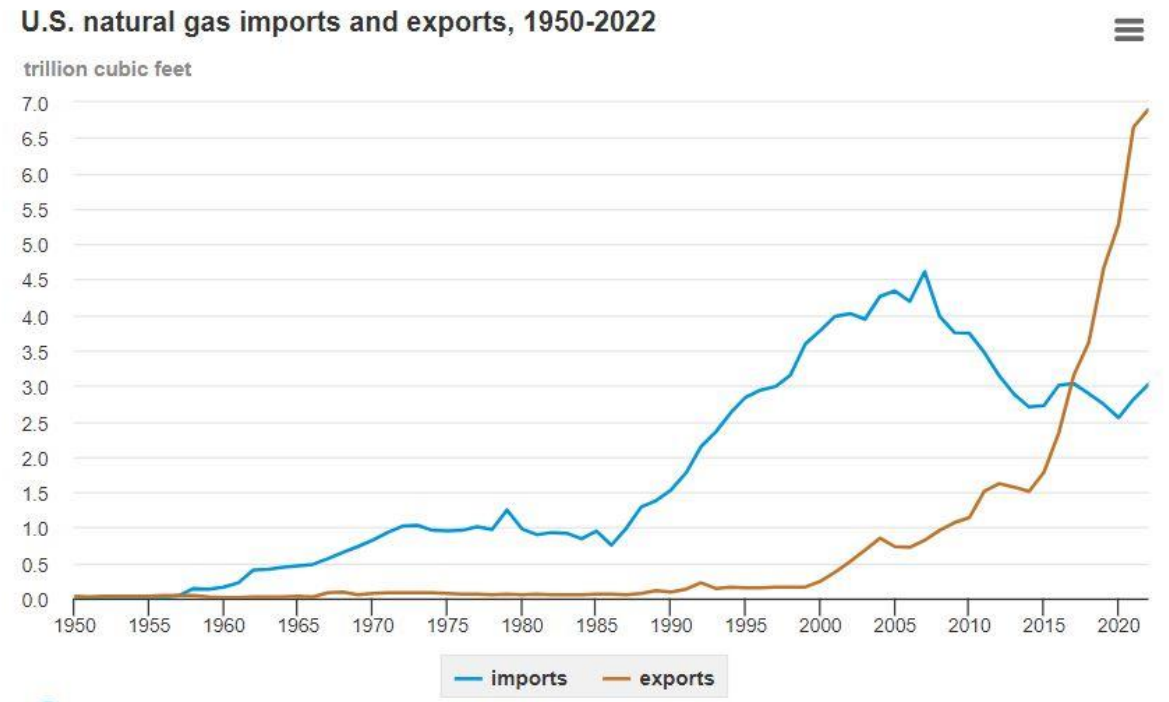


A visible plume of emissions rising over the Northridge High School athletic fields

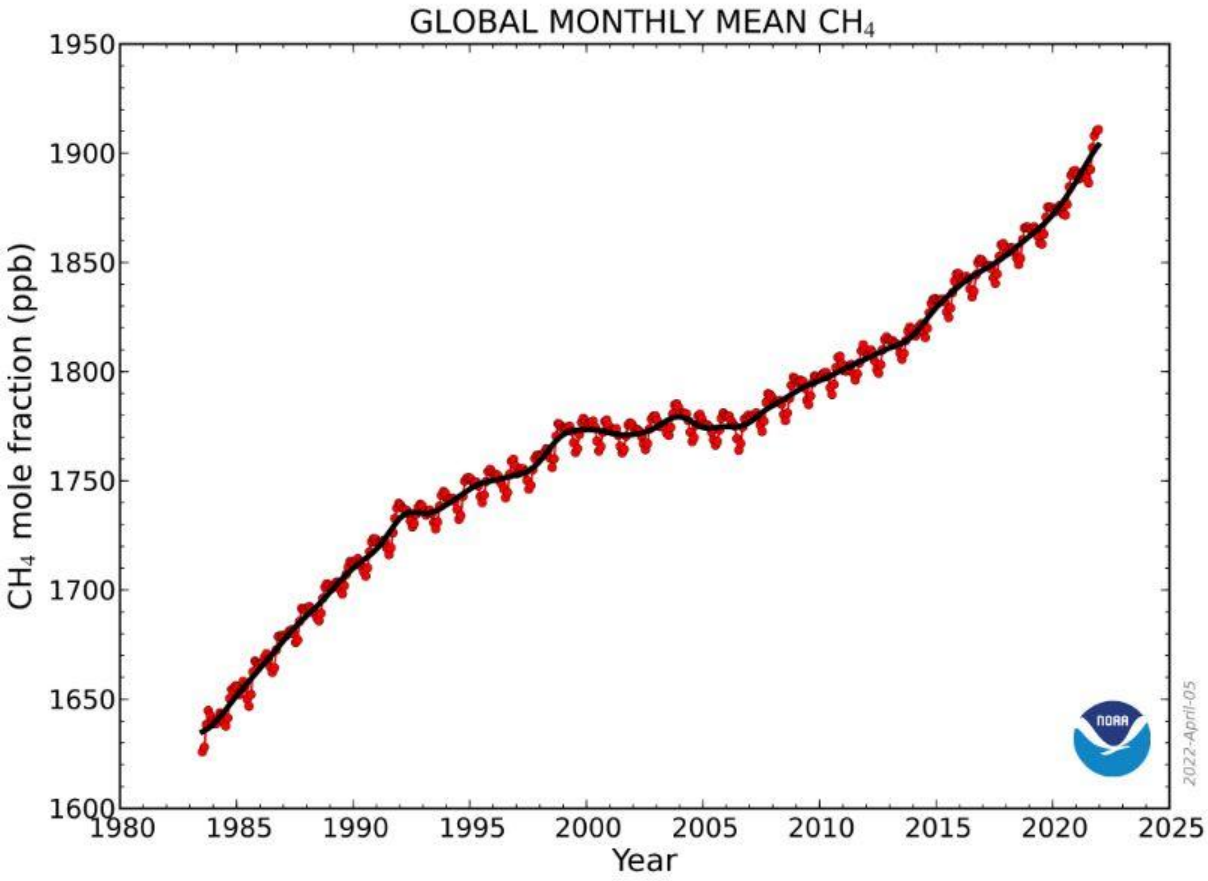
Synergy Northridge Well Site and drilling rig directly adjacent to school and fields

Photo and FLIR footage taken by Earthworks on October 3, 2014

Example of VOCs coming from well pad



This isn't about energy independence. Note exports!



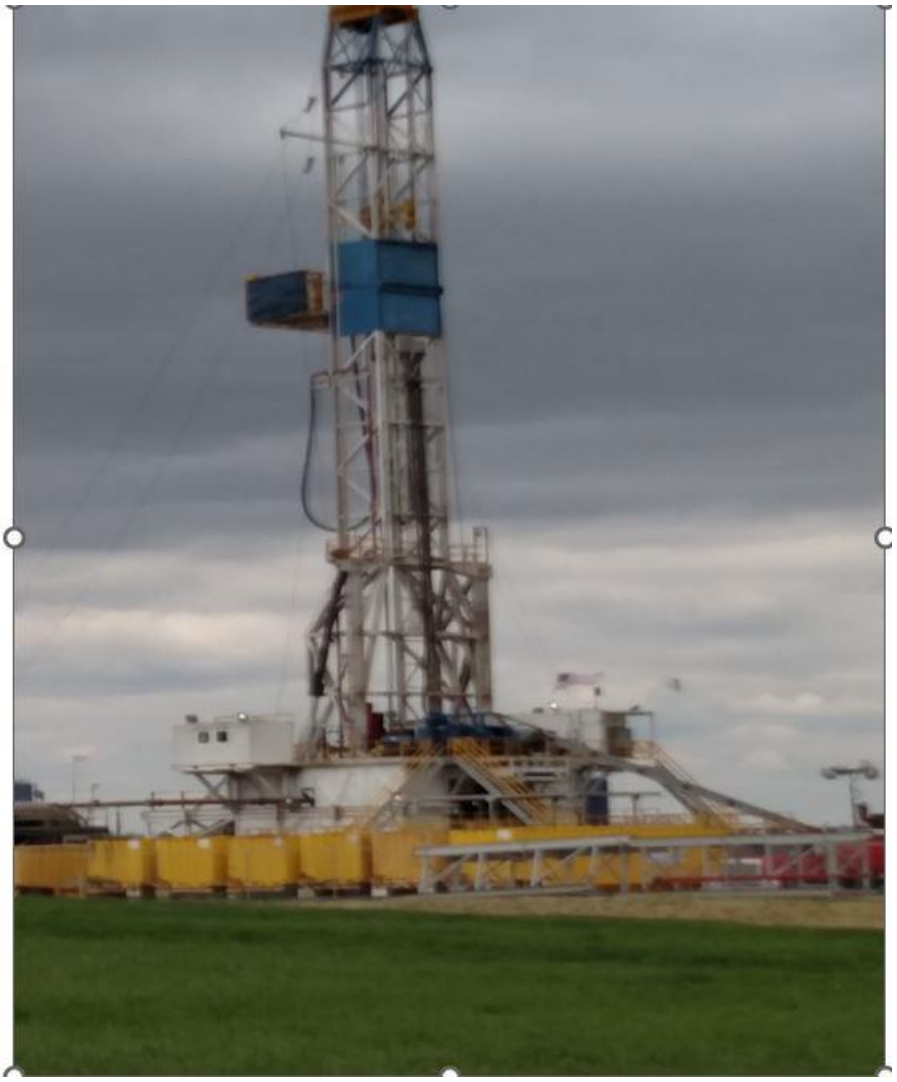
A 2015 NASA study found fossil fuels were responsible for 12 to 19 million tons of additional methane per year.



Conotton Creek Water Withdraw 2022 Summer



My Grandkids and son by a pipeline thru the woods



Well Pad in Belmont County

From: Save Ohio Parks
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
Date: Thursday, July 20, 2023 12:31:15 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **John Mikolay** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jul 17, 2023 at 6:58 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
John Mikolay
Email:
Butchmik@msn.com
City, State, Zip Code:
NORTHFIELD, Ohio , 44067

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Our state parks are one of our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a greedy, polluting and extractive industry.

Preserve them, don't cave into special interests groups and their vast amounts of money. Do the right thing and protect them so our kids and grand kids can enjoy them .

Time: July 17, 2023 at 6:58 pm
IP Address: 173.186.59.123
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Sunday, July 16, 2023 1:01:20 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Linda Andrews** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Thu, Jul 13, 2023 at 11:00 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Linda Andrews
Email:
blrlandrews@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Wadsworth

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

As someone who hikes and enjoys the beauty and restorative nature of Ohio's parks, I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

Nature provides the benefit of improved physical and mental health. It helps to reduce stress and provides opportunities for exercise to improve one's well being. Over the years I have enjoyed hiking, canoeing, biking and even got married in one of Ohio's beautiful parks. Please don't let the fracking industry destroy what little untouched spaces are left. We need to think of future generations and be good stewards of our parks.

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Where will that water come from? The water in our parks and public lands should be protected.

Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. This should not be allowed in or near our public lands.

Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. At a time when the world’s climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Time: July 13, 2023 at 10:59 pm
IP Address: 67.23.156.110
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

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From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Sunday, July 16, 2023 1:03:02 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Mara Giglio** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Thu, Jul 13, 2023 at 3:15 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Mara Giglio
Email:
maragiglio@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Athens, Ohio, 45701

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Stop destroying public lands! Our health depends on it!

Time: July 13, 2023 at 3:15 pm
IP Address: 174.203.136.78
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Sunday, July 16, 2023 1:04:07 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Marilyn Maynard** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Thu, Jul 13, 2023 at 2:44 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Marilyn Maynard
Email:
ma_maynard@sbcglobal.net
City, State, Zip Code:
Seven Hills , Ohio 44132

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Management Commission,

I am against allowing fracking in our public lands in Ohio. As an octogenarian, I have, and still do, spend time enjoying walking and hiking in these areas, plus have rented their cabins in the past. These areas are havens of beauty and serenity—a godsend in today's busy world. I pray they will remain free of the noise, pollutants, and disruption that fracking would

inevitably bring. Generations to come should be given the opportunity to enjoy these lands free of man made spoilage. Thank you!

Marilyn Maynard

Time: July 13, 2023 at 2:44 pm
IP Address: 104.61.228.29
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

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From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Sunday, July 16, 2023 1:05:14 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Russ Warner** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Thu, Jul 13, 2023 at 9:21 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Russ Warner
Email:
russwarner5061@yahoo.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Broadview Heights, OH 44147

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect

them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

I am specifically concerned about proposed fracking in the area of Salt Fork State Park. I have spent many years boating, camping and hiking at Salt Fork. Many good times and fond memories there. I would like for my children and grandchildren to have the opportunity to enjoy the Salt Fork region as well. Unfortunately fracking will create noise, traffic, pollution, and other disruptions to the natural beauty and serenity of the state park, even if the fracking sites are located miles away from park boundaries. Please look at the big picture (rather than financial gain) when considering approval for fracking.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Thank you for your intelligent consideration of this matter.

Time: July 13, 2023 at 9:21 am
IP Address: 99.164.188.221
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Sunday, July 16, 2023 1:06:06 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Rosalie** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Fri, Jul 14, 2023 at 8:55 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Rosalie
Email:
legends@roadrunner.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Medina ohio 44256

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I do not support Fracking or mining on our public lands!

Time: July 14, 2023 at 8:55 pm
IP Address: 24.165.180.132
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Sunday, July 16, 2023 1:06:53 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Carolyn Yorio** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Fri, Jul 14, 2023 at 12:58 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Carolyn Yorio
Email:
carolynyorio@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Cincinnati OH 45230

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to express my concern that oil and gas corporations are being allowed to frack on Ohio public lands. These public lands are a valuable resource, especially state parks, wildlife areas, and forests. Fracking is a threat to human health and to our environment. It permanently pollutes natural lands. It forces toxic chemicals into the ground and air. As the wife of a cancer

survivor and the mother of a young child, I am adamantly opposed to fracking because it puts the health of our loved ones at risk. Please put an end to fracking on Ohio public lands.

Carolyn Yorio

Time: July 14, 2023 at 12:58 pm
IP Address: 72.49.221.131
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Sunday, July 16, 2023 1:07:38 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Rita Warner** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Fri, Jul 14, 2023 at 12:41 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Rita Warner
Email:
rmw5555@yahoo.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Broadview Heights, OH 44147

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

We need to preserve our natural treasures and resources for future generations. They are not ours to destroy. Once they're gone, that's it.
Please do what's best for the long term instead of only looking at immediate benefits. Keep fracking out of our precious state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Time: July 14, 2023 at 12:41 pm
IP Address: 99.164.188.221
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Sunday, July 16, 2023 1:08:29 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Kim A Zonneville** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Fri, Jul 14, 2023 at 1:21 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Kim A Zonneville
Email:
kazonneville@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Brunswick, Ohio 44212

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

We have voted for every park levy ever put on a ballot. We have put our money where our mouths are to protect this land now and in the future. Allowing fracking on public lands, especially in our parks, is reprehensible and totally against what is in the best interest of the voting public of this state and our children and grandchildren. Please do not pollute and destroy our parks and public lands. Kim A. Zonneville and Nancy Mumford, registered voters

Time: July 14, 2023 at 1:21 pm
IP Address: 172.59.24.186
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Sunday, July 16, 2023 1:09:19 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **MaryAnn Sullivan** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sat, Jul 15, 2023 at 10:59 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
MaryAnn Sullivan
Email:
tasully49@yahoo.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Strongsville, Ohio 44149

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,
I am extremely concerned that Ohio is allowing oil and gas companies to allow fracking on public lands including our state parks! Please protect our parks for us now and future generations. Our family has lived in Ohio for decades and our grandchildren are settling here. Please keep toxic chemicals out of our parks not only for people but for the animals and land that we love. Please say NO to fracking!!

Time: July 15, 2023 at 10:59 am
IP Address: 104.230.9.131
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Sunday, July 16, 2023 1:10:09 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Dale A Shirer** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sat, Jul 15, 2023 at 12:41 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Dale A Shirer
Email:
dale_rainbow@hotmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Berea oh 44017

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am another angry voter who wants you to vote against fracking.
Dale Shirer

Time: July 15, 2023 at 12:41 pm
IP Address: 174.207.40.110

Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Sunday, July 16, 2023 1:11:07 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Lisa Gyurek** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sat, Jul 15, 2023 at 11:31 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Lisa Gyurek
Email:
elainesellscapefear@aol.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Mentor, ohio 44060ohio

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Ohio's parks belong to the residents of ohio, NOT state legislators or oil & gas companies. These are places of natural beauty that need to preserved, conserved, retained as is. My family used many ohio parks for my entire lifetime. Leave them alone.

Time: July 15, 2023 at 11:31 pm

IP Address: 172.59.24.249
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 12:19:24 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Sarah Heink** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 16, 2023 at 6:56 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Sarah Heink
Email:
sarahjhcat@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Athens, Ohio, 45701

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Please stop exploiting nature. I am so concerned that you all are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack the parks and wildlife areas of Ohio. This is an injustice to our state as well as our nation and is clearly motivated by greed by corporations who have no consideration for the people who visit and appreciate these parks or the plants and animals residing in these parks

Time: July 16, 2023 at 6:56 pm
IP Address: 174.208.38.10
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 12:21:31 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Joyce Gottron** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 16, 2023 at 12:57 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Joyce Gottron
Email:
jlgottron@yahoo.com
City, State, Zip Code:
NORTH JACKSON

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I live in an rural area where franking has occurred and can testify to the severe disturbance it has on the local wildlife, soil and water quality and the people living nearby. The thought of this being allowed to happen in our state parks is outrageous and completely irresponsible. We use our local state parks often for hiking, birdwatching, kayaking, photography and piece of mind. You must reconsider the negative affects fracking will have statewide and at local levels to the environment, the wildlife, and taxpayers/users of Ohio's State Parks!! It is completely unnecessary and unacceptable on every level!!

Time: July 16, 2023 at 12:57 pm
IP Address: 108.73.60.22
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 12:22:58 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Elisabeth heffernan** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 16, 2023 at 10:33 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Elisabeth heffernan
Email:
elisabeth.heff@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
43081

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Stop fracking and ruining parks for short term profit! Long term, it only damages everyone!

Time: July 16, 2023 at 10:33 am
IP Address: 107.127.42.124
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 12:23:39 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Valerie Torrens** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 16, 2023 at 9:35 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Valerie Torrens
Email:
valerieptorrens@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Akron, Ohio 44313

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Save the land for our children

Time: July 16, 2023 at 9:35 am
IP Address: 99.99.114.194
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 12:24:55 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Rosario Mallen** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 16, 2023 at 8:41 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Rosario Mallen
Email:
rosariomallen@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
copley

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

very concerned about about fracking in our parks and forests and hope this is stopped for the common good.

Time: July 16, 2023 at 8:41 am
IP Address: 97.152.206.57
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 12:26:04 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Betsy Cornell** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 16, 2023 at 8:16 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Betsy Cornell
Email:
bcornell@outlook.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Columbus, Ohio 43202

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission, please please please do not allow oil and gas corporations to frqck and extract from our PUBLIC state parks and Forrest's. They are protected lands! Please keep them that way. Betsy Cornell

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Time: July 16, 2023 at 8:16 am

IP Address: 184.57.52.148
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 12:27:17 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Lillian Parmertor** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 16, 2023 at 8:04 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Lillian Parmertor
Email:
parmertor@sbcglobal.net
City, State, Zip Code:
Mentor

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Climate change is real. The burning of fossil fuels contributes dramatically to the change in climate and pollutes the air. Poor AQI affects the health of all living creatures. Please stop thinking about $$ and think about preserving the environment and our planet.

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching,

fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Where will that water come from? The water in our parks and public lands should be protected.

Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. This should not be allowed in or near our public lands.

Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. At a time when the world's climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Time: July 16, 2023 at 8:04 am
IP Address: 104.231.88.138
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 12:28:37 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Willard Loudermelt** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 16, 2023 at 7:57 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Willard Loudermelt
Email:
Cloudermelt@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
North Royalton Ohio 44133

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Our parks keep getting smaller and smaller through development. Please save this land for our children's, children's, children and beyond. This is not needed. Just another profit grab with no return to the citizens of Ohio. Thank you

Time: July 16, 2023 at 7:57 am
IP Address: 74.81.216.84
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 12:29:28 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Melissa Dunlap** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jul 17, 2023 at 9:04 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Melissa Dunlap
Email:
mkdunlap73@att.net
City, State, Zip Code:
Toronto Ohio 43964

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Have enjoyed Salt fork state park and Seneca park when I was younger. Beautiful areas
We only have one planet and greed is slowly killing the planet
Reconsider fracking. Human and wild lives are not worth the money

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Time: July 17, 2023 at 9:04 pm

IP Address: 172.12.173.69
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 12:30:24 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Matthew Ferrara** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jul 17, 2023 at 6:59 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Matthew Ferrara
Email:
ferrara.matthew@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
45419

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

Our state parks are absolute treasures that I believe must be firmly protected from exploitation to be preserved for future generations. These are sacred, timeless, and undisturbed places that connect us with who we are and what really matters.

I recently took my kids backpacking into Shawnee state park and we were awestruck with its raw beauty. Listening to evening birdsongs amidst a light rain falling on the forest floor was a transformative experience for my family. I hope Ohioans will be able to have these experiences available to them in perpetuity.

Fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands: injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will undoubtedly have negative impacts. Fracking and extracting from our public lands, parks, and wildlife areas for short-term gain of a small number of companies feels terribly shortsighted and irresponsible, especially after having experienced these parks for myself. I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Time: July 17, 2023 at 6:58 pm
IP Address: 184.57.189.13
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 12:32:30 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Richard F Beck** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jul 17, 2023 at 5:58 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Richard F Beck
Email:
rfbeck3@sbcglobal.net
City, State, Zip Code:
Mogadore OH 44260-9208

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Dear friends,
I write to plead with you NOT to extract oil and gas from our state parks and other lands. Why?
1) The health of our planet. It IS true that burning fossil fuels increases the CO2 level of our atmosphere, which increases the heat levels and changes our climate. I trust environmental scientists like Katharine Hayhoe who say we are at dangerous tipping points for the health of

human life on earth.
2) The health of our parks. I think that burning or releasing methane at the well sites within hundreds of feet of our state parks will pollute the air.
3) The health of our water. For us, water is less precious than out west, but the amount of fresh water that you will pump to frack for oil and gas is remarkable, and my understanding is that trucks take that to injection wells, where it will be gone from use in all practical terms, forever.
4) The health of people. I hope you understand that burning fossil fuels is not healthy for people. My friend Dr Joe Blanda, who lost his teenage son to cancer, has already testified before you about the effects of fracking on our health.
I recognize that most of you work for the oil and gas industry, who think burning fossil fuels right now is a great boon to the economy of Ohio. I respectfully and strongly disagree. I write this to go on the record -- for the sake of my 6 grandsons, ages 11, 9, 8, 6, 4 and 1, all of whom I love. I AM concerned for all future generations of humans we might be blessed to procreate.
Finally, I am a 75 year old, retired Christian pastor, who takes seriously following Jesus Christ. I take seriously our Judeo-Christian call to be good stewards of the earth, and I do NOT think that at this time that means supporting relatively short term economic bursts. I sincerely believe that each of you has a conscience, and I appeal to you to halt this potential destruction of a healthy planet earth.
Rev Richard F Beck 330-807-2800 rfbeck3@sbcglobal.net

Time: July 17, 2023 at 5:58 pm
IP Address: 70.143.56.98
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 12:33:45 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Mary Grigolia** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jul 17, 2023 at 3:16 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Mary Grigolia
Email:
mary@marygrigolia.com
City, State, Zip Code:
LAKEWOOD

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission (you can use our sample text below but please personalize it to have more impact):

I write to ask you to protect Ohio parklands and environment by voting NO to fracking in Ohio parks.
I moved to Ohio in 1992 and have been impressed and grateful for the Ohio history of preserving parks.
I live in the Cleveland area, and benefit from the Emerald Necklace - a string of green jewel-

like parks supporting all who live nearby.
The parks keep us in touch with nature, our true home.
Decades of research warns us with the certainty that fracking threatens the whole eco-system.
I ask you to do the right thing and protect our parks, our common good, and vote NO to fracking in Ohio parks.
Thank you.
Rev. Mary Grigolia

Time: July 17, 2023 at 3:16 pm
IP Address: 75.209.57.20
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 12:34:59 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Megan Williams** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jul 17, 2023 at 2:36 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Megan Williams
Email:
seibold2@hotmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Tucson, AZ 85750

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect

them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

Having grown up in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county and attended undergraduate and veterinary college in Columbus, Ohio parks and wetlands helped mold me into the individual that I am today. I actually just returned from a visit to Ohio and was excited to visit new hiking trails during my stay. We have an obligation to protect these areas for future generations!!

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Sincerely,

Megan Williams

Time: July 17, 2023 at 2:36 pm
IP Address: 71.226.42.14
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 12:35:41 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Eric Swartzwelder** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jul 17, 2023 at 2:10 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Eric Swartzwelder
Email:
ebay4072@yahoo.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Dover Ohio 44623

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Please get fracking out of our recreational areas. Thank you

Time: July 17, 2023 at 2:10 pm
IP Address: 174.104.83.56
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 12:36:39 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Bill & Jill Seibold** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jul 17, 2023 at 1:59 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Bill & Jill Seibold
Email:
wseibold@roadrunner.com
City, State, Zip Code:
New Philadelphia, Ohio USA

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

We have lived in this area and enjoyed the parks all of our lives. The parks are there for residents, campers, and recreation seekers mostly to "get away from it all and to relax." But now that the Ohio government and the oil companies think that it's alright to disturb land, water and air by fracking, activities for visitors and homes for all the wildlife cannot help but be interfered with by the noise, lights, forest clearing areas to name a few ways that can disrupt the time people spend in the parks. The process of fracking can confuse the wildlife as

well.
In addition, we are surrounded by areas of fracking that make living here difficult because of tainted water supply along with so many trucks hauling wastewater from fracking sites. Our roads are deteriorating and the noise is booming because of the trucks.
Don't frack in our area parks.

Time: July 17, 2023 at 1:59 pm
IP Address: 76.189.238.113
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 12:37:47 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Jenna Neuman** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jul 17, 2023 at 1:54 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Jenna Neuman
Email:
jenn2klop@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Huntsburg

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Jenna Neuman
11639 Clay Street
Huntsburg, Ohio 44046

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

This is in regard to DNR and DOT climate nominations currently before the OGLMC #23-DOT-001, and DNR-0001 through 0008.

I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas. On June 28th, three expert people presented to the Commission: Retired fire-fighter Silverio Caggiano, PhD Ted Auch and PhD Randi Poladnik. Show me that you listened. Prove that you heard them. If you allow Fracking in Ohio Public Lands, the shame will be with you for the rest of your lives and your children and grandchildren will sicken and die.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

I am a U.S. Navy Veteran from the Viet Nam time period. My life experiences are therefore lengthy, rich, and deep, and I write out of them. My opinions are not selfish, ill-considered, shallow, or without profound merit. The gas and oil corporations cannot prove that drilling will have no environmental impact, no impact on visitors, no impact on wildlife or plant species, no surface use such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compression, and no use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams. I am well aware that preserving MY PUBLIC LAND will mean other people will make less of a living and provide less for their families. The South East corner of Ohio is very poor. People will jump at the chance to lease their lands -- it will set them up for life. Even if they know how destructive fracking is, they will not care in the face of the money. The gas and oil corporations are taking obscene advantage of them. Since they will be dead when the parks are gone, they don't care. Even though their grandchildren may not live to see 70 or 80 years, because of climate change they don't care. Their lies about the impacts of fracking are obscene. O-B-S-C-E-N-E as in THAT WHICH DOES NOT FIT.

There will be few if any jobs, either. Workers will come from Oklahoma and Texas. Fracking will draw drug dealers and prostitutes.

Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm Ohioans.

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that are laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Where will that water come from? The water in our parks and public lands should be protected.

Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. This should not be allowed in or near our public lands.

Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. At a time when the world’s climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

All of you can see my email above. I have one question. Why did New York State forbid fracking? I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say

NO to fracking.

Time: July 17, 2023 at 1:54 pm
IP Address: 98.21.71.110
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 12:38:32 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **J Delost** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jul 17, 2023 at 8:45 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
J Delost
Email:
jude317@sbcglobal.net
City, State, Zip Code:
Concord, Ohio 44077

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission (you can use our sample text below but please personalize it to have more impact):

We the people of Ohio pay for our state parks. Through our tax dollars they are maintained to preserve all nature and for citizens to enjoy the wonder of creation. You need to stop this destruction of our parks.

Time: July 17, 2023 at 8:45 am
IP Address: 162.207.245.71
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 12:39:23 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Ann Marie Lott** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jul 17, 2023 at 7:45 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Ann Marie Lott
Email:
amlott_stuff@ymail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Eastlake, OH 44095

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect

them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

Time: July 17, 2023 at 7:45 am
IP Address: 99.61.197.69
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 12:40:24 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Mary Krupa** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Tue, Jul 18, 2023 at 10:00 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Mary Krupa
Email:
marykrupa@sbcglobal.net
City, State, Zip Code:
Youngstown

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect

them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Where will that water come from? The water in our parks and public lands should be protected.

Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. This should not be allowed in or near our public lands.

Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. At a time when the world's climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Time: July 18, 2023 at 10:00 pm
IP Address: 75.40.84.238
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 12:43:13 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Donna Kousaie** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Tue, Jul 18, 2023 at 6:57 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Donna Kousaie
Email:
mimmas50@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
York, me 03909

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I grew up waterskiing on this lake. Once you ruin this, you can't get it back. Why would you even consider ruining this lively spot. Please do not cave on this

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Time: July 18, 2023 at 6:57 pm
IP Address: 74.65.146.101

Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 12:44:05 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Lynn Turney** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Tue, Jul 18, 2023 at 6:35 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Lynn Turney
Email:
lynnaturney@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Columbus

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I have spent many wonderful summers and falls, swimming, skiing, boating and camping at Salt Fork. As a resident of Ohio for 68 years, I strongly oppose fracking near Salt Fork State Park or any other state park or wildlife area.

Time: July 18, 2023 at 6:35 pm

IP Address: 99.165.79.81
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 12:45:27 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **CHristine Guzzo** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Tue, Jul 18, 2023 at 6:22 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
CHristine Guzzo
Email:
guzzodublin@aol.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Dublin oh 43017

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking fracking! Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

Since they are public lands then we the public should not let this happen. Our poor earth is going through so much change due to people and governments making decisions to change it structure. The next generation will have to pay for its consequences.

Time: July 18, 2023 at 6:22 pm
IP Address: 172.58.144.99
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 12:46:28 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Emma Pokladnik** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Tue, Jul 18, 2023 at 1:24 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Emma Pokladnik
Email:
emmapokladnik@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
New Philadelphia, OH 44663

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission (you can use our sample text below but please personalize it to have more impact):

Being under 20 years old, I have the expectation of enjoying state parks with future family, children, and friends without the interference of the oil and gas industry. How can we retain the safety and security of wildlife and visitors if the precedent we set is that the parks are worth more in fracking dollars than hundreds of years of recreation?

Do not allow leases for fracking.

Time: July 18, 2023 at 1:24 pm
IP Address: 174.203.138.250
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 12:47:13 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **zoe watson** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Tue, Jul 18, 2023 at 1:23 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
zoe watson
Email:
ayrakamaru@icloud.com
City, State, Zip Code:
new philadelphia, ohio, 44663

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

to the ohio oil and gas land commission,

it is sad and concerning to know our public state parks are being fracked and polluted when they are supposed to be protected pieces of land, safe for wildlife to thrive and people and their kids to enjoy and relish in. the taxpayers money is supposed to go to protecting this spaces and keeping the people and animals that inhabit them safe and healthy, and not to

destroying them and further polluting the forests, the state, and the entire globe. i've spent many camping and camping trips in my local state parks, going for a swim as a child at salt fork and camping primitively in hocking hills. core memories of my childhood were created in these forests and the future generations should be able to enjoy these spaces as well, with no threat to their wellbeing and future. contrary to propaganda that is spewed about fracking and oil drilling in general, it's extremely detrimental to the land and people near it and harmful to the earth. these lasting effects of fracking can irreparably damage the earth, wildlife, and people that are forced to live around it. please deny the leases of these big money-hungry companies and save our parks and the things that live in and near them. we have less than a decade to seriously cut down greenhouse gas emissions and pollution, and the last thing we need to do is make it worse. please save our parks and our planet, save our children and our race , save our wildlife and biodiversity.

Time: July 18, 2023 at 1:23 pm
IP Address: 174.104.88.107
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 12:48:03 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Gina Burk** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Wed, Jul 19, 2023 at 7:38 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Gina Burk
Email:
ginareneeburk@aol.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Akron, OH 44303

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Ohio's state Parks are our Crown Jewels and the people of Ohio have invested. Your actions are an illegal taking.

Time: July 19, 2023 at 7:38 pm
IP Address: 174.207.38.80
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 12:49:06 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Mary Vance** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Wed, Jul 19, 2023 at 7:28 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Mary Vance
Email:
cwjinx143@icloud.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Columbus, Ohio 43204

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am devastated to hear that you are allowing oil and gas companies to frack our PUBLIC lands, even our state parks ! I have hiked, canoed and camped in Salt Fork and many of our other state parks over a lifetime and hope to continue to do so for many years. I don't want to find inside the parks the noise and ugliness which I go to the parks to escape. I have always been proud of our parks, which outshine those of many other states. What a punch in the gut to find that our state is deliberately planning to industrialize and scar these areas which have

been set aside in perpetuity as a haven for its citizens to escape the stressors of everyday life.

Please don't allow the degradation of our public lands to be your legacy. Please say NO to fracking our public lands.

Time: July 19, 2023 at 7:28 pm
IP Address: 75.76.226.182
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 12:49:51 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Thomas A Schock** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Wed, Jul 19, 2023 at 5:49 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Thomas A Schock
Email:
tschock1@hotmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
North Olmsted, OHIO 44070

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

The dangers of Fracking are just now being understood. These include: pollution of ground water, land subsidence, increased methane pollution (even after the fracked well is closed), and earthquakes! Ohio should stop all fracking, but especially not allow it in our state parks. Why risk our childrens future for short-term gain?

Time: July 19, 2023 at 5:49 pm
IP Address: 75.118.127.249
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 12:51:04 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Jennifer** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Wed, Jul 19, 2023 at 11:59 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Jennifer
Email:
jennycomstock@yahoo.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Grove City, OH 43123

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect

them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

Our parks are one of the best things about our state, and they ought to be protected for all the continue to enjoy. I personally know people who have traveled from other states and even other countries to visit parks in Ohio for migration. These habitats must be protected and preserved for future generations of not only the creatures that need them, but for all Ohioians as well.

Every time Ohio is in the news these days, it is for something negative. Let's all try to put something positive out there for once and do the right thing for our natural spaces.

Thank you,
Jennifer

Time: July 19, 2023 at 11:59 am
IP Address: 174.105.19.116
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 12:52:23 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Caprice Huffman** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Wed, Jul 19, 2023 at 8:54 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Caprice Huffman
Email:
huffmancd@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Nelsonville Ohio 45764

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

The hazards of fracking are well known at this point and have been reiterated many times to this commission.
Know that you have taken advantage of the people of Ohio, have distorted democracy in our state, and will someday be an embarrassment to your children and yourself.

Time: July 19, 2023 at 8:54 am
IP Address: 99.100.54.68
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 10:17:20 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Valerie Congdon** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Thu, Jul 20, 2023 at 7:01 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Valerie Congdon
Email:
vctwo@sbcglobal.net
City, State, Zip Code:
44136

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:
Regarding the recent passage of HB 507, I am angry and alarmed that any entity would be allowed to damage our treasured State Parks, especially for the benefit of so few Ohioans. Ecosystems are not just what the eye can see above ground, but also include the microbiome. All the microscopic creatures that fill the ground and actually make it so something can grow! Ruining the ground soil and water with forever chemicals (PFAS) and releasing methane into

the air is the epitomy of ruthless greed. Our public lands are for the public, not a cash cow for the few. I love Salt Fork and its wonderful trails and great lodge. My husband proposed to me on a trail at Punderson. Our family has stayed at every State Park resulting in many cherished memories. The kids have grown up to become good citizens and consistent voters, the same as I and my husband are. There is still time to avoid terrible outcomes to our public lands. Say NO to FRACKING!
Sincerely,
Valerie Congdon

Time: July 20, 2023 at 7:01 pm
IP Address: 99.32.88.15
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 10:18:39 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Joseph Yurko, P.E.** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Thu, Jul 20, 2023 at 6:25 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Joseph Yurko, P.E.
Email:
yurkojoe5@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Strongsville, Ohio, 44136

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,
I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas. Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect them so they can be used for our benefit in perpetuity, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

Our family has stayed at Salt Fork, Mohican, Punderson, Maumee Bay, Deer Creek, Shawnee, Hueston Woods, Burr Oak and Geneva-on-the-lake state parks and resorts over the years. We enjoyed the comforts of the lodges as well as the relaxing campgrounds. We hiked the trails through the forests and absorbed the wonders of the surrounding nature. We fished for Bluegill in the lakes and hunted White-tailed deer in the forests. We continue to visit these Ohio public lands and look forward to continuing our family tradition with our grandchildren. I have served the Boy Scouts of America as a Weblos Den Leader and Assistant Scout Master with my son as well as an Assistant Leader in the Girl Scouts of America with my daughter at many of these locations.

Presently, I am promoting a Hydrogen Energy Economy in Ohio to replace fossil fuels with hydrogen used in fuel cells in hopes of reversing climate change. This is in support of the 2023 Department of Energy's U.S. National Clean Hydrogen Strategy and Roadmap plan. The Hydrogen Energy Economy will generate more jobs and revenue for the State of Ohio than is presently possible from the fossil fuels industry and Green Hydrogen will be better for the environment in both the short and long term.

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The wastewater that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Where will that water come from? The water in our parks and public lands should be protected.

Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. This should not be allowed in or near our public lands.

Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. At a time when the world's climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Thank you for your consideration of my recommendation.

Kindest regards,

Joseph Yurko, P.E.

President & CEO

JAY of Northeast Ohio, LLC

AIChE Fellow

Time: July 20, 2023 at 6:25 pm
IP Address: 99.32.88.15
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 10:21:12 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Karisa M Bixler** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Thu, Jul 20, 2023 at 12:05 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Karisa M Bixler
Email:
K.bixler@hotmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Toledo, OH 43615

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

Seriously Ohio? This is why you're bleeding out your younger population. We need safe clean Parks for raise kids and walk our dogs and enjoy nature. You're not letting that happen.

After the climate disaster earlier in the year, now you want to create another climate disaster?

And pollute more freshwater? According to the beachguard website, Ohio already has way too many beaches testing for high contamination, but you want to create more?

Think of the cost on the state to clean up Indian Lake, and if you think you're not going to have those costs for these other Lakes then you're fooling yourself. You will. The oil companies won't clean up their mess, the state will have too.

I am pissed off to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

Using Ohio tax dollars to maintain these Parks but letting oil companies profit off them is a new low.

I'm a college educated millennial, one of the few who is even a homeowner. I can't wait to get out of this stupid state. And I know so many others who already left. These policies are not helping.

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Where will that water come from? The water in our parks and public lands should be protected. Because freshwater is becoming an increasingly rare resource. Don't be idiots and ruin the freshwater we do have.

Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. This should not be allowed in or near our public lands.

Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. At a time when the world’s climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Time: July 20, 2023 at 12:05 pm
IP Address: 174.207.166.168
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 10:21:46 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Helen Heffernan** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Thu, Jul 20, 2023 at 12:30 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Helen Heffernan
Email:
heheffernan@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Columbus, Ohio 43202

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am absolutely against fracking our state parks. I have grown up in Ohio and spent many a weekend going to different state parks in Ohio. We have some very beautiful land here . I recently returned to Ohio from living in Florida because of the slow decline of public lands, only to find Ohio is determined to poison the land itself, the water. Our health, and ultimately destroy the beauty of what makes Ohio - Ohio. Fracking destroys forever- is the loss of our water, soil, and health worth any amount of money- is your grandchildren's health worth

nothing to you- or will you make sure and get them out of Ohio first. Please stop what you doing and think about the future of this state's health.
- Helen Heffernan

Time: July 20, 2023 at 12:30 pm
IP Address: 76.34.86.29
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 11:58:56 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Adam Pokladnik** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Thu, Jul 20, 2023 at 11:44 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Adam Pokladnik
Email:
adam.pokladnik@yahoo.com
City, State, Zip Code:
NEW PHILADELPHIA

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

As with any industry or process, accidents will happen, not if, but when. Just recently the tuscarawas river was contaminated with thousands of gallons of waste as a result of an accident which occurred due to oil and gas drilling activities.

The key to risk management is accessing the worst possible scenarios and either mitigating the effects or preventing occurrence. You have the golden opportunity to do both, by simply

not allowing this to proceed in such close proximity to our state park lands.

WHEN, the inevitable accident does occur in such close proximity to people camping or contaminates a drinking water source, you will have absolutely no legal defense for the reckless disregard and total lack of common sense risk mitigation. Keep this in mind when you look at all of these proposed sites and the very close adjoining areas. I have no doubt a court will find this gross negligence in the permitting process.

Time: July 20, 2023 at 11:44 pm
IP Address: 166.216.159.135
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Sunday, July 16, 2023 1:02:14 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Patricia J Brewer** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Thu, Jul 13, 2023 at 4:36 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Patricia J Brewer
Email:
pjb46555@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Mayfield Heights

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Please do not go forward with this terrible decision to frack and extract oil under our beautiful Ohio parks. This will have a negative effect on places that should be respected and cared for, not exploited for business purposes. ur parks are for all the people of Ohio and neighboring states to enjoy. We will make more money from tourism than we will from fracking. Fracking can lead to water quality problems, small earthquakes, degradation of the landscape from all the equipment necessary to do the work, disruption to wildlife, etc. It is self-evident that this is

a bad idea. Please listen to the people, instead of business interests.

Time: July 13, 2023 at 4:36 pm
IP Address: 216.186.214.88
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From: Louise Berens
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001 through Nomination #: 23-DNR-0008
Date: Thursday, July 20, 2023 12:33:13 PM

Do not let selfish men or greedy interests skin your country
of its beauty, its riches or its romance. -Theodore Roosevelt

July 20, 2023

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am ***alarmed and upset*** to recently discover that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas. Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

My ancestors built this country…from serving in The Revolutionary War of 1776 and every war that followed, to building infrastructure, building family and building community in this great state of Ohio and on this great American land. You have no right to destroy what my ancestors literally fought, bled and died for. Today, I honor their sacrifice and ask you to do the same and consider...there is a better way.

Our sacred, natural public lands allowed me to connect with nature as a child and I have always known that our treasured natural resources need to be protected. I even served in the Youth Conservation Corps. I shared this love of nature with my own children. They grew up with a love for learning, kindness, and a respect for nature. We must preserve this God-given right to have access to safe, healthy natural spaces for

every citizen of this, our beautiful Ohio.

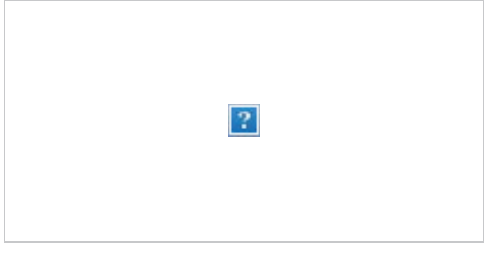
Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, bird watching, fishing, and hunting. **There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.**

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals**.** The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again.
Ask yourself, would you like to drink that water?

Where will that water come from? The water in our parks and public lands should be protected. Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. This should not be allowed in or near our public lands. Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. ***Honestly, would you want this in your backyard?***

At a time when the world's climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

I refer you to this article as one example of how bad this is:
https://saveohioparks.org/2023/07/12/two-eastern-ohio-oil-and-gas-accidents-highlight-hazards-of-fracking-ohio-state-parks-wildlife-areas/



Two Eastern Ohio oil and gas accidents highlight hazards of fracking state parks, wildlife areas

"Once again the oil and gas industry proves it

cannot operate without accidents that endanger the public and our environment," said Randi Pokladnik, Ph.D., an ecologist, research chemist and ...

saveohioparks.org

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please...say NO to fracking.

Thank you,

Louise Berens
concerned citizen from Waynesville, Ohio

A grove of giant redwood or sequoias should be kept just as we keep a great and beautiful cathedral. -Theodore Roosevelt

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Randy Cunningham
To:	Commission Clerk
Cc:	mwarnock@bricker.com; jim.mcgregor99@gmail.com; mwise@mcdonaldhopkins.com; Mertz, Mary; Richardson, Ryan; Buehrer@carpenterlipps.com
Subject:	Nomination #:23 DNR-0001
Date:	Wednesday, July 19, 2023 12:25:13 PM

I wish to object to the above nomination to frack the Valley Run Wildlife Area. My first objection is that projects such as this endangers the health, well being, and peace and quiet of the residents next to and close by the fracking pad. The consequences of fracking are so dramatic and far ranging, that even a well pad two miles away can negatively impact local communities with air, water, light and noise pollution. It not only compromises the rights and well being of human neighbors, but it also compromises the environmental integrity of the entire wildlife area. Owners of private residential properties normally consider public lands near or adjoining their property to be a boon to their property values and future market value of their property. This all goes out the window when that public land is fracked. Add to that the possibility of a well pad fire, accident, or release of gases such as methane, and you have a deal that is easy to say no to. Which is exactly how you should respond to this nomination. Thanks, but no thanks.
Randy Cunningham
Cleveland, OH

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From:	Paciorek, Tara
To:	Moffitt, Nathan
Cc:	Richardson, Ryan; Corey, Molly; Sikora, Damian
Subject:	ODNR Comments for Oil and Gas Nominations
Date:	Wednesday, July 19, 2023 4:12:31 PM
Attachments:	Nominations 23 DNR 0001 to 0003 ODNR Comments and Proposed Lease Addendum Valley Run.pdf Nomination 23 DNR 0004 ODNR Comments and Proposed Lease Addendum.pdf Nominations 23 DNR 0005 to 0007 ODNR Comments and Proposed Lease Addendum.pdf image001.png image003.png

Good afternoon,

Please find attached ODNR's official comments and requests for additional terms and conditions for Oil and Gas nominations 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, 23-DNR-0003, 23-DNR-0004, 23-DNR-0004, 23-DNR-0005, 23-DNR-0006 and 23-DNR-0007. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me. Thank you.

Tara L. Paciorek (she/her/hers)
Chief, Office of Real Estate and Land Management
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road, Building E-2
Columbus, Ohio 43229
(614)265-6661

www.Ohiodnr.gov

This message is intended solely for the addressee(s). Should you receive this message by mistake, we would be grateful if you informed us that the message has been sent to you in error. In this case, we also ask that you delete this message and any attachments from your mailbox, and do not forward it or any part of it to anyone else. Thank you for your cooperation and understanding.
Please consider the environment before printing this email.

From:	Ann Moffat
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Tuesday, July 18, 2023 8:10:53 AM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation.

Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground.

Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff.

Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities don't see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past.

Effects of fracking

Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water – and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the "Halliburton loophole" – the fracking industry's exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick

Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

Truck traffic – 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well – will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground.

How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry.

Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area:
- Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home.
- Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground – including PFAS – and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive.
- Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing any campers trying to sleep.
- Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife area.

Ohio Statutory Requirements

According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land:

- Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our state's most treasured natural resources ever could.

- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the "the natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged." Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

- Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as "forever chemicals."

- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites.

- Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape?

Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be:
- NO environmental impact to the wildlife area
- NO adverse geological impact
- NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area
- NO impact to wildlife or plant species
- NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors.
- NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams

The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio – and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Ann Moffat
amoffat@earthlink.net
PO Box 591
Gambier, Ohio 43022

From:	Thomas boesch
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Tuesday, July 18, 2023 8:47:08 AM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation.

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Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick

Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

Truck traffic – 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well – will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground.

How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry.

Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area:
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- Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing any campers trying to sleep.
- Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife area.

Ohio Statutory Requirements

According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land:

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- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the "the natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged." Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

- Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as "forever chemicals."

- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites.

- Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape?

Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be:
- NO environmental impact to the wildlife area
- NO adverse geological impact
- NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area
- NO impact to wildlife or plant species
- NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors.
- NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams

The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio – and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Thomas boesch
TBOESCH64@GMAIL.COM
290 Munroe falls ave, Apt 2
Munroe falls, Ohio 44262

From:	Janice Terradotter
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Tuesday, July 18, 2023 8:51:36 AM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation.

Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground.

Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff.

Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities don't see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past.

Effects of fracking

Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water – and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the "Halliburton loophole" – the fracking industry's exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick

Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

Truck traffic – 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well – will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground.

How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry.

Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area:
- Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home.
- Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground – including PFAS – and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive.
- Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing any campers trying to sleep.
- Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife area.

Ohio Statutory Requirements

According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land:

- Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our state's most treasured natural resources ever could.

- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the "the natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged." Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

- Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as "forever chemicals."

- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites.

- Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape?

Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be:
- NO environmental impact to the wildlife area
- NO adverse geological impact
- NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area
- NO impact to wildlife or plant species
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The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

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Janice Terradotter
earthy0823@att.net
146 Emerson Ave
Berea, Ohio 44017

From:	Laurel Gress
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Tuesday, July 18, 2023 8:54:45 AM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

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Laurel Gress
laurelgress@neo.rr.com
3211 Rohrer Rd.
Wadsworth, Ohio 44281

From:	Deborah Continenza
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Tuesday, July 18, 2023 9:07:14 AM

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Deborah Continenza
dcontinenza@roadrunner.com
11175 Brentwood Lane
Chardon, Ohio 44024

From: gayle richardson
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date: Tuesday, July 18, 2023 10:05:01 AM

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gayle richardson
gayle.richardson@juno.com
3069 Louise Ave
grove city, Ohio 43123-2352

From:	Silverio Caggiano
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Tuesday, July 18, 2023 10:36:00 AM

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Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area.

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Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick

Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

Truck traffic – 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well – will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground.

How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry.

Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area:
- Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home.
- Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground – including PFAS – and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive.
- Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing any campers trying to sleep.
- Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife area.

Ohio Statutory Requirements

According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land:

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- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the "the natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged." Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

- Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as "forever chemicals."

- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites.

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Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be:
- NO environmental impact to the wildlife area
- NO adverse geological impact
- NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area
- NO impact to wildlife or plant species
- NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors.
- NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams

The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio – and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Silverio Caggiano
schazmat@zoominternet.net
2300 SaltSprings Rd
McDonald, Ohio 44437

From: DANIEL SCHNEIDER
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date: Tuesday, July 18, 2023 10:42:06 AM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

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DANIEL SCHNEIDER
dan@hollowearthcreative.com
3522 Pleasant Ave
Hamilton, Ohio 45015

From:	Patricia A Serio
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Tuesday, July 18, 2023 11:35:51 AM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

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I am writing to request that
you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

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Patricia A Serio
midwife@oberlin.net
82 Pyle Rd
Oberlin , Ohio 44074

From:	Mageda Merbouh-Bangert
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Tuesday, July 18, 2023 1:58:35 PM

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Mageda Merbouh-Bangert
mageda@bangbouh.com
34 Graham Dr
Athens, Ohio

From:	Calvin Cole
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Tuesday, July 18, 2023 2:25:36 PM

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- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the "the natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged." Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

- Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as "forever chemicals."

- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites.

- Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape?

Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be:
- NO environmental impact to the wildlife area
- NO adverse geological impact
- NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area
- NO impact to wildlife or plant species
- NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors.
- NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams

The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio – and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Save the Parks ; Save the planet !!!!!

Calvin Cole
galixy67@earthlink.net
7241 citrus rd nw
Waynesburg , Ohio 44688

From:	Meredith Morgan
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Tuesday, July 18, 2023 6:49:43 PM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation.

Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground.

Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff.

Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities don't see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past.

Effects of fracking

Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water – and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the "Halliburton loophole" – the fracking industry's exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick

Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

Truck traffic – 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well – will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground.

How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry.

Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area:
- Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home.
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Meredith Morgan
twobackpackers@frontier.com
3574 Ridgewood Road
Fairlawn, Ohio 44333

From:	Suzanne Winick
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Tuesday, July 18, 2023 7:27:58 PM

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I am writing to ask that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

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Suzanne Winick
swinick@zoominternet.net
11335 Lisbon Rd
Salem, Ohio 44460

From:	Paige Lape
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Tuesday, July 18, 2023 9:41:10 PM

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Paige Lape
paige.lape@att.net
6255 Diana Dr
Youngstown OH, Ohio 44514

From:	Mary Krupa
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Tuesday, July 18, 2023 9:43:00 PM

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- Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape?

Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be:
- NO environmental impact to the wildlife area
- NO adverse geological impact
- NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area
- NO impact to wildlife or plant species
- NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors.
- NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams

The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio – and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Mary Krupa
marykrupa@sbcglobal.net
3661 Neilson Avenue
Youngstown, Ohio 44502

From: joyce Campian
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date: Wednesday, July 19, 2023 10:26:27 AM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation.

Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground.

Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff.

Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities don't see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past.

Effects of fracking

Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water – and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the "Halliburton loophole" – the fracking industry's exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

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Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

Truck traffic – 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well – will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground.

How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry.

Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area:
- Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home.
- Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground – including PFAS – and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive.
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- Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife area.

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- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the "the natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged." Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

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joyce Campian
jcampian@frontier.com
27952 Speidel
East Rocher, 45625

From:	Jane Valvoda
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Wednesday, July 19, 2023 3:17:44 PM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

PLEASE, PLEASE, PLEASE

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PLEASE!!!!!

Jane Valvoda
valvoda@windstream.net
12818 ROCKHAVEN RD
Chesterland, Ohio 44026

From:	Natasha Campbell
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Wednesday, July 19, 2023 8:23:13 PM

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Natasha Campbell
natasha@bluecrane.net
Athens, Ohio
, Ohio

From:	Sarah C
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Wednesday, July 19, 2023 8:27:44 PM

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Sarah C
sarah@bluecrane.net
Athens
Athens, Ohio 45701

From:	Megan Campbell
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Wednesday, July 19, 2023 8:30:26 PM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation.

Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground.

Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff.

Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities don't see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past.

Effects of fracking

Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water – and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the "Halliburton loophole" – the fracking industry's exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick

Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

Truck traffic – 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well – will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground.

How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry.

Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area:
- Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home.
- Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground – including PFAS – and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive.
- Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing any campers trying to sleep.
- Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife area.

Ohio Statutory Requirements

According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land:

- Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our state's most treasured natural resources ever could.

- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the "the natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged." Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

- Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as "forever chemicals."

- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites.

- Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape?

Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be:
- NO environmental impact to the wildlife area
- NO adverse geological impact
- NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area
- NO impact to wildlife or plant species
- NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors.
- NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams

The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio – and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Megan Campbell
megan@bluecrane.net
Athens
Athens, Ohio 45701

From:	Tawnya Neal
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 12:16:12 PM

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Tawnya Neal
tneal@mercy.com
18240 sellers rd
cridersville, Ohio 45806

From: Eunice Abel
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date: Thursday, July 20, 2023 4:44:06 PM

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Eunice Abel
ehabel@fuse.net
970 Laurel Avenue
Cincinnati, 45246

From:	Bruce Abel
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 4:45:00 PM

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Bruce Abel
babel2@fuse.net
970 Laurel Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45246

From: Emily filmeck
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date: Thursday, July 20, 2023 4:55:18 PM

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Truck traffic – 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well – will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground.

How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry.

Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area:
- Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home.
- Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground – including PFAS – and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive.
- Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing any campers trying to sleep.
- Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife area.

Ohio Statutory Requirements

According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land:

- Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our state's most treasured natural resources ever could.

- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the "the natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged." Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

- Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as "forever chemicals."

- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites.

- Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape?

Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be:
- NO environmental impact to the wildlife area
- NO adverse geological impact
- NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area
- NO impact to wildlife or plant species
- NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors.
- NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams

The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio – and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Emily filmeck
FILMECK.EMILY@GMAIL.COM
986 Gaynelle avenue
Streetsboro, Ohio 44241

From:	Mimi Plevin-Foust
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 4:57:21 PM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Our family has enjoyed staying in Ohio state parks, and I'm outraged that our politicians think they can profiteer by selling off rights to drill around and under lands that belong to all Ohioans, despoiling their beauty and safety forever. And for what? The gas that they frack will be sent to Europe, harming the many environments it passes through to get there and damning our children and grandchildren to a hellish climate emergency beyond repair.

Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation.

Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground.

Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff.

Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities don’t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past.

Effects of fracking

Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water – and each pad will hold

multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the “Halliburton loophole” – the fracking industry’s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

Truck traffic – 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well – will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground.

How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry.

Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area:
- Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home.
- Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground – including PFAS – and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive.
- Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing any campers trying to sleep.
- Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife area.

Take a drive to look at the fracked wastelands in Pennsylvania if you want to see the irreparable devastation that will happen to and around this pristine park and residential campgrounds nearby if you approve these nominations.

Ohio Statutory Requirements

According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land:

- Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our state’s most treasured natural resources ever could.

- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the “the natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.” Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic

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- Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming?

The answer is NO.

Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape, worrying if their children will get cancer from the poisoned air, land or water?

Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be:
- NO environmental impact to the wildlife area
- NO adverse geological impact
- NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area
- NO impact to wildlife or plant species
- NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors.
- NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams

The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio, not the corrupt politicians who sold our pristine parks out from under us for whatever 'campaign donations' they received from the gas industry. We demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Mimi Plevin-Foust
mimiplev@msn.com
2700 Coventry Road
Shaker Heights, Ohio 44120

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From: Jesse Brzozowski
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date: Thursday, July 20, 2023 5:43:47 PM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

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Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities don't see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past.

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Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water – and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the "Halliburton loophole" – the fracking industry's exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

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Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the "the natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged." Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

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- Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape?

Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be:
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- NO adverse geological impact
- NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area
- NO impact to wildlife or plant species
- NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors.
- NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams

The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio – and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Jesse Brzozowski
j.brzozow@live.com
12053, Lake Ave
, Ohio

From: Matthew Allen
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date: Thursday, July 20, 2023 7:21:04 PM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

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Effects of fracking

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Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water – and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the "Halliburton loophole" – the fracking industry's exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

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Matthew Allen
matt@thematthewallen.com
7116 sanoma ave, Cincinnati ohio
, Ohio

From:	Maria Flemming
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 7:29:26 PM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

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- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the "the natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged." Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

- Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as "forever chemicals."

- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites.

- Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape?

Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be:
- NO environmental impact to the wildlife area
- NO adverse geological impact
- NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area
- NO impact to wildlife or plant species
- NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors.
- NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams

The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio – and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Maria Flemming
mariaflemming@ymail.com
462 Huntsworth Drive
Johnstown, Ohio 43031

From:	Laura Evans
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 8:18:56 PM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation.

Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground.

Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff.

Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities don't see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past.

Effects of fracking

Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water – and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the "Halliburton loophole" – the fracking industry's exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick

Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

Truck traffic – 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well – will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground.

How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry.

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Laura Evans
lmde2346@live.com
4809 Pagosa Springs Dr
Las Vegas, Nevada 89139

From:	Will Schulman
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 8:37:18 PM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

What kind of nature hating, profiteering, scumbags think this is a good idea.

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

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Will Schulman
ws520201@ohio.edu
3615 Woodbridge Pl
Cincinnati, Ohio 45226

From:	Felicia Lee
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 8:43:53 PM

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Felicia Lee
fcrane15@mail.bw.edu
1022 Allston Rd
, Ohio

From:	Christopher Quirk
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 8:56:10 PM

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- Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape?

Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be:
- NO environmental impact to the wildlife area
- NO adverse geological impact
- NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area
- NO impact to wildlife or plant species
- NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors.
- NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams

The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio – and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Christopher Quirk
quirkcr@vcu.edu
1344 Greenup St
Covington, Kentucky 41011

From:	Megan Arner
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 9:37:30 PM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation.

Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground.

Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff.

Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities don't see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past.

Effects of fracking

Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water – and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the "Halliburton loophole" – the fracking industry's exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick

Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

Truck traffic – 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well – will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground.

How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry.

Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area:
- Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home.
- Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground – including PFAS – and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive.
- Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing any campers trying to sleep.
- Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife area.

Ohio Statutory Requirements

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- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the "the natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged." Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

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Megan Arner
megan@wolfsgallery.com
3438 Fairmount Blvd
Cleveland Heights, Ohio 44118

From:	Laura Davis
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 9:55:12 PM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

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Laura Davis
ldavis68@kent.edu
10059 Aldridge Drive
, Ohio

From: Dan Doepker
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date: Thursday, July 20, 2023 9:55:30 PM

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Dan Doepker
ddoepker@woh.rr.com
4253 S Township Road 151
Tiffin, Ohio 44883

From:	Nicole Cheraso
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 9:56:44 PM

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Nicole Cheraso
ncheraso@sbcglobal.net
135 Sand Court, Fairlawn, OH 44333
, Ohio

From: Olivia Gaytko
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date: Thursday, July 20, 2023 10:15:56 PM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation.

Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground.

Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff.

Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities don't see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past.

Effects of fracking

Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water – and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the "Halliburton loophole" – the fracking industry's exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick

Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

Truck traffic – 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well – will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground.

How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry.

Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area:
- Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home.
- Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground – including PFAS – and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive.
- Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing any campers trying to sleep.
- Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife area.

Ohio Statutory Requirements

According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land:

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- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the "the natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged." Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

- Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as "forever chemicals."

- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites.

- Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape?

Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be:
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- NO adverse geological impact
- NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area
- NO impact to wildlife or plant species
- NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors.
- NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams

The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio – and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

I live in the area of Zepernick Wildlife Area and Ruff Pond. Both are just up the road from my home. Conser Run is the water source for the body of water that runs through my horse pasture. There are other farms with livestock that reside along Conser Run. This water source will be negatively impacted by any fracking that is being considered. Zepernick and Ruff Pond are enjoyed by many residents. I see families fishing, boating and enjoying a quiet and beautiful setting. People in my area have wells for their family's water supply. There is concern about the effect of fracking on these water sources also.
Why on earth would anyone consider fracking on areas like Zepernick and Valley Run? I demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas and other public lands.

Olivia Ann Gaytko Columbiana County Resident and Registered Voter
27952 Speidel Rd. East Rochester, OH 44625
ogaytko@frontier.com
330-205-8382

Olivia Gaytko
ogaytko@frontier.com
27952 Speidel Rd.
East Rochester, Ohio 44625

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Casey Selzer
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 10:17:05 PM

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I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

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Casey Selzer
cselzer@resolvit.com
2524 Coveyrun Court
Cincinnati , Ohio 45230

From:	Alex Lara
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Friday, July 21, 2023 12:21:24 AM

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Alex Lara
laraa@miamioh.edu
242 Dawnee Drive
Hamilton, Ohio 45013

From:	Megan Philpott
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Friday, July 21, 2023 7:00:14 AM

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Megan Philpott
philpome@mail.uc.edu
4230 Cherry St.
Cincinnati, Ohio 45223

From:	Jeremy Blythe
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Friday, July 21, 2023 7:40:22 AM

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Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities don't see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past.

Effects of fracking

Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water – and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the "Halliburton loophole" – the fracking industry's exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick

Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

Truck traffic – 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well – will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground.

How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry.

Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area:
- Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home.
- Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground – including PFAS – and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive.
- Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing any campers trying to sleep.
- Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife area.

Ohio Statutory Requirements

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- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the "the natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged." Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

- Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as "forever chemicals."

- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites.

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Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be:
- NO environmental impact to the wildlife area
- NO adverse geological impact
- NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area
- NO impact to wildlife or plant species
- NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors.
- NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams

The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio – and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Jeremy Blythe
JBLYTHE4@kent.edu
1059 Roseland Road
Alliance, Ohio 44601

From: joe sandmann
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date: Friday, July 21, 2023 8:41:03 AM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

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joe sandmann
JOEYSANDMANN7@GMAIL.COM
6182 WOODLARK Dr
Cincinnati, Ohio 45230

From:	Cathy Pilati
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Friday, July 21, 2023 9:03:03 AM

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Cathy Pilati
boogabod@frontier.com
10901 lippincott rd
East Rochester , Ohio 44625

From: Lea Thompson
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date: Friday, July 21, 2023 9:30:42 AM

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Lea Thompson
incoming@kubaton.com
1512 Burney Lane
Cincinnati, Ohio 45230

From:	Sherridan Aparicio
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Friday, July 21, 2023 12:56:12 PM

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- Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground – including PFAS – and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive.
- Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing any campers trying to sleep.
- Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife area.

Ohio Statutory Requirements

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- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the "the natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged." Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

- Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as "forever chemicals."

- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites.

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Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be:
- NO environmental impact to the wildlife area
- NO adverse geological impact
- NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area
- NO impact to wildlife or plant species
- NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors.
- NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams

The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio – and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Sherridan Aparicio
scaparic@uci.edu
14020 Russell Street
Whittier, California 90605

From:	Mary E Molloy
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Friday, July 21, 2023 9:53:15 PM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

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Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground.

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Effects of fracking

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Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water – and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the "Halliburton loophole" – the fracking industry's exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

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Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

Truck traffic – 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well – will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground.

How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry.

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Mary E Molloy
memolloy@juno.com
3181 Lake pointe Court
Cincinnati, Ohio 45248

From:	Haley Stockham
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Friday, July 21, 2023 11:14:21 PM

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Haley Stockham
hstockham184@gmail.con
322 Chaco
Alamogordo, New Mexico

From:	Abby C
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Friday, July 21, 2023 11:38:00 PM

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Abby C
abc138@uw.edu
University Heights
, Ohio

From:	Denise Feathers
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Sunday, July 16, 2023 9:43:57 AM

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- Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as "forever chemicals."

- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites.

- Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape?

Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be:
- NO environmental impact to the wildlife area
- NO adverse geological impact
- NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area
- NO impact to wildlife or plant species
- NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors.
- NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams

The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio – and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Denise Feathers
feathers8731@sbcglobal.net
1159 E 347 St
Eastlake, Ohio 44095

From:	Loraine McCosker
To:	Commission Clerk
Cc:	Mertz, Mary; Richardson, Ryan; jim mcgregor; MWarnock@brickergraydon.com; mwise@mcdonaldhopkins.com; buehrer@carpenterlipps.com
Subject:	Please DENY the Leasing Nominations #23-DNR- 0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, and #23- DOT-0004, #23-DOT-0003, #23-DOT-0002 and #23-DOT-0001
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 6:37:15 PM
Attachments:	1 McCosker Doppen Letter to OGLMC regarding nominations of parcels for oil and gas extraction.pdf 2018_SCORP_ODNR.pdf Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 6th report for policy makers.pdf Does oil and gas development impact recreation visits to public lands A.pdf

---

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

Please find attached comments to the above leasing nominations. We have attached several documents for your use.

Best regards,

Loraine McCosker
Frans Doppen

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

Attn: Commission Clerk
Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road, Columbus Ohio
Commission.Clerk@oglmc.ohio.gov

July 17, 2023

Public Comment RE: Please DENY the Leasing Nominations #23-DNR- 0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, and #23- DOT-0004, #23-DOT-0003, #23-DOT-0002 and #23-DOT-0001

Dear Chair Richardson, Commissioner McGregor, Commissioner Wise, Commissioner Warnock, and Commissioner Buehler,

This comment is submitted by Loraine McCosker and Frans Doppen, 20 year residents of Appalachian Ohio. We send these comments as educators, working for 40 years to provide quality education to the students we have worked with from K-12 and higher education institutions.

Loraine McCosker submits this from a public health perspective, having worked as a public health educator and practitioner for 15 years, engaging with families and children. It is well accepted that health is critical to our functioning in society and thus our environment is critically important to our health. I agree with the belief that society cannot contaminate our environment and maintain a healthy functioning community. I also would hope that our policymakers and commissioners believe that it is our responsibility to protect and improve the environment for our children and future generations rather than use the last drop in our generation.

We submit this comment as parents of two adult children who love to visit our public lands and grew up with the privilege and opportunity to do so. We submit this as grandparents of a small child who is just learning about the world and should experience the same privileges as family members, parents, and grandparents, to spend time on the public lands set aside by the wisdom of past generations.

We believe that it is our responsibility as parents and educators, to oppose the destruction of our Ohio public lands and public trust. We oppose further destruction of water systems, climate, ecosystems and adjacent communities.

We therefore respectfully request that you deny the leasing nominations of leasing of our public lands. #23-DNR- 0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, and #23- DOT-0004, #23-DOT-0003, #23-DOT-0002 and #23-DOT-0001

Our public lands are sacred sources of the public trust. As Ohioans who visit many of our public lands often, ***we strongly state that leasing our public lands is not acceptable and should not be approved by the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission.*** As an environmental studies graduate educator I begin classes on public lands, hike the duration of the class, encouraging experiential learning of a forested area. I would have students read, Aldo Leopold, The Sand County Almanac, in which Leopold developed the concept of a land ethic, in 1949. (1)

---

1 Leopold, Aldo. 1949. Sand County Almanac.

The Land Ethic directs all members of a community to treat one another with respect for the mutual benefit of all. A land ethic expands the definition of "community" to include not only humans, but all of the other parts of the Earth, as well: soils, waters, plants, and animals, or what Leopold called "the land."

Fundamentally grounded in values, ethics are a moral sense of right and wrong. Ethics are demonstrated by the way people live their lives: When a person cares about someone or something, their actions convey that care and respect, and invite the same in return.

Aldo Leopold wrote: 'We abuse land because we see it as a commodity belonging to us. When we see land as a community to which we belong, we may begin to use it with love and respect.' https://www.aldoleopold.org/about/the-land-ethic/

We request that you consider the respect of the land ethic and protect our public lands from oil and gas extraction.

Ohio Revised Code, Section 155.33-37

The commission has discretion in its decision-making of the nominations when considering the statutory factors in making a nomination decision. O.R.C. 155.33 (B)(1) https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-revised-code/section-155.33 gives the commission the authority to approve or deny a nomination. **There is no mandate to approve**. The commission is working under HB 133, passed in 2011. HB 507 no longer applies since the commission adopted rules to guide this process.

ORC 155.36 https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-revised-code/section-155.36 allows the interested party to approach the state to enter into a lease agreement to form a drilling unit. **The commission can legally and responsibly put the burden back on the state.**

Section 155.33 provides guidance for the commission in making its decision to approve or disapprove the nomination, the commission shall consider all of the following:

(a) The economic benefits, including the potential income from an oil or natural gas operation, that would result if the lease of a formation that is the subject of the nomination were approved;

(b) Whether the proposed oil or gas operation is compatible with the current uses of the parcel of land that is the subject of the nomination;

(c) The environmental impact that would result if the lease of a formation that is the subject of the nomination were approved;

(d) Any potential adverse geological impact that would result if the lease of a formation that is the subject of the nomination were approved;

(e) Any potential impact to visitors or users of a parcel of land that is the subject of the nomination;

(f) Any potential impact to the operations or equipment of a state agency that is a state university or college if the lease of a formation within a parcel of land owned or controlled by the university or college that is the subject of the nomination were executed;

(g) Any comments or objections to the nomination submitted to the commission by the state agency that owns or controls the parcel of land on which the proposed oil or natural gas operation would take place;

(h) Any comments or objections to the nomination submitted to the commission by residents of this state or other users of the parcel of land that is the subject of the nomination;

ORV Section 155.33 (a) The economic benefits, including the potential income from an oil or natural gas operation, that would result if the lease of a formation that is the subject of the nomination were approved;

The economic impacts of fracking have been shown to have a negative economic impact on a region with decreases in population growth. In Ohio, the impact of shale development on the economic indicators considered is mostly non-significant. Overall, counties with extensive drilling activities in OH fail to enjoy many economic benefits from shale development. Meanwhile, the negative externalities associated with shale drilling may have depressed the population growth rate in the region. (Kuan-Ming Huang, 2021)(2)

In order to consider the economic benefits of oil and gas extraction, the economic deficits created by ecological and community impacts must be considered. In addition, the economic benefits of public lands and their economic viability must be considered.

To put this in perspective, the State of Ohio reported 42,831,130 visits to Ohio State Parks for the year 2018. The Outdoor Industry Association estimates that outdoor recreation in Ohio annually generates $24.3 billion in consumer spending, supports 215,000 direct jobs, $7 billion in wages, and $1.5 billion in state and local tax revenue. https://outdoorindustry.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/OIA_RecEcoState_OH.pdf (3)

Is the oil and gas industry economic impacts comparable to the above revenues? Is there an economic measurement of the health benefits of clean air and water and the avoidance of oil and gas extraction on public lands? Is there an economic measurement of the mental health benefits from the use of public lands, an economic measurement of the development of eco-literacy, joy of children and adults, and the health benefits of being in a quiet environment.

ORV Section 155.33 (b) Whether the proposed oil or gas operation is compatible with the current uses of the parcel of land that is the subject of the nomination;

It is not clear how the expertise of the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission will address ORV Section 155.33 (b). Will any oil and gas extraction be compatible with current uses of the proposed nominated parcels? Are there resource experts available within ODNR to the commission? Are there academics and scientists who have researched public lands longitudinally and are familiar with specific ecosystems and species that may be impacted that the commission plans to utilize? How will the commission approach this aspect of the statute?

---

2 Kuan-Ming, etal. Impact of Marcellus and Utica shale exploitation on Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia Regional Economies: A synthetic control analysis. Pap Reg Sci. 2021;100:1449–1479.

3 Outdoor Industry, 2017.

The 2018 Ohio Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2018, was prepared by ODNR and the Voinovich School, Ohio University, to guide investments in outdoor recreation lands and facilities to meet the needs of Ohioans for the next five years. It is the tenth in a series of comprehensive plans that represent Ohio's commitment to continuous outdoor recreation planning. The 2018 SCORP satisfies the requirements and purposes of the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1965 (P.L. 88-578), which requires each state to have an approved SCORP on file with the U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service (NPS) to participate in the LWCF cost-sharing funding program. The Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) is authorized by Ohio Revised Code (ORC) 1541.03(F) as the state agency responsible for the development of Ohio's SCORP and the administration of the LWCF program. The development of the SCORP provides relevant and timely information for the State to consider and utilize for administering the state's LWCF apportionment. (4)

Over a five-week period, from February to March 2017, the survey was completed by 5,059 households. The survey provided an opportunity for any Ohio resident to represent their household and to comment and have their opinions included in the planning process. The survey included several questions that had been used in previous SCORP surveys to enable comparisons and identify trends. The survey strived to gauge

- Overall recreation participation,
- Activity-specific participation preferences,
- Personal reasons for participating and not participating in outdoor recreation,
- Recreation area and facility needs,
- Economic spending related to outdoor recreation, and
- Demographics.

The survey also provided an opportunity for Ohioans to state their preferences on what type of outdoor recreation facilities they would like to see more of in the future as well as ranking priorities for funding. Survey respondents represented all 88 counties in Ohio. The focus groups, coordinated by ODNR staff with assistance from members of the Advisory Committee, were held in five locations throughout the state in the summer and fall of 2017. Invitations to the informal meetings were sent to outdoor recreation providers, park districts, community planners, mayors, township trustees, county commissioners, and representatives of various demographic groups. Based on the surveys and focus groups of the research, the following five priorities were identified. The citizens did not identify oil and gas extraction on Ohio state public lands as a priority even though HB 133 was passed in 2011.

- **Protect and Sustain the Natural Environment**
- **Improve Awareness and Access to Outdoor Recreation Opportunities**
- **Emphasize Recreational Opportunities and Access to Ohio's Waters**
- **Improve, Enhance, and Adapt Existing Recreational Facilities**

---

4 The 2018 Ohio Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2018, Ohio Department of Natural Resources and the Voinovich School, Ohio University. (Attached with comments)

JOHN R. KASICH
GOVERNOR
STATE OF OHIO

April 16, 2018

Cameron H. Sholly, Regional Director
National Park Service
601 Riverfront Drive
Omaha, NE 68102-4226

Dear Mr. Sholly:

Ohio's rich and varied landscape contains abundant and diverse opportunities to enjoy outdoor recreation. Our state is rich in parks, forests, nature preserves, wildlife areas, lakes, waterways, trails and other public outdoor recreation areas that enhance the quality of life for children and adults in Ohio.

Outdoor recreation provides many benefits, including improved health and happiness, enhanced socialization and productivity, and increased environmental awareness. Recreational opportunities, from hiking and hunting to boating and birding, enrich the well-being of Ohioans at every stage of life. The enjoyment of outdoor recreational activities in Ohio, by both out-of-state visitors and Ohioans, improves our quality of life and the economy.

The Ohio outdoor experience is improved by replacing, upgrading and expanding public recreation facilities, a challenge faced by communities across the State, and Ohio has provided more than $100 million for these endeavors. By better understanding the public's interest in outdoor recreation, these improvements and enhanced outdoor offerings reflect the desires of Ohioans and our visitors.

The 2018 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan will provide fresh direction for recreation providers, informing them of timely new approaches and goals in delivering the best possible recreational experiences, resulting in personal, social, health and economic benefits to both Ohioans and visitors to our great state. I approve this plan and certify that ample opportunity for public participation has taken place during its development.

John R. Kasich
Governor

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ORV Section 155.33 (c) The environmental impact that would result if the lease of a formation that is the subject of the nomination were approved;

How will the commission consider the environmental impacts of the leasing in their determination of approval? It is not clear what the process is or what resources the commission will utilize in this process. Something that was disconcerting was a quote by Mr. McGregor in the following newspaper when referencing the scientists that presented to the commission. Commissioner McGregor referred to the presentations as generic.

"Commission member Jim McGregor said the staff is looking further into the issues Caggiano raised. The first responders have got to be protected in some way," he said. The presentations by Pokladnik and Auch were more generic, he added. **We have a mandate from the legislature that says we shall lease public lands for fracking. And I think we're not there to simply say no,"** McGregor said. "So, we have to look at each of these requests, applications, individually and on the specific merits of the geology or the hydrology or those kinds of issues."--- https://energynews.us/2023/07/14/ohio-commission-considers-state-park-drilling-requests-under-expedited-timeline/(5)

There is no mandate from the state legislature as HB 133 is the legislation guiding the commission. HB 507, currently under litigation, does not apply since the rules process is in place. https://legiscan.com/OH/text/HB133/id/303464 (6)

As an audience member the presentations were indeed not generic but providing critical information. Questions from the commissioners to Mr. Auch displayed a lack of understanding on water use, flow back water, possible recycling of the water used, removal of water from the hydrologic cycle. It appears that such knowledge, critical to the decision-making process by the commissioners is critically limited.

ORV Section 155.33 (d) Any potential adverse geological impact that would result if the lease of a formation that is the subject of the nomination were approved;

This section highlights the critical aspect of having the chief of the division of geological survey on the commission. Initially, under Governor Kasich, there was an appointed geologist. This was removed with Governor Dewine and the appointed representative by Director Mertz in place, now Ryan Richardson, not a geologist but an attorney with limited natural resources experience. How will the commission address the geological components of leasing? All unconventional oil and gas extraction is geologic in nature. How will adverse impacts be determined?

ORV Section 155.33 (e) Any potential impact to visitors or users of a parcel of land that is the subject of the nomination;

Community members who live within the region of Salt Fork and the proposed wildlife refuges are excellent indicators of responses to oil and gas. Citizens have mapped where the well pads are located and their impact on the vistas to Salt Fork and probable impacts to air, water, noise, wildlife impacts, truck traffic, pipelines, and condenser stations.

---

5. Energy News Network *Ohio commission considers state park drilling requests under expedited timeline* Kathiann Kowalski. July 14, 2023.

6 Legiscan: Bill Text: OH HB133 | 2011-2012 | 129th General Assembly.

A study by (Rasch, Reeves, Sorenson (2018) has explored the visitor use impacts of oil and gas development on public lands. Drawing on national forest visitor use data from 722 overnight use recreation sites across 27 National Forests with oil and gas development, the research examined whether the presence of oil and gas development within five kilometers of an overnight recreation site affected site visitation. Findings indicate that sites within five kilometers of oil and gas wells see less visitation, compared to sites farther away from wells. The work suggests that the presence of oil and gas development may have a significant enough effect on the user experience to motivate some users to recreate elsewhere. (7)

ORV Section 155. 33 (f) Any potential impact to the operations or equipment of a state agency that is a state university or college if the lease of a formation within a parcel of land owned or controlled by the university or college that is the subject of the nomination were executed;

This is not an issue with these nominations but likely will be in the future.

ORV Section 155.33 (g) Any comments or objections to the nomination submitted to the commission by the state agency that owns or controls the parcel of land on which the proposed oil or natural gas operation would take place;

This is the purview of the state agency that oversees the nominated land. How will the commission work with these comments and objections. What is the process?

ORV Section 155.33 (h) Any comments or objections to the nomination submitted to the commission by residents of this state or other users of the parcel of land that is the subject of the nomination;

How will the commission and ODNR oversee the comments received? Many citizens have spend a great deal of time watching over this process and many are very concerned for the future of our public lands. There must be a process in place for review of these comments and consideration of the science, literature, and resources provided by the citizenry. This will and should require a great deal of time and energy by the commission.

Climate Change/ Climate Disruption

Not included in the ORV Section 155.33 is climate change. How will the commission address this critical issue in its critical decision-making?

We are at an unprecedented place in the consumption of fossil fuels and the climate disruption perpetuated by the extraction and burning of these fuels. This summer has exposed climate change in relation to extraordinary heat waves, wildfires, poor air quality, floodings. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 6th report, "**Human activities, principally through emissions of greenhouse gases, have unequivocally caused global warming, with global surface temperature reaching 1.1°C above 1850-1900 in 2011-2020.**

---

7 Rasch, Reeves, Sorenson, 2018. Journal of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism. 24, 45-51. Does oil and gas development impact recreation visits to public lands? (see attachment)

Global greenhouse gas emissions have continued to increase, with unequal historical and ongoing contributions arising from unsustainable energy use, land use and land-use change, lifestyles, and patterns of consumption and production across regions, between and within countries, and among individuals. IPCC Summary Report for Policymakers, p 4 (8). We recently experienced the hottest weeks on earth since global temperature record-keeping began in 1850 according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. https://www.nytimes.com/2023/07/20/climate/hottest-june-in-history-noaa.html (9)

Public lands are one of the solutions to the carbon uptake needed to create a livable climate. We cannot exploit this public trust. We need the ecosystem services in place that these lands provide. https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/6b63ef9b0a914c61baa2dbdc94f65420 (10)

Please deny all nominations submitted to the OGLMC to lease our state public lands.

Respectfully submitted,

Loraine McCosker, RN, BSN, MSES.

Frans Doppen, PhD.

59 Elmwood Place

Athens Ohio 45701

---

8 IPCC Intergovernmental panel on Climate Change. https://www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth-assessment-report-cycle/ Climate Change 2023 Synthesis Report. Summary for Policymakers. (see attachment) file:///C:/Users/mccosker/Documents/HB%20507%20and%20Oil%20and%20Gas/salt%20Fork%20comments/Attachments/Intergovernmental%20Panel%20on%20Climate%20Change%206th%20report%20for%20policy%20makers.pdf

9 June Was Earth's Hottest on Record. August May Bring More of the Same. New York Times, July 20,2023. 5:50 pm. https://www.nytimes.com/2023/07/20/climate/hottest-june-in-history-noaa.html

10 Can public lands help solve the climate crisis? Public lands across the country have a massive role to play in solving climate change. This interactive explores the choices before us. The Wilderness Society, March 14, 2022. https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/6b63ef9b0a914c61baa2dbdc94f65420

2018



OHIO
Statewide Comprehensive
Outdoor Recreation Plan


LUND

JOHN R. KASICH
GOVERNOR
STATE OF OHIO

April 16, 2018

Cameron H. Sholly, Regional Director
National Park Service
601 Riverfront Drive
Omaha, NE 68102-4226

Dear Mr. Sholly:

Ohio's rich and varied landscape contains abundant and diverse opportunities to enjoy outdoor recreation. Our state is rich in parks, forests, nature preserves, wildlife areas, lakes, waterways, trails and other public outdoor recreation areas that enhance the quality of life for children and adults in Ohio.

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The Ohio outdoor experience is improved by replacing, upgrading and expanding public recreation facilities, a challenge faced by communities across the State, and Ohio has provided more than $100 million for these endeavors. By better understanding the public's interest in outdoor recreation, these improvements and enhanced outdoor offerings reflect the desires of Ohioans and our visitors.

The 2018 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan will provide fresh direction for recreation providers, informing them of timely new approaches and goals in delivering the best possible recreational experiences, resulting in personal, social, health and economic benefits to both Ohioans and visitors to our great state. I approve this plan and certify that ample opportunity for public participation has taken place during its development.

John R. Kasich
Governor

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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OHIO STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

Prepared by
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
Office of Real Estate and Land Management
2045 Morse Road
Columbus, Ohio 43229

John R. Kasich, Governor
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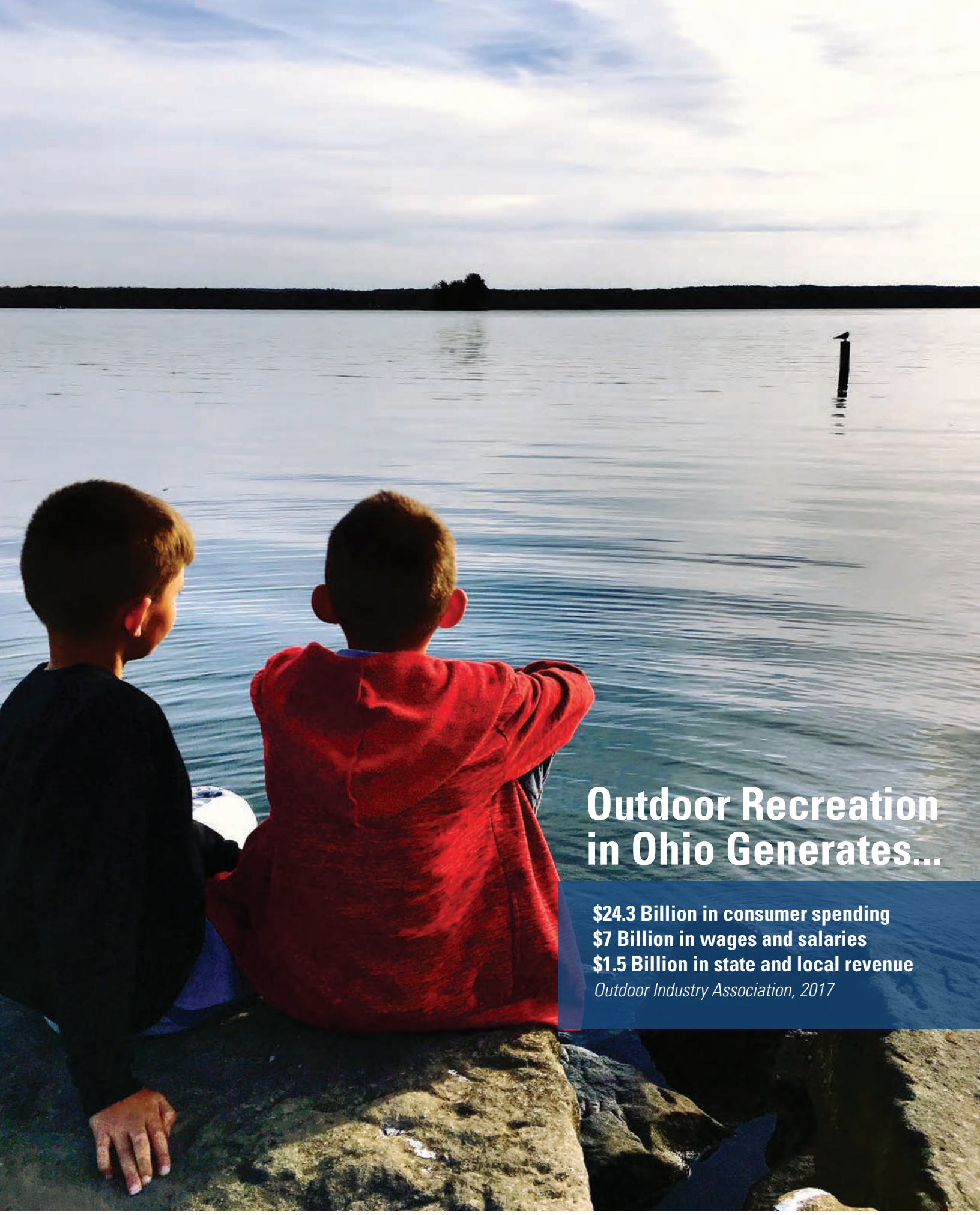
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Outdoor Recreation in Ohio Generates...

$24.3 Billion in consumer spending
$7 Billion in wages and salaries
$1.5 Billion in state and local revenue
Outdoor Industry Association, 2017

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Outdoor recreation continues to be a core part of the Ohio lifestyle. Ohio's natural resources provide a wealth of opportunities to enjoy a variety of outdoor activities from hiking a long-distance trail to fishing in Lake Erie to tent camping in a state park campground. Recreation opportunities can be found in federal, state and local parks, state nature preserves, federal and state forest lands, national and state wildlife lands, historic and heritage sites, national trails, and state scenic rivers.

Ohio's 2018 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) was developed to assist recreation providers and state funding offices to strategically work towards delivering recreational opportunities and facilities that Ohioans want and that create outdoor recreational experiences that provide personal, social, health, and economic benefits. The planning horizon for this SCORP is 2018 through 2023.

In developing the SCORP, the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) undertook significant effort to engage the public and outdoor recreation providers, including creating an Advisory Committee, conducting a public survey, meeting in small focus groups, and providing updates on the ODNR website. The public survey was developed in partnership with Ohio University's Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs; specifically, the Planning, Education, Evaluation and Research team for the Center for Public and Social Innovation. Over a five-week period from February to March 2017, the survey was completed by 5,059 households with responses from all 88 Ohio counties.

The survey found that Ohioans enjoyed a wide range of outdoor recreational opportunities with trail activities being the most popular with 97.5% of households utilizing a variety of trails on Ohio's public lands. Other popular activities were scenic driving, bicycling, touring historic/heritage sites and farms, and swimming. More passive outdoor activities included picnicking, birdwatching, nature photography, and night sky viewing.

Five focus group meetings were held throughout the state to collect information in areas of low survey response rates and from demographic populations that were underrepresented in the survey. Overall the focus group responses were very similar to the public survey results.

A factor considered during the planning process was Ohio's changing demographics. Although Ohio's population has been relatively stable over the last 10 years and is projected to remain at approximately 11.5 million, the demographics are changing with the biggest gain in the age group of those 65 years or older. Approximately 16% of Ohio's population are aged 65 or over, and by 2030, one out of four Ohioans will be 65 years of age or older. Ohio is also experiencing steadily increasing racial and ethnic diversification with minorities comprising 20% of Ohio's population. Ohio's Hispanic American community grew by 70% since 2000 and represents 3% of the state's population, the Asian American community accounts for 2% of Ohio's population, increasing 66% since 2000 and the African American community increased by 16% in the same time period, representing 14% of the state's population. Approximately half a million Ohioans are foreign-born, accounting for 4% of Ohio's population.

Based on public input and the results of the year-long planning process, the following strategic goals were developed for the 2018-2023 SCORP time horizon:

- **Advance the trail network** with the focus on completing long-distance trails, filling-in gaps, and building trail connections to community neighborhoods and assets,
- **Improve and adapt recreational facilities** to enhance existing recreational facilities to stay relevant into the future,
- **Emphasize rivers, lakes, and wetlands with an emphasis on providing access and recreational opportunities** related to Ohio's waters and increasing paddling opportunities,
- **Improve awareness and access to outdoor recreation opportunities** to increase familiarity of close-to-home parks and recreational facilities and increase engagement and participation in outdoor recreation, and
- **Protect and sustain the natural environment** to continue the legacy of conserving high quality natural resources and providing appropriate outdoor recreation opportunities and experiences in areas that can sustain use.

Each of these goals will advance and improve outdoor recreation in Ohio as well as promote stewardship, conservation, and awareness of the outdoor world. As we work towards these goals, we will be enhancing outdoor recreational experiences, improving recreational access, and providing quality outdoor recreational spaces for all to enjoy.

INTRODUCTION



What Is Outdoor Recreation?

An occasion or opportunity for a person to participate in a specific activity in an outdoor setting to enjoy a desired recreational experience. Examples include walking, bicycling, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, sailing, skiing, fishing, hunting, and sports such as baseball, soccer, and football.

Outdoor recreation may or may not utilize a built facility. Examples include fishing from a lakeshore (no facility) or fishing from a dock (built facility). It does not include activities engaged in while inside a building such as swimming in an indoor pool.

PLAN PURPOSE

The 2018 Ohio Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) has been prepared to guide investments in outdoor recreation lands and facilities to meet the needs of Ohioans for the next five years. It is the tenth in a series of comprehensive plans that represent Ohio's commitment to continuous outdoor recreation planning. The 2018 SCORP satisfies the requirements and purposes of the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1965 (P.L. 88-578), which requires each state to have an approved SCORP on file with the U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service (NPS) to participate in the LWCF cost-sharing funding program. The Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) is authorized by Ohio Revised Code (ORC) 1541.03(F) as the state agency responsible for the development of Ohio's SCORP and the administration of the LWCF program. The development of the SCORP provides relevant and timely information for the State to consider and utilize for administering the state's LWCF apportionment.

The 2018 Ohio SCORP is an assessment of outdoor recreation in Ohio and recommends ways in which public agencies might strive to meet identified needs within the constraints of the state's social, economic, and natural resources. The 2018 SCORP is the most comprehensive source of data on regional and statewide outdoor recreation in Ohio and can serve as a valuable tool for strategic planning and decision making for a variety of outdoor recreation providers. The SCORP identifies existing outdoor recreation resources, participation patterns, state and national trends, statewide issues, and outdoor recreation opportunities and priorities. Additional local and regional research and planning are recommended to delve deeper into any outdoor recreation component and to be site-specific. It is the hope that this plan provides an overview and context for additional planning activities throughout the state that will benefit the future of outdoor recreation in Ohio. The 2018 Ohio SCORP will be effective for the five-year planning horizon of 2018-2023.

PLANNING PROCESS

To gather information on Ohio resident's outdoor recreation behaviors, demands and priorities, ODNR created an Advisory Committee, developed an Ohio resident on-line survey, and held five focus group meetings throughout the state.

The Advisory Committee consisted of 20 representatives from local, state, and federal governmental agencies, park districts, and municipal, township, and county organizations. The Advisory Committee role was to:

- Provide input at meetings to discuss statewide issues, trends, demands, themes, constraints, and opportunities,
- Assure and assist with the public being offered opportunities to participate,
- Review public input, survey, research findings, and reports,
- Assist with focus group meetings, and
- Discuss and identify outdoor recreation priorities and strategic actions.

The Advisory Committee was integral in the success of public participation during the SCORP process by assuring the relevancy of the survey instrument, assisting with marketing the public survey, and providing resources for the focus groups. The Committee met several times between September 2016 and December 2017.

The on-line public survey was conducted to gather data on outdoor recreation participation, preferences, and facility needs (reference Appendix A). The survey was developed in partnership with Ohio University's Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs, and specifically the Planning, Education, Evaluation and Research team for the Center for Public and Social Innovation. The survey was hosted on the ODNR website, featured on various park and outdoor recreation organization's websites, noted in recreation, nature-related, and tourism newsletters and state park flyers, discussed on social media outlets, and highlighted at the annual Ohio Parks and Recreation Association conference.

Over a five-week period, from February to March 2017, the survey was completed by 5,059 households. The survey provided an opportunity for any Ohio resident to represent their household and to comment and have their opinions included in the planning process. The survey included several questions that had been used in previous SCORP surveys to enable comparisons and identify trends. The survey strived to gauge:

- Overall recreation participation,
- Activity-specific participation preferences,
- Personal reasons for participating and not participating in outdoor recreation,
- Recreation area and facility needs,
- Economic spending related to outdoor recreation, and
- Demographics.

The survey also provided an opportunity for Ohioans to state their preferences on what type of outdoor recreation facilities they would like to see more of in the future as well as ranking priorities for funding. Survey respondents represented all 88 counties in Ohio.

The focus groups, coordinated by ODNR staff with assistance from members of the Advisory Committee, were held in five locations throughout the state in the summer and fall of 2017. Invitations to the informal meetings were sent to outdoor recreation providers, park districts, community planners, mayors, township trustees, county commissioners, and representatives of various demographic groups.



LWCF ROLE AND IMPACT IN OHIO

The LWCF is a significant federal program that is funded by earnings from offshore oil and gas leasing and is administered by the National Park Service. LWCF monies are allocated to states and through the states, to political subdivisions. Since LWCF's inception, $4.1 billion LWCF funds have been awarded to all 50 states, U.S. territories, and the District of Columbia, with approximately 65% of the awards for outdoor recreation facility development, 26% for park and recreation land acquisition, and the remainder for SCORP planning activities and the rehabilitation of existing facilities.

LWCF plays an important role in providing funding for Ohio's outdoor recreational facilities. From 1965 to 2016, Ohio received over $153 million in LWCF funding that assisted over 1,450 outdoor recreation projects. Ohio's funding has supported outdoor recreation development, land acquisition of park and recreation lands, and redevelopment and renovation of park recreation areas. Over 51,700 acres of outdoor recreation land has been acquired in Ohio with LWCF assistance. Grant recipients, or sponsors, are required to provide at least a 50% match of the total project cost, which has resulted in over $300 million being invested in outdoor recreation projects in Ohio.

Federal allocations to the states have varied over the years. For example, in 2016, LWCF awarded $95 million in funding nationwide, of which $2.8 million was allocated in Ohio, more than double the 2015 allocation of $1.26 million.

Ohio's exemplary project was the acquisition of 357 acres on North Bass Island, a mostly undeveloped island in Lake Erie with assistance from a $6 million LWCF grant. ODNR created a state park and developed recreation opportunities including primitive camping, hiking, biking, wildlife watching, fishing, kayaking, hunting, and picnicking on this scenic island 18 miles from Ohio's mainland.

As the state agency responsible for administering Ohio's LWCF program, ODNR reviews funding requests and ranks them using the Open Project Selection Process (OPSP). To ensure the grant assisted sites are a permanent legacy to outdoor recreation, Section 6(f)(3) of the LWCF Act requires all grant assisted areas



to be maintained in perpetuity for public outdoor recreation use, or be replaced via a specified process with lands of equal market value and recreational usefulness. This assures the permanency of outdoor recreation sites in Ohio and across the country for future generations.

Ohio LWCF Projects

Cuyahoga County
Rocky River Acquisition

Erie County
Vermilion Lakeshore Preserve Acquisition

Franklin County
Wyman Woods Improvements

Fulton and Henry Counties
Maumee State Forest Acquisition

Hamilton County
East Fork State Park
Campground Improvements

Lorain County
Grafton Splash Station

Ottawa County
Oak Harbor Non-Motorized Boat Launch

Perry County
Roseville Skate Plaza

Ross County
Frankfort Park Expansion

Seneca County
Meadowbrook Park Swimming Pool Renovation

The list above is a small sample of Ohio LWCF funded projects listed on the LWCF website at www.nps.gov/lwcf

OHIO'S NATURAL BACKDROP FOR RECREATION



Ohio's Natural Backdrop

115,272 acres	State Parks
200,622 acres	State Forests
411,840 acres	State Wildlife Areas
15,421 acres	State Natural Areas & Preserves
3,600 acres	State Historical & Cultural sites
33,000 acres	Cuyahoga Valley National Park
244,000 acres	National Forest
8,318 acres	National Wildlife Refuges
312 miles	Lake Erie Shoreline
27	State Scenic Byways
14	State Wild & Scenic Rivers
11	National Park Service sites

Natural borders form Ohio's distinctive geographic boundaries with Lake Erie to the north and the Ohio River to the south. Ohio shares its borders with Michigan and Canada to the north, Kentucky and West Virginia to the south and southeast, Indiana to the west, and Pennsylvania to the east. Ohio consists of 26,151,040 land acres and 2,537,600 water acres for a total area of 28,688,640 acres.

Ohio's four seasons provide for a full range of recreational experiences. Ohio is in the cooler part of the temperate zone though there is considerable variation in climate across the state. Summers are generally moderately warm and humid with temperatures occasionally exceeding 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Winters are cold, with an average of five days of subzero weather. Ohio's temperature can vary across the state, reflecting differences in latitude and topography. Lake Erie, on Ohio's north coast, delays spring and prolongs autumn as the mass of lake water keeps the shoreline communities slightly cooler in the spring and warmer in the fall. As winter approaches, cold air from the north moves across the warmer water of Lake Erie and deposits large amounts of snow on the northeast shores of Ohio known as 'lake effect' snow. Snowfall may range from 70 to 100 inches a year in the snow belt to less than 20 inches in the southern communities along the Ohio River. The average yearly temperature for the state ranges from 49 degrees in the northeast to 55 degrees in the southern tip. The statewide average temperature is 52 degrees.

TOPOGRAPHY

Ohio's landscape offers varied terrain for the recreation seeker. The state is characterized by Lake Erie and its islands to the north, the foothills of the Allegheny Mountains to the east and southeast, the flat plains from central Ohio westward into Indiana, and the remains of a massive swamp that covered thousands of square miles in the northwest known as the Great Black Swamp (Exhibit 1). Today, remnants of the swamp form marshes along Lake Erie's western shores providing excellent bird watching opportunities. Southern Ohio is characterized by deep valleys and undulating hills that become more extreme in the southeast corner of the state. The rugged topography of southern Ohio has high scenic interest and offers a diversity of outdoor recreation opportunities.

WATER RESOURCES

Ohio's rivers, streams, and lakes provide numerous recreation opportunities. Ohio has over 3,900 square miles of surface water, including 3,579 square miles (or 2,290,480 acres) of Lake Erie surface water, 327 square miles (or 148,411 acres) of inland lakes, and over 50 rivers (Figure 1).

Being located on one of the Great Lakes, Ohio's waters are part of the largest freshwater system in the world. Approximately one-fourth of Ohio's surface water drains northward to Lake Erie with a watershed that includes five of the state's major rivers: Auglaize, Maumee, Sandusky, Cuyahoga, and Grand River. The southern three-fourths of Ohio is in the Ohio River watershed with the major waterways being the Mahoning, Muskingum, Hocking, Scioto, Little Miami, and Great Miami rivers (Exhibit 2). A small portion of west central Ohio drains westward into Indiana's Wabash River Basin.

FIGURE 1: *OHIO'S WATER RESOURCES*

LAKE ERIE
2,290,480 WATER ACRES, 312 MILES OF SHORELINE

OHIO RIVER
91,300 WATER ACRES, 451 MILES OF SHORELINE

SANDUSKY BAY
36,000 WATER ACRES

STATE WILD & SCENIC RIVERS
14 RIVER SYSTEMS, 824 MILES (APPROXIMATE)

INLAND LAKES
148,411 SURFACE WATER ACRES (LAKES > 5 ACRES)

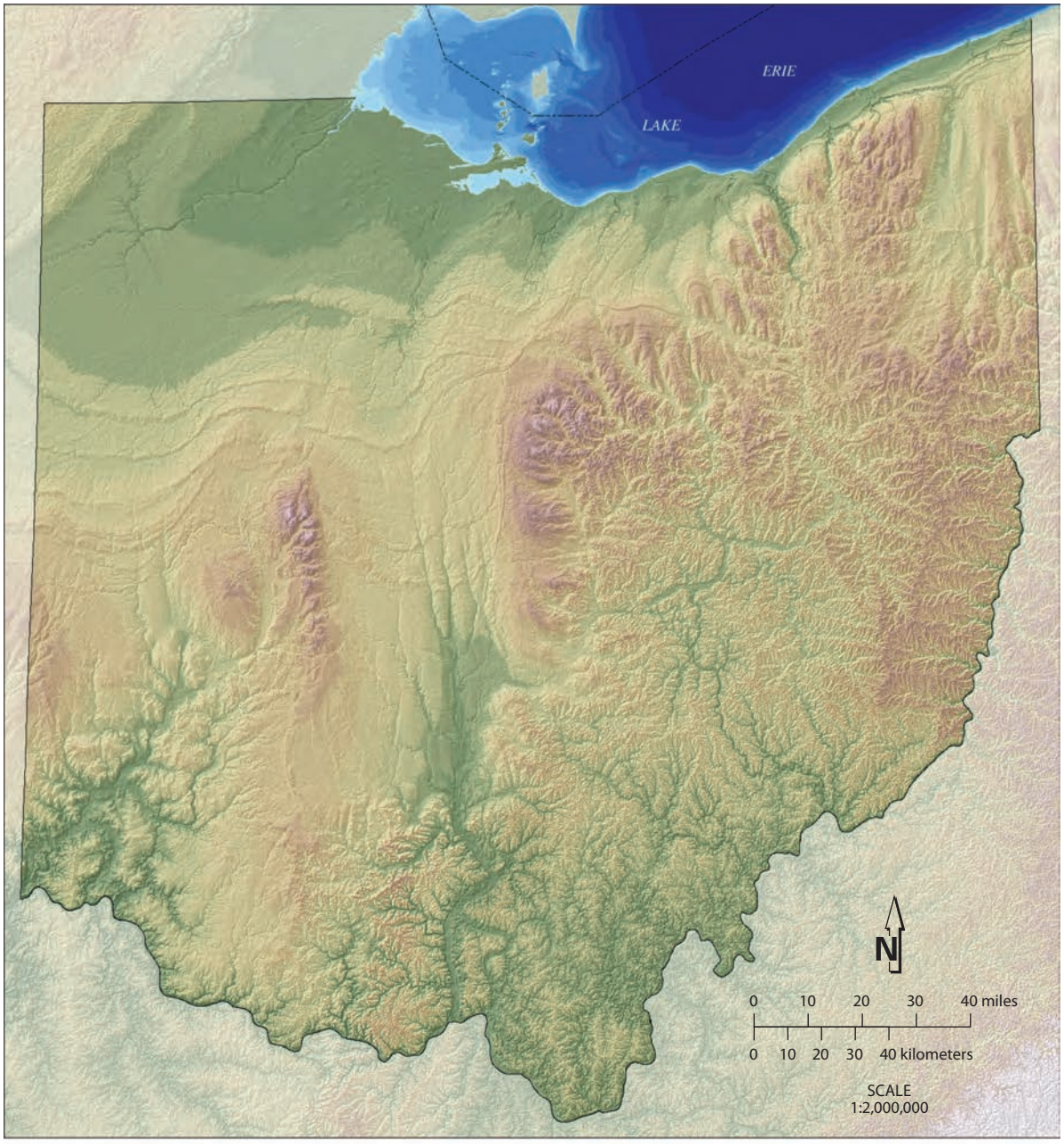
SMALL LAKES & FARM PONDS
60,000 SURFACE WATER ACRES (LAKES < 5 ACRES)

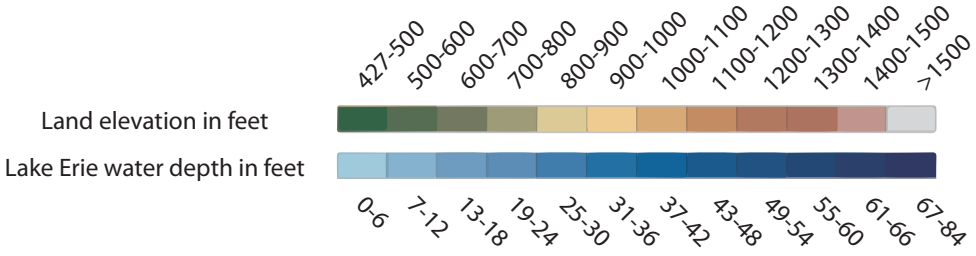
INLAND RIVERS & STREAMS
61,500 MILES

Ohio's lakes, rivers, and waterways are popular recreation destinations for pursuits such as fishing, kayaking, motorized boating, and swimming. Rivers in Ohio historically provided transportation for people and products and continue to do so as well as providing recreational opportunities. Ohio's manmade canals also provided a historical venue for transportation of goods and people and are now popular trail corridors linking parks, recreation areas, and communities.

Many communities in Ohio recognize the importance of managing water resources in context of the greater watershed that typically includes multiple jurisdictions, communities, and park areas, and work together on efforts to protect, sustain, and improve water quality and resources. Between 2004 and 2015, 60 comprehensive watershed action plans (WAPs) were developed and endorsed by ODNR and the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), covering nearly one-third of the state. These plans thoroughly describe watershed conditions, including the quality of streams and wetlands, and define problems impairing water resources. In 2016, Ohio EPA released new planning guidance for the development of Nonpoint Source Implementation Strategies (NPS-IS). These strategies are not intended to replace existing WAPs, but expand upon them with detail sufficient to ensure efficient and effective implementation of nonpoint source pollution control projects.

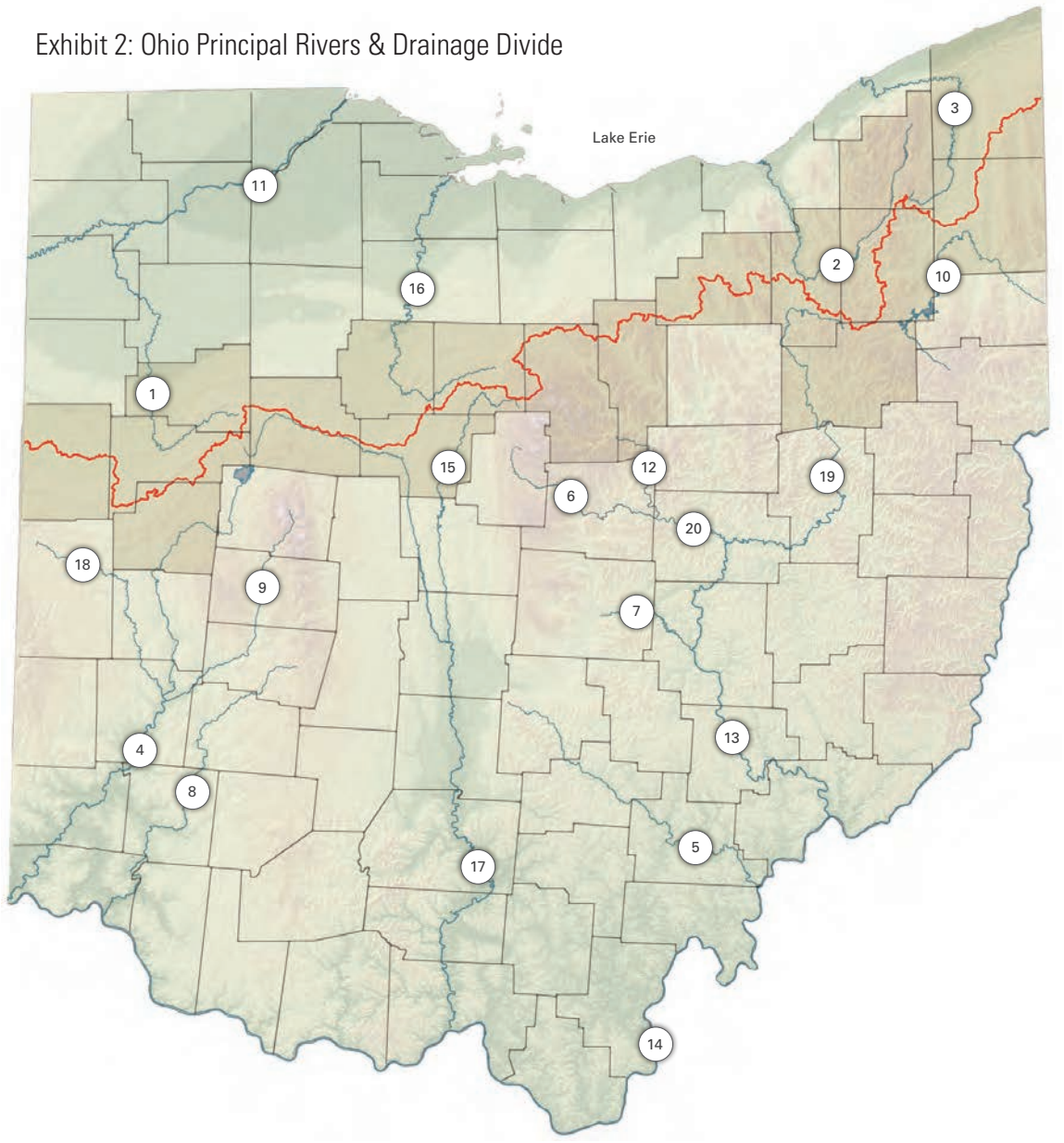
Exhibit 1: Shaded Elevation Map of Ohio





Recommended citation: Ohio Division of Geological Survey, 2002 (2003), Shaded elevation map of Ohio—earth-tone version: Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological Survey Map MG-1, generalized page-size version with text, 2 p., scale 1:2,000,000.

Exhibit 2: Ohio Principal Rivers & Drainage Divide



OHIO PRINCIPAL RIVERS & DRAINAGE DIVIDE

Principal Rivers

Lake Erie/Ohio River Drainage Divide

1. Auglaize River
2. Cuyahoga River
3. Grand RIver
4. Great Miami River
5. Hocking River
6. Kokosing River
7. Licking River
8. Little Miami River
9. Mad River
10. Mahoning River
11. Maumee River
12. Mohican River
13. Muskingum River
14. Ohio River
15. Olentangy River
16. Sandusky River
17. Scioto River
18. Stillwater River
19. Tuscarawas River
20. Walhonding River

OHIO WETLANDS

The 1986 Emergency Wetlands Resources Act (Public Law 99-645, Section 303) requires states to address wetlands protection in SCORP documents. The following section reviews the benefits and types of wetlands in Ohio and recent planning efforts and regional initiatives associated with wetland conservation.

Ohio's wetlands vary greatly in nature and appearance due to their geographic location, water source, level of disturbance, soil type, and chemical properties. Since the late 18th century, 90 percent of Ohio's wetland resources have disappeared or been degraded. Historically, the primary cause was agricultural use but as the state grew, development and urbanization resulted in filling, dredging, and otherwise modifying the state's wetlands.

Wetlands are an important outdoor recreation resource in Ohio and create many outdoor recreational opportunities, including birdwatching, wildlife watching, fishing, and nature photography. Ohio voters have consistently supported preservation initiatives with the passage of the Clean Ohio Fund, a state bond initiative that was approved by Ohio voters in 2000 and 2008. The Clean Ohio Fund provides up to 75% of the cost of land acquisition of high quality natural resource areas and sensitive ecological areas, including wetlands.

Many governmental agencies and nonprofit conservation organizations have expended considerable effort into conserving and providing stewardship of Ohio's wetland resources. To assist in identifying high quality wetlands, the Ohio EPA developed a methodology of characterizing wetlands, referred to as the Ohio Rapid Assessment Method for Wetlands (ORAM). The ORAM determines a score based on hydrology, plant and animal species, vegetative canopy and cover, existing buffers, level of disturbance, and other metrics which then establishes the category of a wetland under the Wetland Antidegradation Rule in the Ohio Administrative Code. Wetlands are classified as one of the following:

- Category 1: Wetlands with minimal wetland function and/or integrity.
- Category 2: Wetlands with moderate wetland function and/or integrity.
- Category 3: Wetlands with superior wetland function and/or integrity.

Wetland Inventory

The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) maintains the National Wetlands Inventory, including Ohio wetland data that is updated by ODNR in collaboration with other federal and state agencies, park districts, and nonprofit conservation organizations. The goal of the inventory is to provide current geographically referenced information on the status, extent, characteristics, and functions of wetland, riparian, and related aquatic habitats in priority areas to promote the understanding and conservation of these resources.

Regional Initiatives

Ohio is part of the Upper Mississippi River and Great Lakes Region Joint Venture (UMRGLR JV) which is a regional-scale, self-directed partnership involving governmental agencies, tribes, and several non-governmental organizations that work together on bird habitat conservation. The partnership is setting priorities for wetland protection and restoration by targeting regionally important marsh and wetland types for conservation of bird habitat (Figure 2).



Aurora Sanctuary State Nature Preserve, Portage County. Owned by the Audubon Society, the 164-acre preserve is a dedicated state nature preserve, protecting wetlands and floodplains.

Another regional effort is EPA's Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) that targets the most significant ecosystem challenges in the Great Lakes region to encourage partnerships and accelerate progress towards protection and restoration of wetlands and other habitats. GLRI's focus areas are toxic and contaminated substances, invasive plant and aquatic species, nonpoint source pollution, and loss of habitat and species. Examples of Ohio GLRI projects include:

- Reducing harmful algal blooms by reducing phosphorus loading from agricultural landscapes ($5.9 million),
- Restoring wetlands and associated habitat in the Ottawa River watershed ($1.3 million),
- Implementing stream and wetland restoration projects at eight locations within the Maumee River watershed ($1 million), and
- Managing invasive plant species and restoring riparian habitat within the lower Black River ($0.5 million).

Lastly, but no less important is the Upper Midwest and Great Lakes Landscape Conservation Cooperative (UMGL LCC) with a focus of preserving and restoring coastal wetlands to improve the health of the Great Lakes. The collaborative, formed in 2010, brings together various state and federal agencies, including the U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, as

FIGURE 2: OHIO WETLANDS

Upper Mississippi River Great Lakes Region Joint Venture Bird Habitat Objectives and Estimated Cover Type Availability (Acres) in Ohio

Habitat/Cover Types	Conservation Objective	Cover Type Availability	Difference
Emergent Wetland	140,217	87,707	-52,510
Woody Wetland	18,038	326,688	308,650
Dry Mudflat	46,201	9,749,927	9,703,726
Open Water	62,392	220,444	158,052

well as nonprofit conservation organizations such as The Nature Conservancy, to target protecting and restoring the Great Lakes coastal zone with an emphasis on coastal wetlands.

FLORA AND FAUNA

Ohio's rich and varied landscape harbors abundant and diverse flora and fauna. The state's physiographic regions are influenced by bedrock geology and the impacts of successive glaciers which in turn, gives rise to distinct communities of plants and animals (Exhibit 3). Ohio's diversity of natural plant communities includes relict bogs, fens and prairies, marsh and riverine communities, beach and cliff communities, and extensive forest communities. More than 8.5 million acres, or about 31% of the land area in Ohio is forested with 96% being composed of beech-maple, oak-hickory, and mixed wet-woodland communities. About 87% of Ohio's forests are owned by private woodland owners.

Of the approximately 3,000 species of plants known to occur in the wild in Ohio, about 75% are native (occurred in Ohio at the time of substantial European settlement) and 25% non-native plants introduced from other states or countries. Several non-native plant species are considered invasive because they spread quickly, crowd out native plants, and disrupt healthy ecosystems. Non-native invasive plants include bush honeysuckles, buckthorn, garlic mustard, purple loosestrife, common reed grass, reed canary grass, autumn and Russian olive, multiflora rose, Japanese honeysuckle, narrow-leaved cattail, Canada thistle, and tree-of-heaven.

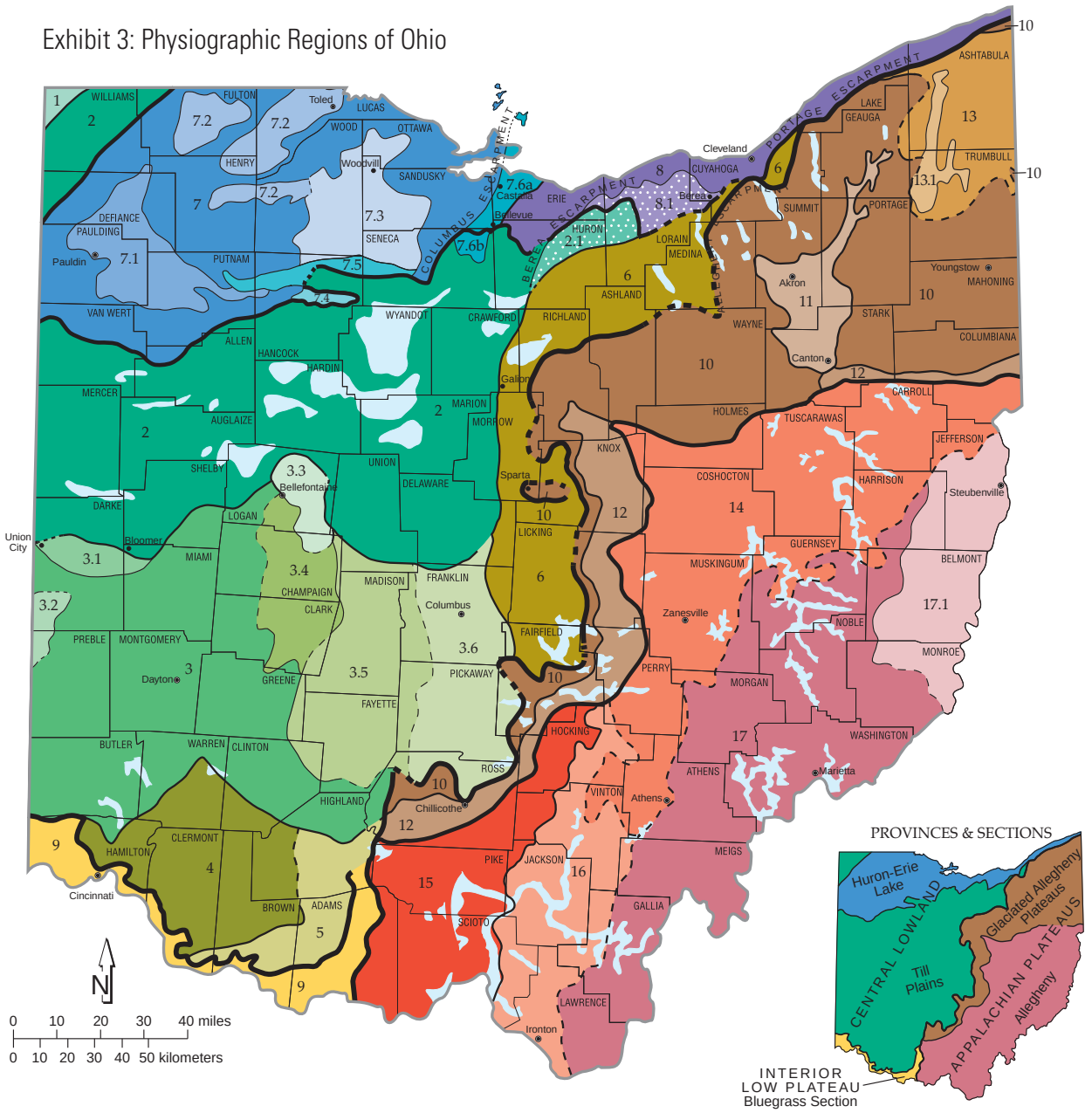
Six native Ohio plants are included on the federal list of endangered and threatened species (Figure 3) and 242 are on the state endangered list, 161 on the state threatened list, and 112 are listed as potentially threatened. More information on plant species is available on the ODNR website, www.ohiodnr.gov.

Ohio's fish and wildlife resources are abundant and include an estimated 56 species of mammals, 200 species of breeding birds, 84 species and subspecies of amphibians and reptiles, 170 species of fish, and 100 species of mollusks. Ohio's two most popular game species, white-tailed deer and wild turkey, are found in forested habitats in all of Ohio's 88 counties. Approximately 182,000 deer were harvested during the 2016-2017 hunting season and 14,115 during the two-day hunting season in December 2017. The 2016 turkey harvests numbered 2,168 in the spring and 17,793 birds in the fall. Game fish in Ohio waters include walleye, large and smallmouth bass, muskellunge, saugeye, white bass, perch, bluegill, crappie, steelhead and rainbow trout, salmon, and channel catfish. Approximately 1.5 million anglers fish each year in Ohio.

Currently 119 wildlife and fish species are classified as state endangered species. However, there are species that are making a comeback in Ohio such as bobcats that were delisted in 2014 and peregrine falcons in 2015. Ohio participated in the Midwest Peregrine Falcon Restoration Project with neighboring states by releasing 46 peregrines in the cities of Akron, Cincinnati, and Columbus to help establish nesting pairs and nesting sites. Various video cameras were set up to observe the lives of these elusive birds of prey that were observed in offices, classrooms, and homes. The combined efforts of the Restoration Project, wildlife experts, and volunteer groups resulted in the delisting of the peregrine.

The upland sandpiper was added to the state endangered list in 2012, along with two fish, the Iowa darter and the gilt darter. One mammal, the Southern red-backed vole, was recently listed as extirpated from the state. A total of 368 species in major taxa are listed in the various state classifications (Figure 4). Ohio animals and birds that appear on the federal endangered species list include the Indiana bat, Kirtland's warbler, and the piping plover, along with several insects and mollusks. Funding for endangered species, nongame animal conservation programs, and acquisition of nature preserves is provided through state income tax check off and specialty license plate programs. Federal funds for endangered species and wildlife diversity efforts are through the State Wildlife Grant Program.

Exhibit 3: Physiographic Regions of Ohio



Till Plains

- 1. Steuben Till Plain
- 2. Central Ohio Clayey Till Plain
  - 2.1. Berea Headlands of the Till Plain
- 3. Southern Ohio Loamy Till Plain
  - 3.1. Union City-Bloomer Transitional Terrain
  - 3.2. Whitewater Interlobate Plain
  - 3.3. Bellefontaine Upland
  - 3.4. Mad River Interlobate Plain
  - 3.5. Darby Plain
  - 3.6. Columbus Lowland
- 4. Illinoian Till Plain
- 5. Dissected Illinoian Till Plain
- 6. Galion Glaciated Low Plateau

Transitional boundary

Lake basin/deposits outside Huron-Erie Lake Plains

Huron-Erie Lake Plains

- 7. Maumee Lake Plains
  - 7.1. Paulding Clay Basin
  - 7.2. Maumee Sand Plains
  - 7.3. Woodville Lake-Plain Reefs
  - 7.4. Findlay Embayment
  - 7.5. Fostoria Lake-Plain Shoals
  - 7.6a and 7.6b. Bellevue-Castalia Karst Plain
- 8. Erie Lake Plain
  - 8.1. Berea Headlands of the Erie Lake Plain

Bluegrass Section

- 9. Outer Bluegrass Region

Glaciated Allegheny Plateaus

- 10. Killbuck-Glaciated Pittsburgh Plateau
- 11. Akron-Canton Interlobate Plateau
- 12. Illinoian Glaciated Allegheny Plateau
- 13. Grand River Low Plateau
  - 13.1 Grand River Finger-Lake Plain

Allegheny Plateaus

- 14. Muskingum-Pittsburgh Plateau
- 15. Shawnee-Mississippian Plateau
- 16. Ironton Plateau
- 17. Marietta Plateau
  - 17.1. Little Switzerland Plateau

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Recommended citation: Ohio Division of Geological Survey, 1998, Physiographic regions of Ohio: Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological Survey, page-size map with text, 2 p., scale 1:2,100,00.

FIGURE 3: FEDERAL ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES IN OHIO

Species	Status
Mammals	
Indiana bat *(Myotis sodalis)*	Endangered
Northern long-eared bat *(Myotis septentrionalis)*	Threatened
Birds	
Kirtland's warbler *(Dendroica kirtlandii)*	Endangered
Piping plover *(Charadrius melodus)*	Endangered
Red Knot *(Rufa) (Calidris canutus rufa)*	Threatened
Reptiles	
Copperbelly water snake *(Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta)*	Threatened
Eastern massasauga *(Sistrurus catenatus)*	Threatened
Fish	
Scioto madtom *(Noturus trautmani)*	Endangered
Mussels	
Clubshell *(Pleurobema clava)*	Endangered
Fanshell *(Cyprogenia stegaria) (=C. irrorata)*	Endangered
Northern riffleshell *(Epioblasma torulosa rangiana)*	Endangered
Pink mucket pearlymussel *(Lampsilis abrupta)*	Endangered
Purple cat's paw pearlymussel *(Epioblasma obliquata obliquata)*	Endangered
Rabbitsfoot *(Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica)*	Threatened
Rayed bean *(Villosa fabalis)*	Endangered
Sheepnose *(Plethobasus cyphus)*	Endangered
Snuffbox *(Epioblasma triquetra)*	Endangered
White cat's paw pearlymussel *(Epioblasma obliquata perobliqua)*	Endangered
Insects	
American burying beetle *(Nicrophorus americanus)*	Endangered
Mitchell's satyr *(Neonympha mitchellii mitchellii)*	Endangered
Karner blue butterfly *(Lycaeides melissa samuelis)*	Endangered
Rusty patched bumble bee *(Bombus affinis)*	Endangered
Plants	
Eastern prairie fringed orchid *(Platanthera leucophaea)*	Threatened
Lakeside daisy *(Hymenoxys herbacea (Formerly H. acaulis var. glabra)*	Threatened
Northern monkshood *(Aconitum noveboracense)*	Threatened
Running buffalo clover *(Trifolium stoloniferum)*	Endangered
Virginia spiraea *(Spirea virginiana)*	Threatened
Small whorled pogonia *(Isotria medeoloides)*	Threatened

FIGURE 4: SPECIES CLASSIFIED AS ENDANGERED, THREATENED, OF CONCERN, SPECIAL INTEREST, EXTIRPATED, OR EXTINCT IN OHIO

TAXON	ENDANGERED	THREATENED	SPECIES OF CONCERN	SPECIAL INTEREST	EXTIRPATED	EXTINCT
Mammals	3	2	19	1	10	0
Birds	13	5	13	33	6	2
Reptiles	5	4	11	0	0	0
Amphibians	5	1	2	0	0	0
Fishes	20	13	9	0	8	2
Mollusks	24	4	8	0	11	6
Crayfishes	0	2	3	0	0	0
Isopods	2	1	0	0	0	0
Pseudoscorpions	1	0	0	0	0	0
Dragonflies	13	3	1	0	0	0
Damselflies	3	3	0	0	0	0
Caddisflies	3	6	3	0	0	0
Mayflies	2	0	1	0	0	0
Midges	1	3	1	0	0	0
Crickets	0	0	1	0	0	0
Butterflies	8	1	2	1	1	0
Moths	14	4	22	11	0	0
Beetles	2	2	6	0	0	1
Total	119	54	102	46	36	11

SUPPLY OF OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES



Ohio residents benefit from the plans and actions of many governmental agencies and nonprofit organizations that provide parks, forests, and wildlife areas with a mix of outdoor recreational facilities for public use and enjoyment.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RESOURCES

There are four federal agencies in Ohio that own and manage property for outdoor recreation purposes: the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service within the U.S. Department of the Interior; the U.S. Forest Service within the U.S. Department of Agriculture; and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers within the U.S. Department of Defense. Although not a landowner in Ohio, the Federal Highway Administration within the U.S. Department of Transportation, offers funding for recreational facilities and scenic byways in Ohio through the administrating agencies of ODNR and the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT).

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) was created by Congress in 1916 as an agency of the Department of the Interior for the purpose of establishing and managing a National Park System. The NPS manages natural, historic, cultural, and recreational resources of national significance and provides programs that assist state and local efforts in developing outdoor recreation opportunities.

In Ohio, the primary role of the NPS is managing 11 Park Service units: Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument, Cuyahoga Valley National Park, David Berger National Memorial, Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park (NHP), Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miami's National Historic Site (NHS), First Ladies NHS, Hopewell Culture NHP, James A. Garfield NHS, Ohio & Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor, Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial, and William Howard Taft NHS (Exhibit 4).

Cuyahoga Valley National Park (CVNP) is the largest of the NPS sites with nearly 33,000 acres along a 22-mile corridor of the Cuyahoga River and the remains of the historic Ohio & Erie Canal. CVNP is a prime example of the NPS's commitment to the concept of bringing parks closer to the people. CVNP is located within the Ohio & Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor that has a larger regional focus with approximately 100 miles of the Ohio & Erie Canal. A Natural Heritage Corridor is a park designation intended to help local entities protect and use historic, cultural, and recreational resources for the community benefit while raising regional and national awareness of their unique importance.

The 1,200-acre Hopewell Culture NHP consists of five geographically separate archeological sites which feature trails and recreational opportunities such as birdwatching and walking. Dayton Aviation Heritage NHP consists of several sites, including the Huffman Prairie where visitors can walk where the Wright Brothers created and flew their early aircraft.

The NPS also manages the North Country National Scenic Trail in partnership with the North Country Trail Association. The trail aims to connect scenic, natural, historical, and cultural features in seven states from New York to North Dakota. In Ohio, the 1,050-mile trail follows long segments of the statewide Buckeye Trail and links several scenic, natural, historic, and recreational areas.

Another major responsibility of the NPS is the administration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund program (LWCF). The program was created in 1965 to help finance federal, state, and local land acquisition for outdoor recreation, state comprehensive recreation planning, and state and local outdoor recreation park development. Initially the funds were derived from three sources of revenue: proceeds from the sales of surplus federal real property, motorboat fuel taxes, and fees for recreation use on federal lands. In 1968, it was determined that the funding level was below expectations and Outer Continental Shelf mineral leasing receipts were utilized. In 2006, the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act provided for the sharing of leasing revenues with Gulf producing states and the LWCF for coastal restoration projects. LWCF monies are allocated to states and, through the states, to their political subdivisions on a 50% cost reimbursement basis. Since the fund's inception over $153 million of federal funds have been apportioned to Ohio for more than 1,450 projects for outdoor recreation acquisition and development projects (reference page 3 for more information on LWCF in Ohio).

After fifty years, funding authorization for the LWCF Act expired on September 30, 2015. Then in November 2015, the LWCF program was temporarily extended in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015. At the time of this SCORP writing, a number of LWCF reauthorization bills were headed for the agenda of the One Hundred Fifteenth United States Congress. A lapse in funding authorization does not dissolve the Section 6(f)(3) provisions and/or obligations for continued stewardship and compliance responsibilities of all existing LWCF assisted parks and recreation areas.

Another significant program administered by the NPS is the Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance (RTCA) Program. RTCA implements the natural resource conservation and outdoor recreation mission of the NPS in communities across America. Currently there are approximately 70 RTCA professionals available to assist communities, local governments, and grassroots organizations in developing and implementing park, river, and trail projects. Assistance includes building partnerships, assessing resources, developing concept plans,

Exhibit 4: Federal Service Sites



engaging public participation, and identifying potential sources of funding. Recent RTCA highlights in Ohio include building a collaborative to re-establish the Ohio Trails Partnership, a statewide trails user group, and assisting officials in a nine-county area of Cincinnati to create a regional trails plan.

Ohio has also been the beneficiary of the Federal Lands to Parks Program. Since its inception, Ohio public agencies have acquired more than 2,000 acres. An example is the improved river access for recreational boating and fishing along the Ohio River that was created when the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers transferred ownership of lock and dam areas along the Ohio River to local and state agencies.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) manages an extensive system of more than 560 national wildlife refuges encompassing more than 150 million acres and 70 national fish hatcheries. In Ohio, the USFWS maintains nearly 9,000 acres in three national wildlife refuges in the western basin of Lake Erie: Cedar Point National Wildlife Refuge, Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge, and



Route of North Country Trail (Source: North Country Trail Association)

West Sister Island National Wildlife Refuge (Exhibit 4). West Sister Island Wildlife Refuge is recognized by the U.S. Congress as a designated Wilderness area and part of the National Wilderness Preservation System, the only area designated in Ohio.

The USFWS administers two significant fish and wildlife funding programs. The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act, commonly referred to as the Pittman-Robertson Act, provides funding to the states for research, acquisition and improvement of habitat, development of public access to areas and facilities, hunter education programs, and construction and operation of public target ranges. Program funding is from taxes on purchases of firearms, ammunitions, and archery equipment. The Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act, commonly referred to as the Dingell-Johnson Act, grants funding to the states for fishery projects, boating access improvements, and aquatic education. The program is funded through taxes on purchases of fishing equipment, motorboat, and small engine fuel taxes and import duties. Both federal programs offer up to 75% reimbursement.

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

United States Forest Service

The U. S. Forest Service (USFS) is responsible for managing 154 national forests and 20 national grasslands totaling almost 193 million acres. In Ohio, the USFS manages over 244,000 acres of Wayne National Forest (Wayne NF) in southeastern Ohio, the state's only national forest. Wayne NF offers numerous opportunities for developed, dispersed, and backcountry recreation experiences for approximately 204,000 annual visitors. Wayne NF offers two 100-acre lakes, over 100 fishing ponds, 10 developed campgrounds, five group picnic shelters, two boat launches, a swim area, over 340 miles of multiple use trails, and the state's largest designated motorized trail system. The results of a 2014 visitor use survey are shown in Figure 5.

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The United States Army Corps of Engineers

Throughout Ohio, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) constructed many multi-purpose reservoirs and lock and dam structures that have greatly enhanced water-based recreation opportunities in Ohio (Exhibit 5). The primary uses for the reservoirs are flood control, navigation, hydropower, and water supply, but they also offer opportunities for outdoor recreation and fish and wildlife management. Generally, the USACE operates and maintains the dams and reservoirs and leases adjacent land and water areas to various public recreation agencies. ODNR leases approximately 95,000 acres from the USACE throughout Ohio, including Alum Creek State Park near Columbus and Mosquito

FIGURE 5: WAYNE NATIONAL FOREST RECREATION STATISTICS

VISITOR PROFILE

60% PARTICIPATE IN RECREATION ACTIVITIES
72% ARE MALE
63.4% ≤10 VISITS PER YEAR
21.8% >15 VISITS PER YEAR
38.9% <30 YEARS OF AGE
62.3% TRAVEL ≤ 25 MILES
>50% OF VISITS LAST ≤4 HOURS

HIGHEST RECREATION PARTICIPATION

VIEWING NATURAL FEATURES 28.7%
RELAXING 26.1%
FISHING 25.9%
HIKING/WALKING 24.2%
VIEWING WILDLIFE 19.9%
DEVELOPED CAMPING 12.6%
DRIVING FOR PLEASURE 8.7%
MOTORIZED TRAIL ACTIVITY 8.3%
OHV USE 6.8%

SOURCE: U.S. FOREST SERVICE 2014 NATIONAL VISITOR USE MONITORING SURVEY

Lake State Park near Youngstown. Additionally, the USACE has contributed significantly to the Ohio River's recreation potential with the construction, operation, and maintenance of a system of navigational locks and dams where recreational opportunities such as boat-launch ramps, fishing access, and picnic facilities are provided for public use.

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration

The FHWA administers the Transportation Alternative (TA) Set-Aside Program and the Recreational Trail Program (RTP) in partnership with the states. The Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act replaced the former Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) with a set-aside of funds under the Surface Transportation Block Grant Program, referred to as the TA Set-Aside. The TA Set-Aside authorizes funding for programs and projects defined as transportation alternatives, including on-road and off-road pedestrian and bicycle facilities, recreational trail projects, safe routes to school projects, and projects for planning, designing, or constructing boulevards in the right-of-way of former divided highways.

The RTP was reauthorized through the FAST Act for federal fiscal years 2016 through 2020. The funding amount allocated to the RTP is derived from a formula based on a percentage of the fuel that is used for off-road recreational use by snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles, off-road motorcycles, and off-road light trucks. RTP funds, administered through ODNR, can be used for a wide variety of recreational trail projects including trail maintenance and construction, acquisition of land for trails, trail equipment, and trailhead facilities.

STATE GOVERNMENT RESOURCES

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The State of Ohio, primarily through the Department of Natural Resources, is the largest provider of outdoor recreation and open space in the state. State parks, forests, wildlife areas, nature preserves, scenic rivers, canal lands, and historic sites provide millions of acres of land and water, thousands of recreation facilities, and a variety of outdoor programs and events.

The Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) was created by the Ohio Legislature in 1949 and charged to "formulate and execute a long-term comprehensive plan and program for the development and wise use of the natural resources of the state…and that increased recreation opportunities.."

ODNR is a diverse agency that oversees the recreational pursuits of millions of people each year at state parks, forests, nature preserves, wildlife areas, and waterways while also regulating the development and use of Ohio's vast allotment of natural resources that annually supply billions of dollars of goods into Ohio's economy. Specific divisions within ODNR manage and administer a variety of properties and programs to meet the outdoor recreation needs of Ohioans and tourists.

Division of Parks and Watercraft

ODNR's Division of Parks and Recreation and Division of Watercraft merged into the Division of Parks and Watercraft in 2016 to streamline functions and improve service to both park visitors and boaters. The Division manages a system of 74 state parks in 59 counties encompassing more than 180,000 land and water acres and over 1,000 miles of trails (Exhibit 6). Ohio state parks attract more than 2.4 million overnight

Exhibit 5: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Lakes in Ohio



Exhibit 6: Ohio State Parks



Exhibit 7: Ohio State Scenic Rivers and Water Trails



WATER TRAILS

Water trails, also known as blueways and paddling trails, are marked routes on navigable waters for use by kayaks, canoes, and other non-motorized boats.

ODNR is the state agency that officially designates water trails in Ohio. Designation provides funding opportunities and recognition of the uniqueness of these natural resources which can spur environmental, educational, and economic benefits. Ohio has 10 designated water trails: East Sandusky Bay, Kokosing River, Mad River, Mahoning River, Mohican River, Muskingum River, Olentangy River, Stillwater River, and Vermilion-Lorain (Exhibit 7).

Paddle Ohio is an ODNR program that promotes paddling and raises awareness of the importance of protecting high quality rivers and streams.

visits each year. Day use facilities include 74 beaches, 450 picnic areas, six championship golf courses, and over 440 trails for hiking, mountain biking, and horseback riding. Overnight facilities include nine resort lodges, over 500 cabins, 57 family campgrounds offering more than 9,000 campsites, and 18 horseman's camps with nearly 400 sites.

The Division of Parks and Watercraft supports recreational boating opportunities and with more than 474,000 registered boats in Ohio, the state is ranked in the top 10 states with the most registered boats. Paddle sports continue to rapidly gain popularity in Ohio, with total registrations reaching over 199,000 in 2016, up from 169,000 in 2015, an increase of 18%.

The Division of Parks and Watercraft also includes Ohio's Scenic Rivers Program. The Scenic Rivers Act (Ohio Revised Code Section 1547.81) provides for the protection of Ohio streams that hold exceptional conservation, scenic, historic, or outdoor recreation value. The Scenic Rivers Act identifies three categories for river classification: wild, scenic, and recreational with criteria based on the stream's length, adjacent forest cover, water quality, natural conditions, and present use. Conneaut Creek, Grand River, and Little Beaver Creek are designated wild and scenic rivers and the Ashtabula River, Chagrin River, Big and Little Darby Creeks, Kokosing River, Little Miami River, Mohican River, Olentangy River, Sandusky River, and Upper Cuyahoga River are designated state scenic rivers. The Maumee River, Stillwater River, and Greenville Creek system are designated scenic and recreational rivers (Exhibit 7).

The Division administers several grant programs to assist Ohio's boaters, including the Boating Infrastructure Grant Program for transient mooring facilities, the Recreational Harbor Evaluation Program for dredging near public boating facilities, the Clean Vessel Act Grant Program for construction and renovation of waste reception facilities for recreational vessels, the Cooperative Boating Facility Grant for improving boating access, and the Water Trails Program for signage and printable information related to designated water trails. The Division also administers the Waterways Safety Fund funded through the Ohio Marine Fuel Tax and fees collected for boating registration. The fund's primary purpose is construction and improvement of public facilities for recreational boating on the state's navigable waters.

Division of Natural Areas & Preserves

ODNR's Division of Natural Areas & Preserves administers a statewide system of 136 nature preserves encompassing more than 13,400 acres of land and assists with management of additional acreage owned by other public and private landholders (Exhibit 8). The preserves vary in size from less than an acre to over 2,000 acres and are conserved because of the property's ecological or geological significance and are best suited for research, education, and low-impact activities, such as nature study, photography, hiking, and bird watching. Currently, 96 natural areas and preserves are open for the public, many with facilities to enhance the visitor experience including trails, boardwalks, and observation overlooks.

Division of Wildlife

ODNR's Division of Wildlife is responsible for the protection, propagation, conservation, and management of Ohio's fish and wildlife resources. The Division owns or manages more than 400,000 acres of diverse wildlife lands throughout the state (Exhibit 9). The Division implements numerous programs to improve wildlife diversity and human enjoyment of wildlife resources, including a nongame and endangered species program, enforcement of Ohio's wildlife laws and regulations, and educational and public information programs.

Wildlife management consists of projects that affect wildlife populations and wildlife recreational users. These projects usually involve habitat manipulation, management of wildlife populations, land acquisition, research, and creation of opportunities for people to enjoy wildlife. Biologically based hunting seasons are necessary for both the protection and control of some wildlife populations and these seasons provide the framework for countless hours of wildlife recreation opportunities.

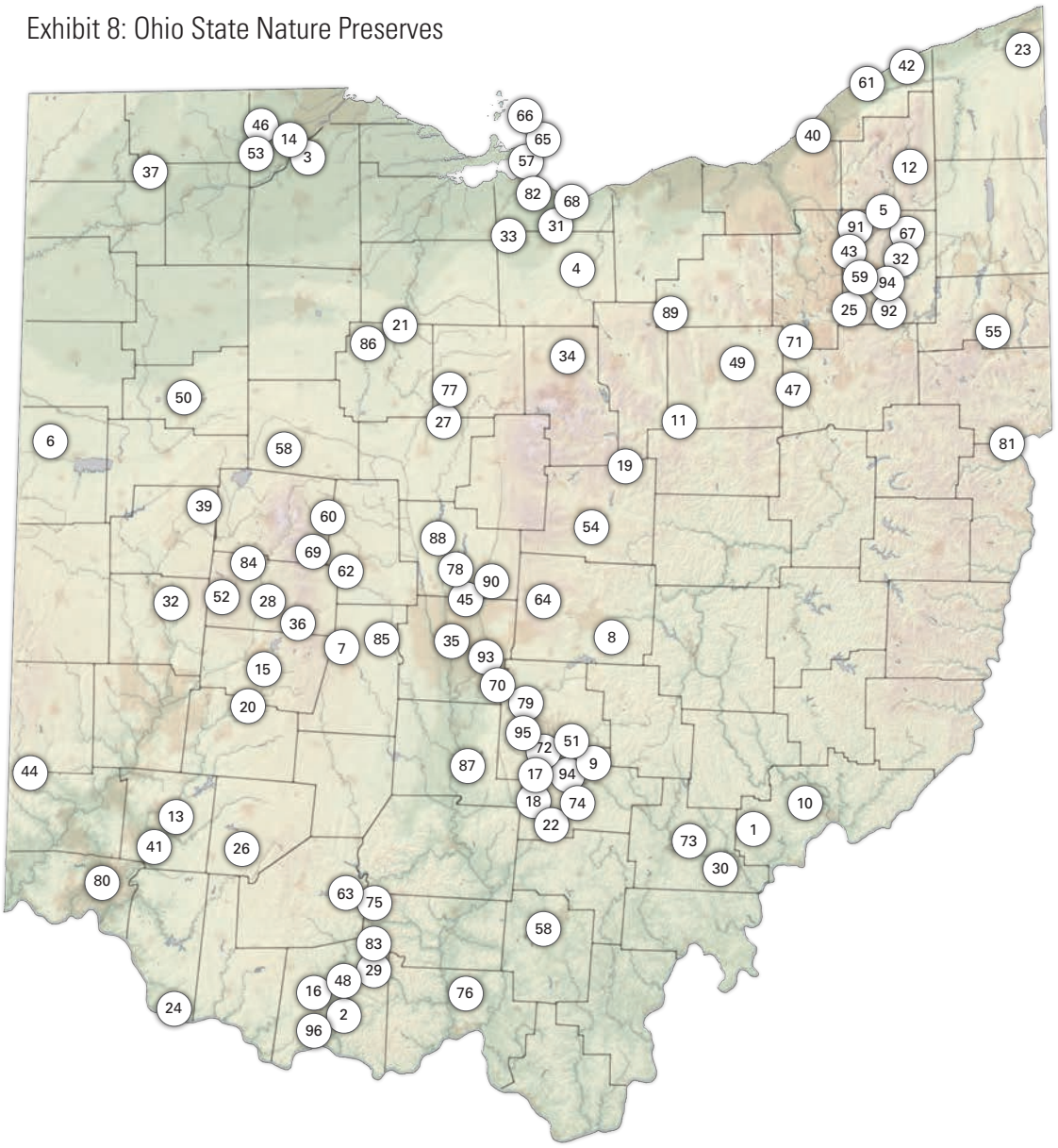
Fish management includes managing the fisheries of Ohio's inland water areas, 61,500 miles of streams and over 2.2 million acres of Lake Erie. Staff conducts research, monitors fish populations, develops programs to eliminate undesirable species, maintains angler use facilities, and operates hatcheries to stock many of Ohio's lakes and streams with a variety of game fish species. Water area management programs include improving spawning habitat, installing fish attractors, and reviewing of reservoir plans to ensure their suitability for fish management.

The Division offers Step Outside grants to local governmental agencies, non-profit organizations, and other family and youth-oriented facilities to promote outdoor skills such as fishing, hunting, trapping, archery, and shooting sports. These grants are designed to offer funding for activities that are otherwise unaffordable for the sponsoring agency or organization.

Division of Forestry

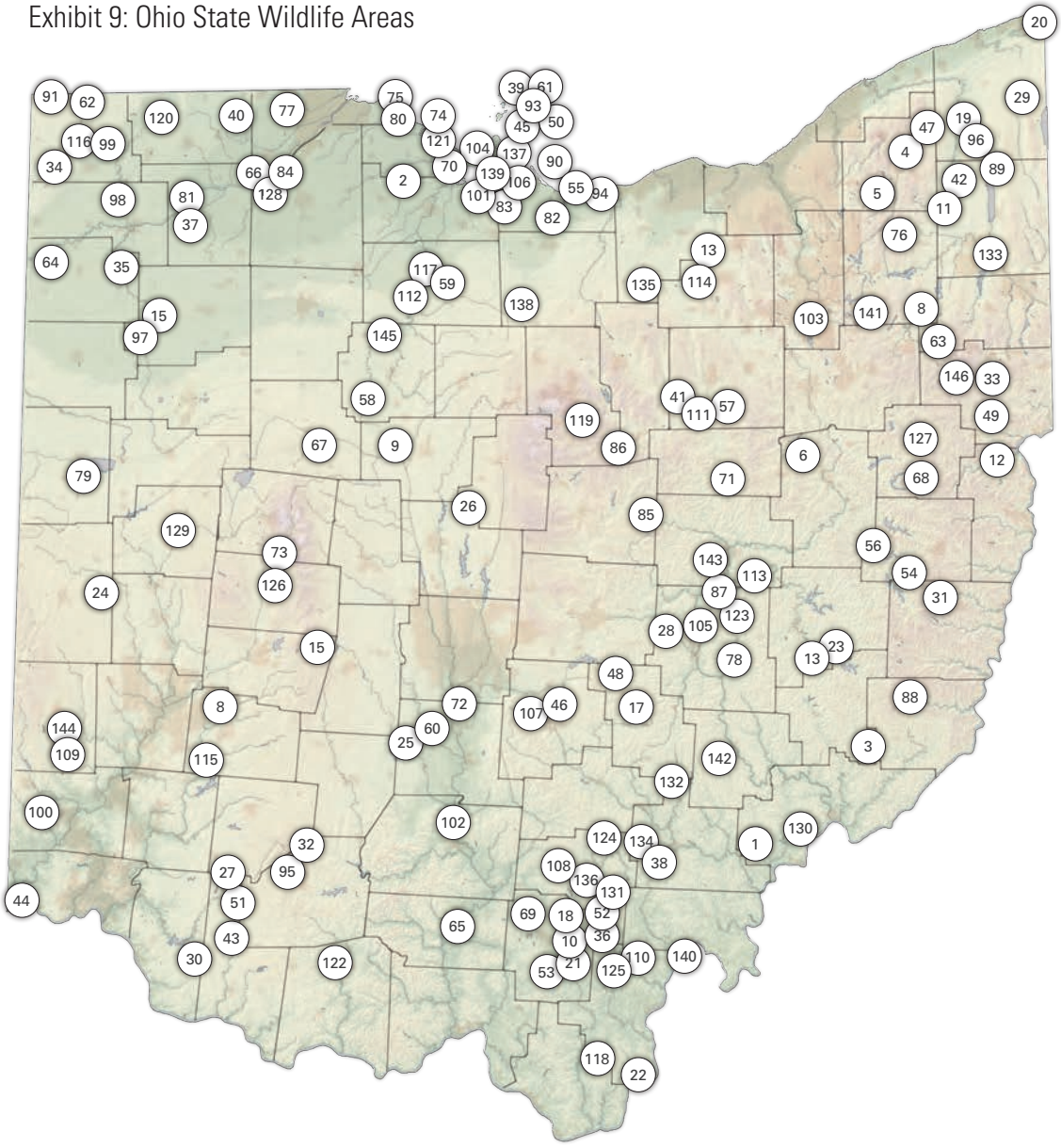
ODNR's Division of Forestry is responsible for the operation and maintenance of Ohio's 21 state forests encompassing over 200,000 acres (Exhibit 10). The Division's mission is to promote and apply sustainable management practices for the use and protection of private and public forestlands. The state forest system is managed under a multiple-use concept to provide timber, backcountry recreation opportunities, wildlife habitat, soil protection, and water quality preservation. The Division extends their expertise by providing technical assistance to private

Exhibit 8: Ohio State Nature Preserves



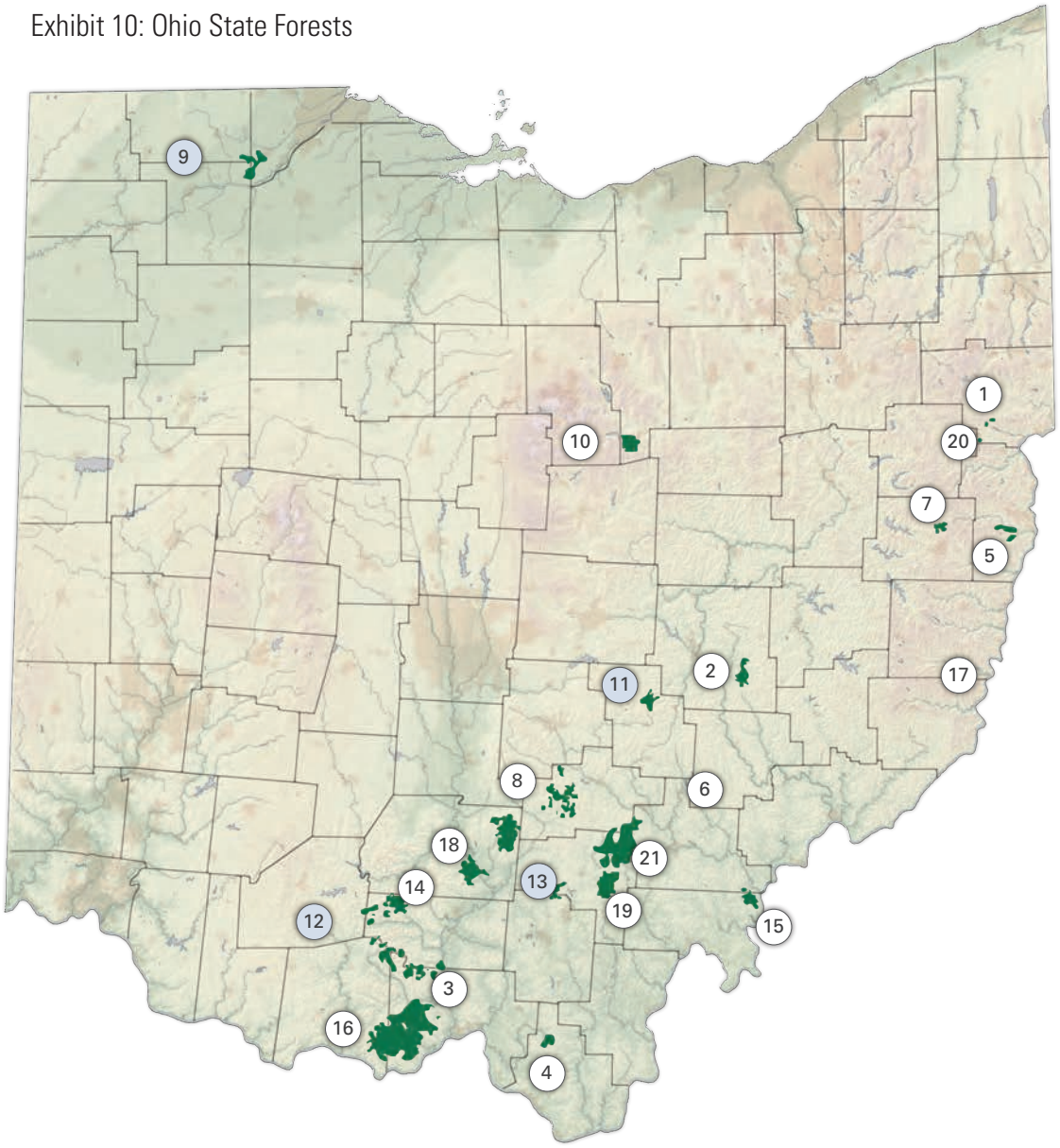
1. Acadia Cliffs
2. Adams Lake Prairie
3. Audubon Islands
4. Augusta-Anne Olsen
5. Aurora Sanctuary
6. Baker Woods
7. Bigelow Cemetery
8. Blackhand Gorge
9. Boch Hollow
10. Boord
11. Brown's Lake Bog
12. Burton Wetlands
13. Caesar Creek Gorge
14. Campbell
15. Cedar Bog
16. Chapparal
17. Christmas Rocks
18. Clear Creek
19. Clear Fork George
20. Clifton Gorge
21. Collier
22. Conkles Hollow
23. Conneaut Swamp
24. Crooked Run
25. Cooperider - Kent Bog
26. Culberson
27. Daughmer Prairie Savannah
28. Davey Woods
29. Davis Memorial
30. Desonier
31. Dupont Marsh
32. Eagle Creek
33. Erie Sand Barrens
34. Fowler Woods
35. Gahanna Woods
36. Gallagher Fen
37. Goll Woods
38. Goode Prairie
39. Gross Woods
40. Hach Otis
41. Halls Creek Woods
42. Headlands Dunes
43. Herrick Fen
44. Hueston Woods
45. Hutchins
46. Irwin Prairie
47. Jackson Bog
48. Johnson Ridge
49. Johnson Woods
50. Kendrick Woods
51. Kessler Swamp
52. Kiser Lake Wetlands
53. Kitty Todd
54. Knox Woods
55. Kyle Woods
56. Lake Katharine
57. Lakeside Daisy
58. Lawrence Woods
59. Marsh Wetlands
60. McCracken Fen
61. Mentor Marsh
62. Milford Center Prairie
63. Miller Sanctuary
64. Morris Woods
65. North Pond
66. North Shore Alvar
67. Novak
68. Old Woman Creek
69. Owens Fen
70. Pickerington Ponds
71. Portage Lakes Wetlands
72. Rhododendron Cove
73. Riddle
74. Rockbridge
75. Rocky Fork Gorge
76. Scioto Brush Creek
77. Sears Woods
78. Seymour Woods
79. Shallenberger
80. Sharon Woods Gorge
81. Sheepskin Hollow
82. Sheldon Marsh
83. Shoemaker
84. Siegenthaler - Kaestner
85. Smith Cemetery
86. Springville Marsh
87. Stage's Pond
88. Stratford Woods
89. Swamp Cottonwood
90. Thomas
91. Tinkers Creek
92. Triangle Lake Bog
93. Tucker
94. Tummonds
95. Wahkeena
96. Whipple

Exhibit 9: Ohio State Wildlife Areas



1. Acadia Cliffs WA
2. Aldrich Pond WA
3. Ale's Run WA
4. Aquilla Lake WA
5. Auburn Marsh WA
6. Beach City WA
7. Beavercreek WA
8. Berlin Reservoir WA
9. Big Island WA
10. Broken ARO WA
11. Brook WA
12. Brush Creek WA
13. Buffalo Fork WA
14. Camp Belden WA
15. Cascade WA
16. Clark Lake WA
17. Clouse Lake WA
18. Coalton WA
19. Conant WA
20. Conneaut WA
21. Cooper Hollow WA
22. Crown City WA
23. Dan & Margaret James WA
24. Darke WA
25. Deer Creek WA
26. Delaware WA
27. Della Gates & Edward Bott WA
28. Dillon WA
29. Dorset WA
30. East Fork WA
31. Egypt Valley WA
32. Fallsville WA
33. Firestone/Yeagley WA
34. Fish Creek WA
35. Flatrock WA
36. Flint Run WA
37. Florida WA
38. Fox Lake WA
39. Fox's Marsh WA
40. Fulton Pond WA
41. Funk Bottoms WA
42. Grand River WA
43. Grant Lake WA
44. Great Miami River WA
45. Green Island WA
46. Greenfield Dam WA
47. Hambden Orchard WA
48. Hanby WA
49. Highlandtown WA
50. Honeypoint WA
51. Indian Creek WA
52. Jackson Co. Line WA
53. Jackson Lake WA
54. Jockey Hollow WA
55. Joseph Steinen WA
56. Keen WA
57. Killbuck Marsh WA
58. Killdeer Plains WA
59. Knobby's Prairie WA
60. Knox Lake WA
61. Kuehnle WA
62. Lake La Su An WA
63. Lake Park WA
64. Lake Wayne R. Carr WA
65. Lake White Tailwaters WA
66. Lanker WA
67. Lawrence Woods WA
68. Leesville WA
69. Liberty WA
70. Little Portage WA
71. Lower Killbuck Creek WA
72. Mackey Ford WA
73. Mad River WA
74. Magee Marsh WA
75. Mallard Club Marsh WA
76. Marsh Wetlands WA
77. Meilke Road SavannaWA
78. Meiners WA
79. Mercer WA
80. Metzger Marsh WA
81. Meyerholtz WA
82. Milan WA
83. Miller's Blue Hole WA
84. Missionary Island WA
85. Mohican River WA
86. Mohler WA1
87. Monroe Basin WA
88. Monroe Lake WA
89. Mosquito Creek WA
90. Moxley WA
91. Nettle Lake WA
92. New Lyme WA
93. Oak Point WA
94. Old Woman Nature Preserve (NERR)
95. Oldaker WA
96. Orwell WA
97. Ottoville WA
98. Oxbow Lake WA
99. Parkersburg WA
100. Pater WA
101. Pickerel Creek WA
102. Pleasant Valley WA
103. Portage Path WA
104. Portage River WA
105. Powelson WA
106. Resthaven WA
107. Rockmill Dam WA
108. Ross Lake WA
109. Rush Run WA
110. Salt Fork WA
111. Shreve Lake WA
112. Silver Creek WA
113. Simco WA
114. Spencer Lake WA
115. Spring Valley WA
116. St. Joseph River WA
117. Sugar Creek WA
118. Symmes WA
119. Tiffin River WA
120. Toussaint WA
121. Tranquility WA
122. Tri-Valley WA
123. Trump Wildlife Preserve
124. Turkey Ridge WA
125. Tycoon Lake WA
126. Urbana WA
127. Vallley Run WA
128. Van Tassel WA
129. Vernon A. Luthman Techumseh WA
130. Veto Lake WA
131. Vinton Furnace WA
132. Wallace H. O'Dowd WA
133. Warren WA
134. Waterloo WA
135. Wellington WA
136. Wellston Reservoir WA
137. West Harbor WA
138. Willard Marsh WA
139. Willow Point WA
140. Wilson Wetlands WA
141. Wingfoot Lake WA
142. Wolf Creek WA
143. Woodbury WA
144. Woodland Trails WA
145. Wyandot WA
146. Zepernick Lake WA

Exhibit 10: Ohio State Forests



State Forests

State Forests with Motorized Trails Available

1. Beaver Creek SF
2. Blue Rock SF
3. Brush Creek SF
4. Dean SF
5. Fernwood SF
6. Gifford SF
7. Harrison SF
8. Hocking SF
9. Maumee SF
10. Mohican-Memorial SF
11. Perry SF
12. Pike SF
13. Richland Furnace SF
14. Scioto Trail SF
15. Shade River SF
16. Shawnee SF
17. Sunfish Creek SF
18. Tar Hollow SF
19. Vinton Furnace SF
20. Yellow Creek SF
21. Zaleski SF

FIGURE 6: OHIO STATE FORESTS RECREATIONAL USERS

JULY 2014 - JUNE 2015

BACKPACKERS	*6,576*
HORSE CAMPERS	*5,935*
FAMILY CAMPERS	*1,240*
HUNTER CAMPERS	*720*
APV RIDERS	*11,427*
SNOWMOBILERS	*122*
HORSE RIDERS	*17,260*
HUNTERS/ANGLERS	*18,590*
HIKERS	*26,238*
GUN RANGE USERS	*16,682*
MOUNTAIN BIKERS	*2,250*
HARVESTERS	*2,986*
ROCK CLIMBERS/RAPPELERS	*3,534*
MISC. DAY USE	*45,369*

landowners on managing private woodlands for timber and wildlife and to community officials for assistance with urban and street tree plantings.

State forests support numerous outdoor recreation opportunities with over 26,000 hikers, 18,000 hunters and anglers, and 17,000 horseback riders utilizing Ohio's state forest lands annually (Figure 6). Visitors to state forests can enjoy more than 350 miles of backcountry bridle trails, 80 miles of hiking and backpacking trails, and 50 miles of mountain bike trails. The Division provides designated trails for off-road all-purpose vehicles (APVs) and motorcycles at Maumee, Perry, Pike, and Richland Furnace state forests and designated snowmobiling trails at Maumee State Forest and Mohican-Memorial State Forest. The statewide Buckeye Trail, a 1,444-mile trail that makes a large loop around the state, passes through several state forests, including Hocking, Pike, Scioto Trail, Shawnee, and Tar Hollow state forests.

State forests also offer a variety of camping opportunities, including family campgrounds, primitive horse camps, primitive backpacking sites, and "park and pack" campsites for novice backpackers. The Division also manages the 8,000-acre state designated wilderness area at Shawnee State Forest in southern Ohio.

Office of Real Estate and Land Management

ODNR's Office of Real Estate and Land Management (REALM) provides grants administration, environmental review coordination, survey, and real estate functions on behalf of ODNR. REALM administers two federal grant programs, LWCF and the Recreational Trails Program (RTP) and two state grant programs, NatureWorks and the Clean Ohio Trails Fund (COTF).

The RTP is funded through the Federal Highway Administration and with the guidance of the State Recreational Trail Advisory Board, up to 80% of project costs are awarded annually to grant recipients. Eligible political subdivisions and nonprofits leverage the federal funds for construction of new trails, acquisition of trail corridors, and rehabilitation of trails and trailhead facilities. Since RTP's inception in 1998, over $25 million in funding has been awarded for 325 Ohio projects.

In consultation with the Clean Ohio Trails Fund Advisory Board, REALM administers the COTF program. The fund provides up to 75% of project costs for the construction and development of regional recreational trails. Since the program inception in 2001, over $72 million has been awarded to political subdivisions and eligible nonprofits for over 240 trail projects.

The popular NatureWorks program, funded through the sale of state bonds, provides up to 75% reimbursement assistance to eligible political subdivisions (townships, villages, joint recreation districts, municipalities, park districts, counties, and conservancy districts) for acquisition and/or development of public recreation areas. Funds are divided between Ohio's 88 counties based on a formula that includes population size. Applicants compete only against other applicants from the same county. Many modest, as well as more expensive, park improvements are funded through this program.

Information on the LWCF grant program may be found in the Introduction section of this plan.

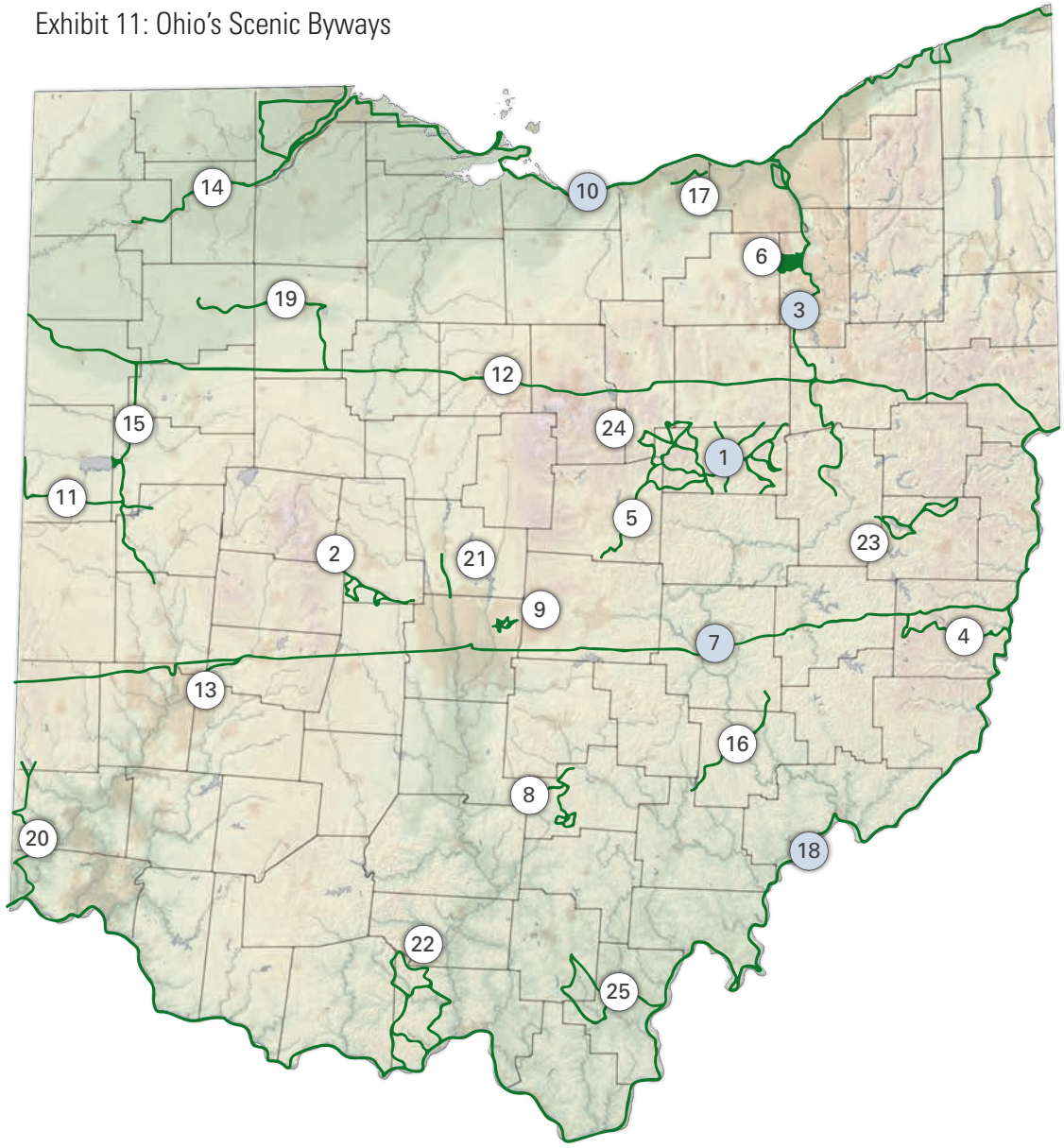
Canal Lands

Ohio's historic canals extend over 1,000 miles and impact multiple jurisdictions, with the two main canal routes being the Ohio & Erie Canal in eastern Ohio and the Miami & Erie Canal in western Ohio. Construction of Ohio's canal system began after the Ohio Legislature enacted the Ohio Canal Act in 1825 for the primary purpose of providing transportation for Ohio farm products and goods to get to marketplaces to boost Ohio's economy. By the 1850's, the canals were starting to be replaced by the railroads and other faster and more modern modes of transportation.



Miami & Erie Canal, City of St. Mary's, Auglaize County. The historic canal provides green space and outdoor recreational opportunities in the center of St. Mary's in western Ohio.

Exhibit 11: Ohio's Scenic Byways



State Scenic Byway

National Scenic Byway

1. Amish Country Byway
2. Big Darby Plains Scenic Byway
3. Ohio & Erie Canal Scenic Byway
4. Drovers' Trail Scenic Byway
5. Gateway to Amish Country
6. Heritage Corridors of Bath
7. Historic National Road
8. Hocking Hills Scenic Byway
9. Jefferson Township Scenic Byway
10. Lake Erie Coastal Ohio Trail
11. Land of the Cross-tipped Churches
12. Lincoln Highway Historic Byway
13. Lower Valley Pike Scenic Byway
14. Maumee Valley Scenic Byway
15. Miami & Erie Canal Scenic Byway
16. Morgan County Scenic Byway
17. North Ridge Scenic Byway
18. Ohio River Scenic Byway
19. Old Mill Stream Scenic Byway
20. Presidential Pathways Scenic Byway
21. Scenic Olentangy Heritage Corridor
22. Scenic Scioto Heritage Trail
23. Tappan-Moravian Trail Scenic Byway
24. Wally Road Scenic Byway
25. Welsh Scenic Byway



Today, canal lands are owned by many entities, including ODNR, the Ohio History Connection, ODOT, park districts, counties, local communities, and nonprofit organizations. Several portions of the canal have been developed with opportunities for recreational users. The well-known Ohio & Erie Towpath Trail stretches over 100 miles in the northeast portion of the State, including 22 miles within the Cuyahoga Valley National Park, and is part of the federally designated Ohio & Erie Canalway National Heritage Area.

Office of Coastal Management

The Office of Coastal Management seeks to achieve a balance between use and preservation of Lake Erie's coastal resources by effectively administering the Ohio Coastal Management Program. The goals of the Office include enhancing conservation of coastal resources, promoting economic development, improving public access, restoring Lake Erie water quality, and providing technical assistance regarding coastal management and erosion issues.

The Office annually awards approximately $500,000 in Coastal Management Assistance Grants and additional funds through a variety of other grant programs for the preservation and protection of the coastal region. These grants enable communities to enhance public access to Lake Erie, mitigate hazards, protect and restore natural resources, foster sustainable coastal development, and increase recreational opportunities. Grants are typically awarded to municipalities, park districts, universities, soil and water conservation districts, port authorities, and non-profit organizations. Coastal Management Assistance Grants support outdoor recreation by providing funding for feasibility studies, master plans, and construction projects that increase public access and outdoor recreational opportunities along Lake Erie.

The Office of Coastal Management also administers the federal Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program, which is used by local public entities to acquire and protect ecologically significant coastal properties and to enhance public access and enjoyment of Lake Erie.

Ohio Department of Transportation

Ohio is eighth in the nation in the total number of miles of public roads and maintains the fifth largest traffic volume, fourth largest truck traffic volume, and second largest bridge inventory. Ohio has the fourteenth highest transit ridership, with 117 million trips taken in 2014. Additionally, Ohio has over 3,000 miles of designated bike paths. The Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) has various responsibilities for maintenance operations and capital improvement activities on Ohio's highway systems.

ODOT administers Ohio's Scenic Byway Program with the intent to preserve, enhance, and protect the state's intrinsic resources for visitors and residents by designating highways and roads as scenic byway corridors. Through partnerships with communities, organizations, and government agencies, efforts are coordinated to promote travel and recreation and to encourage stewardship of the features that distinguish the designated byways. These collaborative efforts support establishing a balance between conservation and land use that heightens the experience of traveling designated byways while improving the quality of life. Ohio currently offers 27 Scenic Byways, five of which are nationally designated (Exhibit 11). ODOT also administers the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act, a funding program for infrastructure planning and investment.

TOURISMOHIO

TourismOhio, a program of the Ohio Development Services Agency, strives to make Ohio a destination of choice and to enrich lives through authentic travel experiences. TourismOhio serves as a clearinghouse for destinations and events across the state, oversees the toll-free tourism hotline, 1-800-BUCKEYE, and supports the tourism industry through marketing, advertising, research, and public relations partnership opportunities. The agency recently developed a strategic plan that laid the groundwork for the *Ohio Find It Here* brand. In 2015, direct visitor spending of $33 billion generated $42 billion in total business sales as tourism dollars flowed through the Ohio economy.

OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

The Ohio EPA administers the Ohio Environmental Education Fund (OEEF) that encourages Ohio residents to be outside and become stewards of Ohio's natural resources. OEEF supports environmental education projects that increase awareness and understanding of environmental issues. OEEF grants funding for programs that:

- Educate residents on what they can do to protect Ohio's air, water, and land,
- Provide opportunities for students to monitor air and water quality, explore environmental careers, and interact with professional scientists and environmental engineers, and
- Assist small businesses and farmers with environmental regulations.

Ohio EPA supports the Environmental Career Ambassador's Program that offers Ohio high school students, teachers, and career counselors with a better understanding of the wide variety of environmental science and engineering careers available. The program was established by the Environmental Education Council of Ohio with a network of environmental professionals to link students with career opportunities.

OHIO HISTORY CONNECTION

The Ohio History Connection is one of the largest statewide historical organizations in the United States and manages and maintains an extensive system of over 50 historical, archeological, and natural history sites that provide opportunities for Ohioans to enjoy the state's cultural and historic heritage. The sites encompass more than 3,600 acres and are some of the most significant tourist attractions in the state (Exhibit 12).

To help preserve the state's historic places, the Ohio History Connection carries out a variety of responsibilities, including maintaining and operating a statewide network of historic sites and museums, preserving and providing public access to the state archives, providing expertise in the area of historic preservation, providing educational materials for Ohio school children, promoting the development of county and local historical societies, and collecting and preserving artifacts related to Ohio history.

The Ohio History Connection's State Historic Preservation Office administers the state's responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act, including identifying and cataloging historic buildings and sites, evaluating properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, reviewing rehabilitation projects seeking state and federal tax credits, and qualifying communities for the Certified Local Government program.

The State Historic Preservation Office has a comprehensive on-line mapping system of Ohio's cultural resources that includes the National Register of Historic Places, Ohio Historical Inventory, and the Ohio Archaeological Inventory. The system is available to cultural resource management professionals, agency officials, and researchers to assist with project planning and compliance activities.

OHIO PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSION

The Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) administers the Green Space Conservation Program as part of the Clean Ohio Fund. Program funds are available for political subdivisions and nonprofit organizations to acquire public open spaces and protect and enhance riparian corridors. To apply for funding, agencies work with their local Natural Resources Assistance Councils (NRACs), that are responsible for recommending projects to OPWC. Each of the 19 NRACs in Ohio are comprised of 11 members, including representatives from soil and water conservation districts, local governments, environmental groups, park districts, agricultural organizations, and local businesses as well as the local district's public works integrating committee members. Each NRAC evaluates and scores grant applications using a locally developed methodology based on criteria listed in Chapter 164 of the Ohio Revised Code.

A few examples of awarded projects:

- The Lake Erie Bluffs Preservation Project, a multi-phase acquisition of 229 acres in Lake County that protects wetlands, high quality plant communities, and 1,310 feet of Lake Erie shoreline ($4,065,325 project cost, $1,193,790 Clean Ohio funding).
- Edge of Appalachia project in Adams County that expands and connects several nature preserves and facilitates hunting opportunities ($993,750 project cost, $725,062 Clean Ohio funding).
- Stillwater Nature Preserve project in Miami County that protects the Stillwater River and provides for hiking, wildlife viewing, and fishing opportunities ($1,502,400 project cost, $1,111,775 Clean Ohio funding).
- Keystone Furnace Wetlands Preserve project in Jackson County preserving 1,000 acres of a high-quality wetland complex with opportunities for education and recreation ($1,220,000 project cost, $916,500 Clean Ohio funding).
- Glen Helen Project in Greene County preserving 966 acres along three waterways with hiking and birding opportunities among 400-year-old trees, limestone cliffs, and waterfalls ($2,706,440 project cost, $961,730 Clean Ohio funding).

LOCAL AND SPECIAL DISTRICT RESOURCES

Conservancy Districts

Conservancy Districts are independent political subdivisions of the State of Ohio that are governed by Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Chapter 6101. Conservancy districts are formed to provide flood protection, regulate stream channels, collect and process wastewater, plan for irrigation, assist in preventing erosion, and offer recreation. Of the 57 conservancy districts created since 1915, 20 are currently active. Two of those, the Muskingum and Miami conservancy districts, are major recreation-providing entities in the state.

The Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District (MWCD) is the largest conservancy district in Ohio, encompassing 8,000 square miles in eastern Ohio. The MWCD was organized in 1933 to develop and implement a plan to reduce flooding and conserve water for beneficial public uses in the Muskingum River Watershed. MWCD owns 54,000 acres which includes 10 lakes covering 16,000 acres of water. ODNR's Division of Wildlife stocks the MWCD lakes, including Atwood, Beach City, Charles Mill, Clendening, Leesville, Piedmont, Pleasant Hill, Seneca, and Tappan lakes, attracting anglers from throughout the state. The lakes have varying speed limits from 10 mph limits to accommodate kayakers and anglers to unlimited horsepower to accommodate water skiers and high-speed boaters. The MWCD offers marinas, public boat launch ramps, public hunting areas, campgrounds, trails, cabin rentals, and an equine primitive camping area. Five activity centers are staffed with naturalists and offer organized programs and special events throughout the year. The MWCD is in the process of implementing a master plan for recreational facilities that includes $120 million in camping,

Exhibit 12: History Connection Museums & Historic Sites



park, and trail upgrades. It is estimated over 3.6 million people a year enjoy the MWCD lakes and parks.

The Miami Conservancy District (MCD) in southwest Ohio provides flood risk reduction, preserves water resources, and promotes recreation and community development along the region's waterways. Of the approximately 44,000 acres owned by MCD, about 3,300 acres are reserved for recreation areas. The National Aviation Heritage Area, North Country National Scenic Trail, statewide Buckeye Trail, and U.S. Bike Route 50 use portions of MCD's land, attracting visitors, through-hikers, and cyclists from across the nation. MCD's land along the Great Miami River is at the heart of a nearly 350-mile regional network of paved shared-use trails, including the Great Miami, Mad, Stillwater, and Wolf Creek trails that connect to the Central Ohio Greenways' Camp Chase Trail near London, Ohio. MCD leases thousands of acres to Five Rivers MetroParks, MetroParks of Butler County, City of Hamilton, Miami Township, Warren County, and other riverfront communities for use as public parks along the riverway. These parks feature amenities for a variety of activities – hiking and mountain biking trails, riverbank fishing, and community gathering areas for festivals and live concerts. The Great Miami River, including trails and nearby attractions along a 99-mile corridor, is becoming a destination for locals and visitors – so much so that MCD and the riverfront communities have collaborated to establish and promote The Great Miami Riverway.

Park Districts

Ohio has 61 park districts that preserve, manage, and develop Ohio's land and water resources for public enjoyment and outdoor recreation (Figure 7). Park districts are established and governed by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 511 or 1545. Many park districts were established decades ago in semi-rural communities that are now urbanized and nearly built-out. As the communities grew, many park districts acquired additional land holdings to preserve land and resources, increasing their commitment to land management and stewardship. The Clean Ohio Green Space Conservation Program has provided significant funding over the past decade for park districts to acquire land and expand their park offerings.

Staying relevant to the communities they serve is important to park districts to maintain support and financial sustainability through tax levies, grants, and gifts. However, costs of land acquisition, development of recreational facilities, removal of existing unsuitable structures on acquired land, and maintaining existing park infrastructure can be quite costly. In response, more park districts have increased their efforts to diversity funding sources, develop endowments, increase grant writing staff, and foster partnerships to expand capacity and outreach. Strong marketing programs, enhanced websites, social media outreach, smart phone applications, and slogans, logos, and images that appeal to a broad range of audiences are becoming more mainstream for park districts. Park districts are also developing cost recovery programs and long-term sustainable business practices.

Joint Recreation Districts

Joint Recreation Districts are collaborations between neighboring entities to acquire land and develop recreational facilities such as trails and sports fields. Ohio Revised Code Chapter 755 creates the legal framework for joint recreation districts and qualifies them to receive funding. The collaborative recreational district partnerships can provide more capacity to operate and maintain parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, and recreation centers that benefit the communities. Figure 8 lists Ohio's 16 Joint Recreation Districts.

Local Governments

Local government agencies are the backbone of public recreation opportunities in Ohio. Cities, villages, counties, townships, and school districts all offer numerous recreational facilities, programs, and events close-to-home, whether it's a playground, ballfield, fishing lake, or trail. The role of local governments is significant in improving quality of life and delivering recreational services to Ohio residents.

Private and Non-Profit Organizations

The private sector makes a significant contribution to the delivery of recreation services in Ohio, whether by managing recreation lands, providing skill-building courses, offering concessions and amenities, or by offering equipment that enables users to enjoy a variety of recreational activities.

Private recreational enterprises often add capacity, supplement offerings, and invest in specialized facilities such as marinas, ski areas, canoe liveries, golf courses, horse stables, swimming complexes, and developed campgrounds. There are also private recreation areas on properties owned by timber, power, and coal companies in southeastern Ohio that are open to public use for hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, and picnicking.

Non-profit organizations also play an important role in outdoor recreation by preserving land, offering programs, and providing educational opportunities. Non-profit organizations such as the Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts of America operate day, weekend, and week-long camps that provide skill-building opportunities and a variety of outdoor recreation activities

FIGURE 7: PARK DISTRICTS IN OHIO

1 ASHLAND COUNTY PARK DISTRICT
2 ASHTABULA COUNTY METROPARKS
3 METROPARKS OF BUTLER COUNTY
4 CARROLL COUNTY PARK DISTRICT
5 CLARK COUNTY PARK DISTRICT
6 CLERMONT COUNTY PARK DISTRICT
7 CLEVELAND METROPARKS
8 CLINTON COUNTY PARK DISTRICT
9 COLUMBIANA COUNTY PARK DISTRICT
10 COLUMBUS AND FRANKLIN COUNTY METRO PARKS
11 COSHOCTON PARK DISTRICT
12 CRAWFORD PARK DISTRICT
13 DARKE COUNTY PARK DISTRICT
14 DEFIANCE COUNTY PARK DISTRICT
15 ERIE METROPARKS
16 FAIRFIELD COUNTY HISTORICAL PARKS COMMISSION
17 FIVE RIVERS METROPARKS
18 FRIENDSHIP PARK DISTRICT
19 GEAUGA PARK DISTRICT
20 GREAT PARKS OF HAMILTON COUNTY
21 GREENE COUNTY PARKS & TRAILS
22 GUERNSEY COUNTY PARK DISTRICT
23 HANCOCK PARK DISTRICT
24 HARDIN COUNTY VETERANS MEMORIAL PARK
25 HENRY COUNTY PARK DISTRICT
26 HERITAGE TRAILS PARK DISTRICT
27 HOLMES COUNTY PARK DISTRICT
28 HURON COUNTY PARK DISTRICT
29 JOHNNY APPLESEED METROPOLITAN PARK DISTRICT
30 KNOX COUNTY PARK DISTRICT
31 LAKE METROPARKS
32 LICKING PARK DISTRICT
33 LORAIN COUNTY METROPARKS DISTRICT
34 MADISON COUNTY PARK DISTRICT
35 MARION COUNTY PARK DISTRICT
36 MEDINA COUNTY PARK DISTRICT
37 MEIGS COUNTY PARK DISTRICT
38 MIAMI COUNTY PARK DISTRICT
39 MILL CREEK METROPARKS
40 MONROE COUNTY PARK DISTRICT
41 MUSKINGUM VALLEY PARK DISTRICT
42 O.O. MCINTYRE PARK DISTRICT
43 OLANDER PARK SYSTEM
44 PAULDING COUNTY PARK DISTRICT
45 PICKAWAY COUNTY PARK DISTRICT
46 PORTAGE PARK DISTRICT
47 PREBLE COUNTY PARK DISTRICT
48 PRESERVATION PARKS OF DELAWARE COUNTY
49 RICHLAND COUNTY PARK DISTRICT
50 ROSS COUNTY PARK DISTRICT
51 SANDUSKY COUNTY PARK DISTRICT
52 SENECA COUNTY PARK DISTRICT
53 SHELBY COUNTY PARK DISTRICT
54 STARK COUNTY PARK DISTRICT
55 SUMMIT METRO PARKS
56 METROPARKS OF THE TOLEDO AREA
57 TRUMBULL COUNTY METRO PARK DISTRICT
58 TUSCARAWAS COUNTY PARK DISTRICT
59 VAN WERT COUNTY PARK DISTRICT
60 WARREN COUNTY PARK DISTRICT
61 WAYNE COUNTY PARK DISTRICT
62 WOOD COUNTY PARK DISTRICT

FIGURE 8: JOINT RECREATION DISTRICTS IN OHIO

1 BELLEFONTAINE JOINT RECREATION DISTRICT
2 CARDINGTON JOINT RECREATION DISTRICT
3 FRANKLIN PARK JOINT RECREATION DISTRICT
4 FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP JOINT RECREATION DISTRICT
5 FREDERICKTOWN RECREATION DISTRICT
6 GRANVILLE RECREATION DISTRICT
7 LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP JOINT RECREATION DISTRICT
8 MALTA/MCCONNELLSVILLE JOINT RECREATION DISTRICT
9 NATIONAL TRAIL PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT
10 NEW ALBANY PLAIN LOCAL JOINT PARKS DISTRICT
11 ORANGE COMMUNITY EDUCATION & RECREATION
12 ORWELL AREA JOINT RECREATION DISTRICT
13 RICHFIELD JOINT RECREATION DISTRICT
14 SYLVANIA RECREATION CORP.
15 UNION COUNTY JOINT RECREATION DISTRICT
16 WEST GEAUGA JOINT RECREATION DISTRICT

OUTDOOR RECREATION TRENDS AND DEMANDS



OHIO DEMOGRAPHICS

Ohio's population has been relatively stable over the last 10 years and is projected to remain at approximately 11.5 million (Figure 9). Since 2000, Ohio's population increased 2.3% in comparison to the overall national population increase of 14.2%. However, within those population numbers, the demographics are changing with the biggest gain in the age group of those 65 years or older. Approximately 16% of Ohio's population is aged 65 or over and it is estimated that one in four Ohioans will be 65 years and older by 2030. Ohio's median age is 39.3 years, slightly older than the national average of 37.8 years.

In addition to changes in demographics related to age, Ohio is also experiencing steadily increasing racial and ethnic diversification with minorities comprising 20% of Ohio's population. The fastest growing racial and ethnic group is the Hispanic American community, growing by over 70% since 2000 and representing about 3.3% of the state's population. The majority live in urban areas including Cleveland, Columbus, Lorain, and Toledo. Ohio's Asian American community, comprised of 265,000 people, account for 2.3% of Ohio's population and has grown 66% since 2000. Nationally, the Asian population is about 6% of the population. Asian Americans predominantly live in Ohio's metropolitan areas but are about as likely to live in the suburbs as the city core. Ohio's African American community accounts for 13.7% of the state's population and has increased by 15.9% since 2000, compared to 13.8% nationally. The majority live in urban areas, including Columbus, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Approximately half a million Ohioans are foreign-born, accounting for 4% of Ohio's population.

So, where are people living? Unlike other states, which typically have one or two major cities, Ohio has three relatively large urban areas (Columbus, Cleveland, and Cincinnati) and five small to medium sized urban areas (Akron, Canton, Dayton, Toledo, and Youngstown). Of these eight cities, only Columbus and Cincinnati have population growth, while the other six cities are seeing population declines and out-migration of urban area populations into adjacent less urbanized areas. This creates an outward expansion of the urban areas without population growth.

Currently, Ohio's most populous counties are Franklin, Cuyahoga, Hamilton, Summit, Montgomery, and Lucas. Counties with the highest population growth from 2000 to 2010 were Medina, Morrow, Knox, Delaware, Union, Licking, Fairfield, Warren, Butler, and Clermont, all counties that are near Columbus, Dayton, or Cleveland. The population in these counties grew by more than 9% and is projected to continue with Delaware County expected to grow by an additional 20% by 2020. A county map of Ohio is included in the References and Resource section.

FIGURE 9: OHIO DEMOGRAPHICS

OHIO POPULATION

2015	11,549,120
2020	11,574,870
2025	11,598,670

AGE GROUPS

	≥ 65	50-65	35-49	20-34	5-19	<5
2015	15.5%	21.0%	18.6%	19.3%	19.5%	6.1%
2020	17.4%	20.2%	18.0%	19.0%	19.2%	6.1%
2025	19.4%	18.5%	18.0%	19.1%	18.9%	6.1%

NATIONAL OUTDOOR RECREATION TRENDS

National surveys offer insight into outdoor recreation participation trends that may be similar to trends in Ohio or assist in forecasting potential changes in the future. Since 1998, the Outdoor Foundation has published an annual outdoor recreation participation report that provides information and data on a range of activities and population groups. For the 2017 survey, the Outdoor Foundation conducted online interviews with a nationwide sample of 24,134 households representative of the United States population to determine the most popular outdoor activities by participation rate and by frequency of participation of those 6 years of age and older (Figure 10).

The survey indicated that the number of Americans participating in outdoor recreation has been somewhat consistent with 49.4% in 2015, 48.4% in 2015, and 48.8% in 2016. From 2015 to 2016, the actual number of outdoor participants in the United States increased by 2 million to 144.4 million.

For young adult participants, classified as 18 to 24 years of age, the top five activities shifted slightly with hiking and camping being more popular than biking and fishing, but running/jogging still being the most popular activity with 31% participating. Average outings per year for a young adult were higher, with 96 outings for running/jogging, 86 for biking, and 24 for fishing. Skateboarding was ranked fourth with 18 average outings. Overall, young adult recreationalists averaged 122 outings per year in 2016, nearly double as many as in 2015, and considerably higher than the average of 77 outings for any population group.

Based on survey results, the biggest motivator for participating in outdoor activities was getting exercise, which correlates with running being the most popular activity. Being too busy with family responsibilities was the primary reason for not participating.

FIGURE 10: OUTDOOR FOUNDATION 2017 SURVEY

MOST POPULAR OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES BY PARTICIPATION RATE

1. *RUNNING, JOGGING, AND TRAIL RUNNING 18% (52.3 MILLION PARTICIPANTS)*
2. *FRESHWATER, SALTWATER, AND FLY FISHING 16% (47.2 MILLION PARTICIPANTS)*
3. *ROAD BIKING, MOUNTAIN BIKING, AND BMX 15% (45.8 MILLION PARTICIPANTS)*
4. *HIKING 14% (42.1 MILLION PARTICIPANTS)*
5. *CAR, BACKYARD, BACKPACKING, AND RV CAMPING 14% (40.5 MILLION PARTICIPANTS)*

FAVORITE OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES BY FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION

1. *RUNNING, JOGGING, AND TRAIL RUNNING 82 AVERAGE OUTINGS/RUNNER*
2. *ROAD, MOUNTAIN AND BMX BIKING 53 AVERAGE OUTINGS/CYCLIST*
3. *FRESHWATER, SALTWATER, AND FLY FISHING 19 AVERAGE OUTINGS/ANGLER*
4. *CAR, BACKYARD, BACKPACKING, AND RV CAMPING 13 AVERAGE OUTINGS/CAMPER*
5. *HIKING 15 OUTINGS/HIKER*

Other national trends based on surveys and research findings are summarized below. Although these trends do not represent all activities, they are a glimpse of changes in overall outdoor recreation in the United States.

Camping

- Interest in camping is growing, evidenced by an increase in active campers from 58% to 61% from 2014 to 2016. Campers between 18 and 34 years of age account for 38% of active camper households and make up nearly half of all new campers in 2016. For those that camp, the primary reasons are to spend more time with friends and family, to be more physically active, and improve overall emotional well-being and health. While camping, outdoor recreation activities participated in are shifting to more physical activities such as hiking, kayaking, and mountain biking.
- The interest in recreational vehicles (RVs) is also increasing as more millennials have begun to buy RVs. In 2016, the number of new RVs manufactured and shipped hit a 40-year high of 430,700 units. Campaigns such as "Go RVing" that promote RV ownership and the RV lifestyle are helping to drive the market. In 2016, 22 million Americans planned an RV trip.

Water-Related Activities

- Nationally, fishing shows continued popularity with 44% of new participants being young people between the ages of 6 and 17 years of age and 46% being female. In 2016, 47 million participated in fishing, with approximately 80% enjoying freshwater fishing areas.
- Stand-up paddle boarding had the most growth in participation from 2013 to 2016, increasing participation an average of 18 percent. In 2016, 3.2 million Americans engaged in stand-up paddle boarding.
- From 2011 to 2015, boat sales grew an average of about 5%, with the largest increases in personal hand-powered watercraft and pontoon boat sales, 16% and 12%, respectively.

Winter Sports

- Skiers and snowboarders are choosing backcountry areas in national and state parks to enjoy fresh snow and scenic views without the need to purchase a lift ticket.

Technology & Marketing

- Other societal trends can impact recreation, such as 95% of Americans over 18 years of age have a cellphone of some kind and 77% have smartphones, up from 55% in 2014. The increased availability and use of technology can impact the way people receive information, how they plan outings, and what their expectations are in regards to wi-fi accessibility while engaged in recreation.
- The American Recreation Coalition's Outdoor Recreation Outlook for 2018 noted the trend towards park visitors utilizing on-line planning information and reservations, with an increase of 38% of users from 2015 to 2016 and 22% from 2016 to 2017 on the national Recreation.gov website. Mobile applications on smart phones, watches, and tablets (apps) have become increasingly more popular and assist people plan and track hikes, select and book campsites, and purchase fishing licenses. Many of the apps also create a social network for sharing photos and experiences with other outdoor enthusiasts.
- National outdoor recreation promotional campaigns have also generated interest in outdoor recreation, such as the National Park Foundation "Find Your Park" campaign promoting the National Parks and the Recreational Boating

and Fishing Foundation "Vamos A Pescar" (Let's Go Fishing) outreach campaign to engage families in high-density Hispanic communities.

Demographic

- National participation rates among diverse groups show a slight growth trend over the last five years with 48% of Hispanic Americans, 33% of African Americans, and 51% of Asian Americans participating in an outdoor activity in 2016.
- Hispanic Americans and African Americans averaged 88 outings per participant per year in comparison to 77 outings for White and Asian Americans in 2016.

Visitation/Participation

- A National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) study found that a major determinant for the number of visits a person takes to their local park and recreation areas is whether they can travel safely. Survey respondents who felt unsafe walking to their local parks visited 40% less than those who did feel safe walking to their local parks. The study also found that a lack of awareness and information regarding park locations, offerings, and programs led to less participation.
- The NRPA study found that on average, Americans visit their local park and recreation facilities about 29 times a year. Millennials and parents are the most frequent park users.

Economic

- The Outdoor Industry Association's report illustrated America's passion for outdoor recreation by showing that Americans spend more on trail gear ($20 billion) than home entertainment ($18 billion), more on water sports gear ($14 billion) than on movie tickets ($11 billion) and more on cycling and skateboarding ($97 billion) than on video games ($61 billion). More Americans participate in outdoor recreation (144 million) than attend NFL, NBA, MLB and NHL games combined (134 million).

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

During the development of the SCORP document, opportunities were provided for the public to participate in the planning process. To maximize public participation, the on-line survey was marketed extensively via social media outlets, press releases, newspaper articles, website links, fliers, and recreation and tourism e-newsletters. The planning process also provided for public comment through small focus groups of demographic populations underrepresented in the survey and in communities of low response rate. Lastly, after the draft SCORP document was approved by NPS, the public was invited to comment via ODNR's website.

ON-LINE PUBLIC SURVEY

To understand recreational behaviors and gather opinions on outdoor recreation facilities, a public on-line survey was conducted for five weeks from February 8 to March 15, 2017. The survey provided an opportunity for Ohio residents to comment and have their opinions included in the plan's development. The survey focused on public lands in Ohio, including local, community, state and national parks, state wildlife areas, state and national forest areas, and state nature preserves. The survey asked for respondents to consider and include all outdoor recreational activities that they and/or anyone in their household had engaged in during the 2016 calendar year on public lands in Ohio.

Throughout the five weeks that the public online survey was available, staff evaluated the response rate throughout the state and based on areas where response rates were low, additional outreach efforts were made via contacts, news outlets, tv and radio stations, and social media. Survey takers were offered the opportunity to take the survey in an alternative language, but no requests were received.

Ohioans responded from all 88 counties of the state with 5,059 completed surveys that were then compiled, analyzed, and summarized by Ohio University's (OU) Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs. The respondents were split almost equally between female and male, similar to the state's demographics of 51% female and 49% male. The highest number of survey responses were in the 45 to 54-year-old and 55 to 64-year-old age brackets, 22.4% and 27.8%, respectfully. The younger age groups of 25-34 and 35-44 represented 13% and 18% of respondents, respectively, and those 65 and older were 15.1% of the survey respondents. An under-represented group was possibly those under 18 years of age, however 29.4% of survey respondents represented households with children and they were asked to consider and respond for all those who lived in the household when completing the survey. The number of respondents with children was slightly higher at 29.4%, than the 27.1% state census.

As Ohio is a diverse state not only in demographics but in geography and available recreational facilities, OU's report includes a county-based summary of the activities Ohioans participated in, what recreational facilities they would like to see more of in their community, and what types of facilities need rehabilitation. To evaluate potential recreational differences in rural and urban areas of the state, OU analyzed the responses by zip code and found that the results were not statistically significant. The survey offered an opportunity for open-ended comments, of which 767 were received and sorted into 10 major categories.

OU's complete report and the public survey instrument are included in Appendix A.

Statewide Public Survey Findings

Ohioans enjoyed a wide range of outdoor recreational opportunities with trail activities being the most popular with 97.5% of households utilizing Ohio's trails. Other popular activities were scenic driving, bicycling, touring historic/heritage sites and farms, and swimming. More passive outdoor activities including picnicking, birdwatching, nature photography, night sky viewing, and attending outdoor festivals, concerts and plays also ranked in the top 15 of the 87 surveyed activities (Figure 11).

Asked why they engaged in outdoor recreation, Ohioans responded as follows:

Fun and entertainment	32%
Share time with family and friends	28%
Experience nature, quiet time and serenity	19%
Health, wellness and fitness	18%
New challenge/event	2%
Social media club/meet-up	1%

For those who indicated interest in outdoor activities, but did not participate, they were asked what their primary reason was for not participating. They responded as follows:

Too busy with other responsibilities	45%
Facilities too far away	9%
Do not have information on where facilities are located	8%
No facilities available	7%
Do not own or have access to equipment	6%
Health issues	6%
No one to go with	6%
The activity or equipment is too costly	6%
Do not have the skills	5%
Facilities seem poorly maintained and/or seem unsafe	2%
Facilities not ADA-accessible	<1%

Trails

Trail-related activities had the highest participation rates of any outdoor recreation activity for all levels of frequencies, whether a few times a year (1 to 11 times a year), monthly (12 to 49 times a year), or weekly (50 or more times a year). Walking and hiking on trails was highly popular with Ohioans with 90% walking or hiking on a natural surface trail, 80% on a paved trail, and 79% on a finely crushed stone trail a few times a year. Depending on trail surface, 29 to 31% of Ohioans walked or hiked monthly and 15 to 25% participated weekly, with natural surface trails having the highest level of participation. The survey responses were comparable to the 2013 SCORP survey that found 83% of Ohioans used a trail for hiking, walking, or jogging a few times a year.



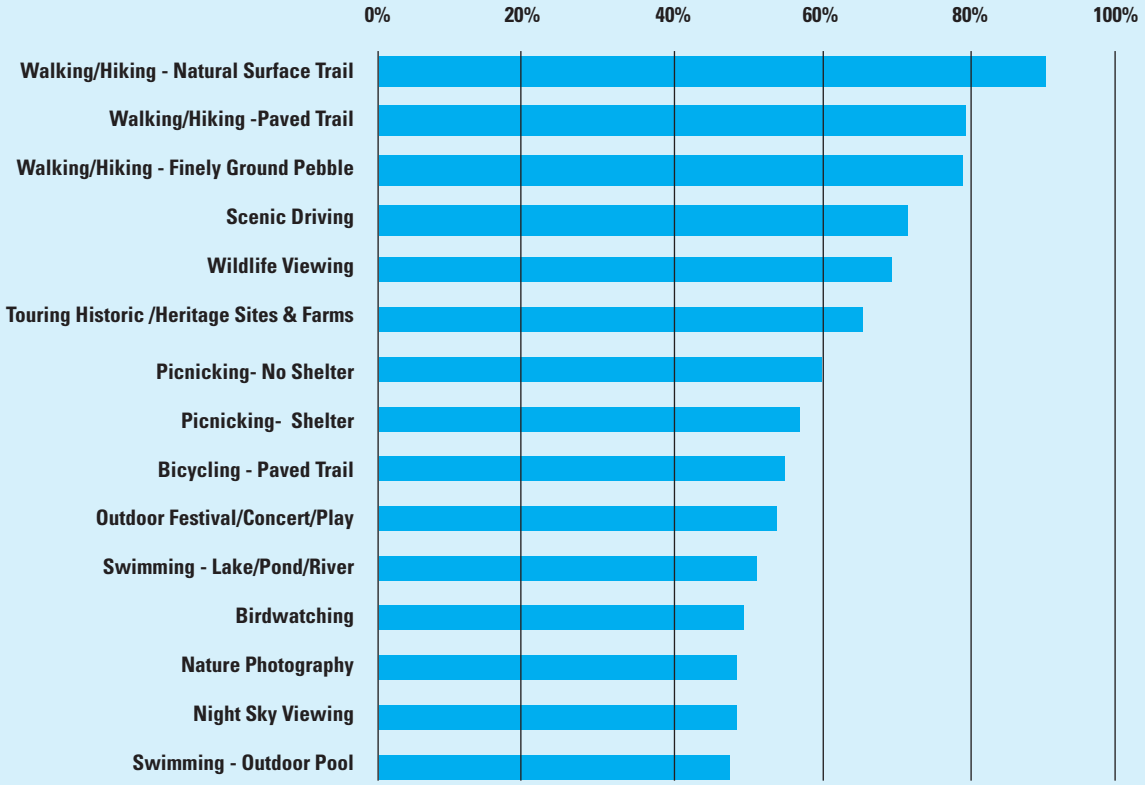
Bicycling was popular with 55% of households using paved trails a few times a year, slightly higher than 54% in 2013. Twenty-five percent of respondents indicated they bicycled on a trail as a means of transportation a few times a year, an increase from 13% in 2013 and 15% in 2008. Noteworthy is that mountain biking and horseback riding had increases of 10% to 19%, and 5% to 19%, respectively.

Water-Based Activities

Boating and swimming activities are popular with Ohioans. Canoeing and kayaking in a stream, river, lake, or pond was the most popular boating activity with approximately 44% of respondents participating a few times during the year and 17% participating monthly. Canoeing and kayaking exhibited the highest level of interest without participation, indicating a desire but lack of time, skill, and/or equipment. Not surprisingly, canoes and kayaks were the most requested item to be rented for a nominal fee in response to a survey question regarding rental equipment. In 2013, canoeing or kayaking on a stream, river, or water trail was popular with 37% of survey respondents participating at least a few times a year. This is similar to the national trend which shows continued growth in kayaking and canoeing. Over 30% of kayakers and canoeists responded they enjoy the sport to experience nature, quiet time, and serenity.

The interest in paddle boarding and stand-up paddle boarding (SUP) grew from 4% to 10% participation from the 2013 to 2018 SCORP surveys. Nationally, paddle boarding was the top growth activity for the most recent years studied, increasing an average of 26% from 2012 to 2015. Along with the growth in paddling,

FIGURE 11: TOP 15 OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES BY PARTICIPATION



related activities are emerging such as SUP yoga, paddle board fitness, and paddle board fishing.

Swimming is popular with Ohioans using facilities such as an outdoor pool (29%), lake, pond, or river (28%), or outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool or similar features (25%). Splash pads and spray pads grew in popularity from 16% to 19% since the 2013 SCORP survey.

Wildlife Activities

The top three wildlife activities were wildlife viewing, nature photography, and bird watching, with more than 47% enjoying wildlife activities to experience nature, quiet time and serenity. Shore fishing ranked higher than fishing from a pier, ADA accessible site, or from a motorized or nonmotorized boat. All methods of fishing showed high levels of interest without participation, with 17% desiring to fish from a nonmotorized boat or kayak and 15% from a motorized boat. The survey results were similar to the 2013 SCORP survey.

Camping Activities

The highest overall participation was for camping with a tent or pop-up trailer in a developed (32%) or undeveloped campground (30%). Backcountry primitive camping increased from 18% to 23% since 2013 and equestrian camping increased from 9% to 12%. Respondents indicated the primary reason they camped was to share time with family and/or friends, except for backcountry campers that indicated they did so to experience nature, quiet time, and serenity.

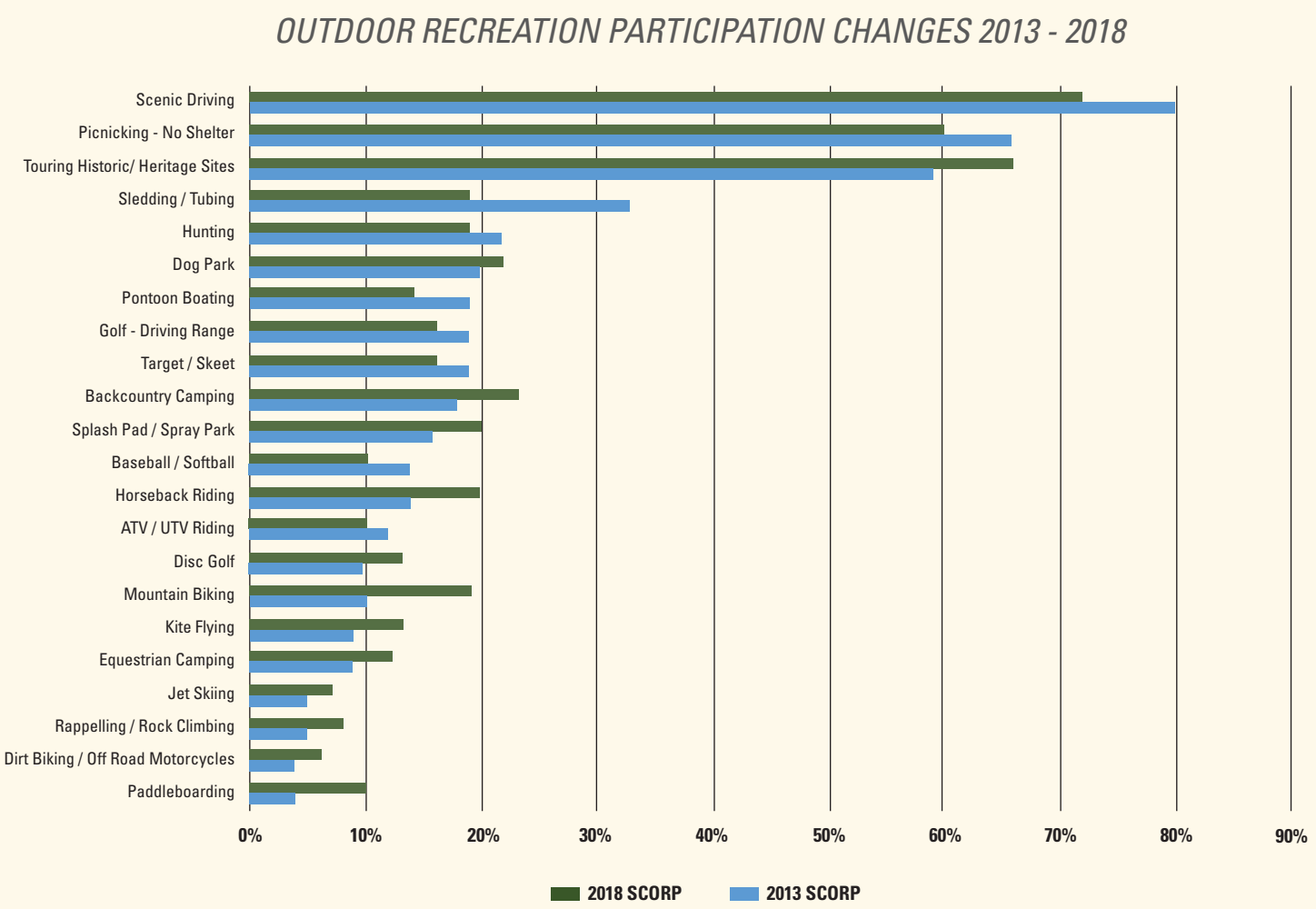
About 3% of respondents indicated they had camped in a yurt, pre-set up tent or similar structure, 4% in a designated boat camping area, and 2% in an ADA accessible camping site. There was a high level of interest without participation in all types of camping facilities.

Other Outdoor Activities

Non-team sports, including archery, target/skeet/shooting sports, climbing and rappelling, geocaching, and orienteering had higher responses for participation than traditional team-oriented sports such as football, volleyball, and baseball. Golfing continued to decline from the 46% of Ohio households golfing a few times a year in the 2008 SCORP survey to 21% in 2013 and further declining to 19% in the current survey. (Figure 13)

Several outdoor recreational activities showed increased and decreased participation from the 2013 SCORP as shown in Figure 12.

FIGURE 12: OUTDOOR RECREATION PARTICIPATION CHANGES FROM 2013 TO 2018



New Activities

Several activities were surveyed for the first time and the percentage of households which participated at least a few times a year are shown in Figure 14. Approximately half of respondents indicated they participated in night sky viewing and outdoor festivals, concerts, and plays. Event-style recreation such as festivals, concerts, plays, winter festivals, and outdoor movies are popular with Ohioans.

The survey provided an opportunity for respondents to list outdoor recreational activities not listed in the survey. Free responses included the following variety of activities:

- Foraging for plants, fungi, and antlers,
- Snoga (yoga in snow),
- Skijoring (skiing while being pulled by a horse or dog),
- Broomball (ice hockey style game with sticks),
- Spikeball (modified volleyball with a trampoline-like net),
- Hammocking (temporary hammocks set up in parks),
- Nighttime canoeing,
- Drones/remote control craft, and
- Slacklining (balancing on a flat webbing suspended between trees or poles with some slack).

What People Want

The survey drilled down to specifics to get an assessment of people's perspective of the supply of existing recreation areas and facilities on public lands in their communities. The survey asked if specific outdoor recreational facilities were adequate in number, adequate in number but needed rehabilitated, or there was a need for more facilities. The survey did not evaluate supply and demand on private lands, school district properties, or on properties owned by commercial recreational entities, organizations, or clubs. As shown in Figure 15, Ohioans want more trails – natural surface trails, water trails, paved trails, mountain biking trails, and equestrian trails. Ohioans also want

more canoe and kayak access facilities, wildlife and birding areas, undeveloped and developed campgrounds, and outdoor pools.

Based on the highest number of responses, Ohioans are most satisfied with the quantity of picnic shelters, scenic drives, playgrounds, and historic/heritage sites and farms, however, picnic shelters and playgrounds ranked in the top five facilities needing improvement or rehabilitation. Ohioans also prioritized developed campgrounds, natural surface trails, and finely crushed stone trails for updating and rehabilitation. In the free response section, 47 survey takers (9%) noted horse campgrounds need to be expanded and/or improved with electricity.

FIGURE 13: OUTDOOR RECREATION PARTICIPATION CHANGES FROM 2008 TO 2018

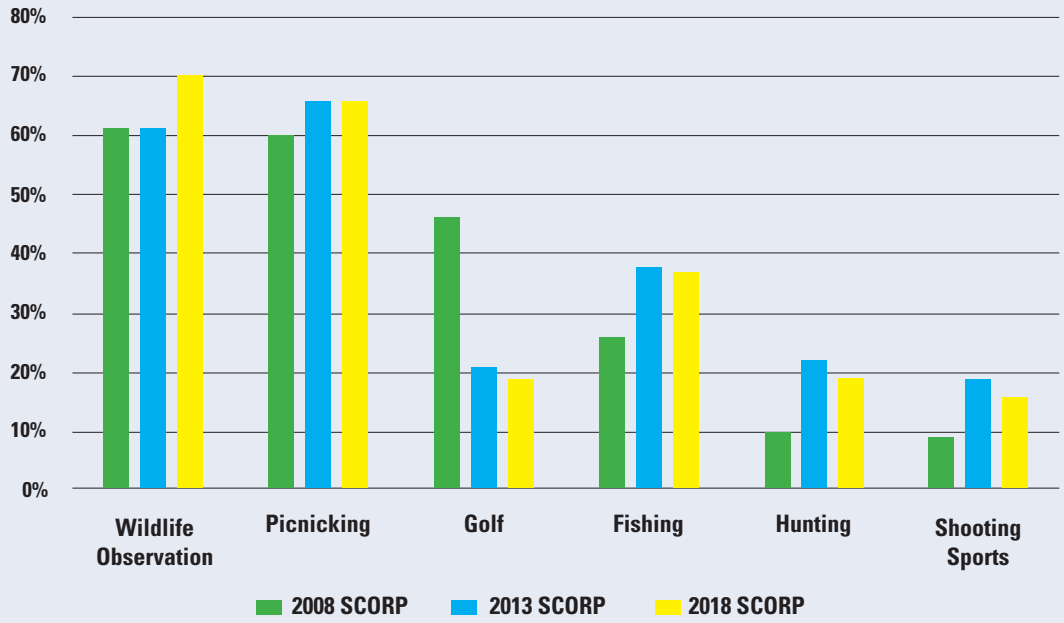


FIGURE 14: NEW OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES SURVEYED IN 2018 SCORP

Outdoor Festivals/Concerts/Plays	54%
Night Sky Viewing	49%
Horseshoes/Bocce/Bag Toss	17%
Outdoor Movies	14%
Winter Festivals	13%
Technology-Driven Recreation	12%
Tree Climbing	11%
Winter Camping	9%
Snowshoeing	6%
Camping in Boat Site	4%
Camping in a Yurt or Set-up Tent	3%
Camping in an ADA Site	2%
Pickleball	2%

Interestingly, Ohioans in the most urban populated counties of Franklin, Cuyahoga, and Hamilton, surrounding the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, and Cincinnati, respectively, ranked natural surface trails, paddling access and facilities, and primitive campgrounds within the top five facilities that they want more of on Ohio public lands.

Funding Priorities

To determine funding priorities, Ohioans were asked where they would prefer funding dollars were used. The survey asked them to prioritize eight general categories for funding opportunities (Figure 16), with the ranking 1 to 8 representing highest to lowest priority. Acquiring land for preservation of habitat was ranked first or second by 47% of respondents. Rehabilitating/updating existing park facilities and expanding the trail network ranked second and third.

In the 2013 SCORP, maintaining existing facilities was ranked first, developing additional facilities at existing parks second, and acquiring land for passive, quiet nature based recreation opportunities was ranked third. In the 2008 SCORP, the same three priorities were selected with maintenance ranking first, land acquisition second, and development of additional facilities third.

Figure 17 is a listing of all surveyed outdoor recreation activities and the percentage of Ohioans participating at any level of frequency.

FOCUS GROUPS

Five focus group meetings were held throughout the state to collect information in areas with low response rates to the survey and from demographic populations that were underrepresented (Figure 18). The Advisory Council assisted in reaching out to local

FIGURE 15: TOP OUTDOOR RECREATION AREA AND FACILITY NEEDS

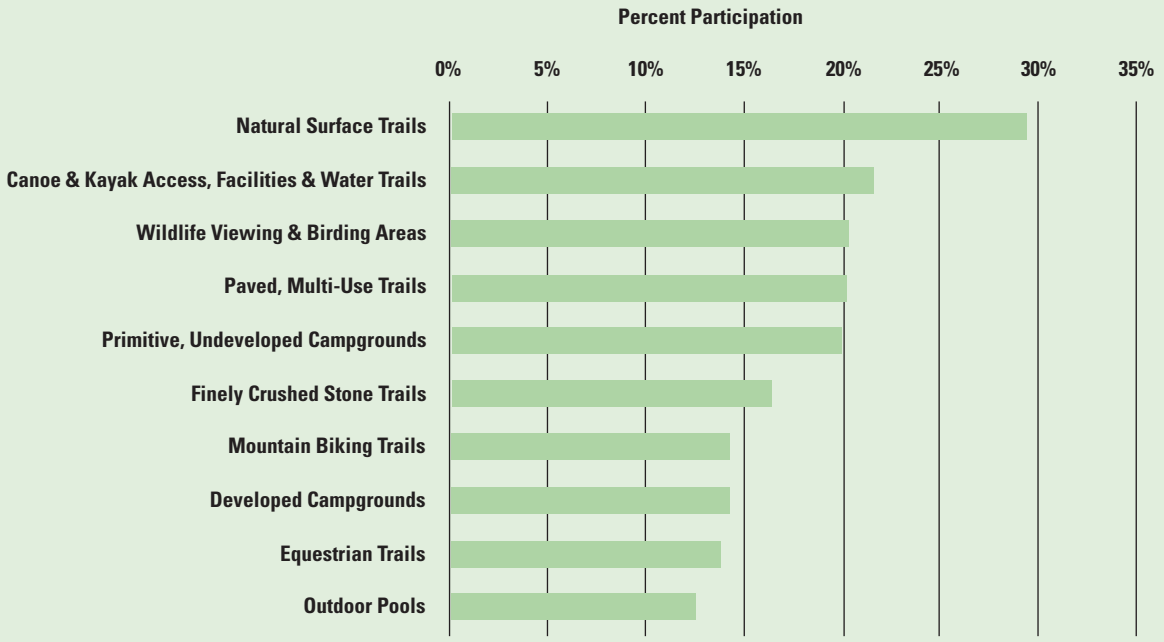




FIGURE 16: FUNDING AND CONSERVATION PRIORITY RANKING

Funding Priority	Rank
Acquire land for preservation of habitat, wetlands, forests, rivers and lakes	1
Rehabilitate and upgrade existing park facilities	2
Expand trail network with a focus on developing longer distance trails	3
Develop more loop trails	4
Develop active, multi-use parks	5
Offer basic outdoor recreation skill development programs and events	6
Acquire land for park development	7
Integrate technology	8

FIGURE 17: OUTDOOR RECREATION PARTICIPATION

OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES	PARTICIPATION
Archery	13%
ATV/UTV riding	10%
Backpacking on natural surface trail	25%
Baseball/Softball	10%
Basketball	11%
Bicycling on a finely crushed stone trail	35%
Bicycling on a paved trail	55%
Bicycling on a trail for transportation	25%
Birdwatching	50%
Camping in a designated boat camping area	4%
Camping in a RV in developed campground	18%
Camping in a tent/pop-up camper in developed campground	32%
Camping in a tent/pop-up camper in undeveloped campground	30%
Camping in a yurt, pre-set up tent	3%
Camping in an ADA accessible site	2%
Camping in the backcountry	23%
Camping - Equestrian	12%
Camping - Group/Event	23%
Camping - Winter	9%
Canoeing/kayaking in a lake or pond	39%
Canoeing/kayaking in a stream, river, water trail	44%
Canoeing/kayaking in Lake Erie	9%
Canoeing/kayaking utilizing ADA-accessible launch sites	8%
Climbing/Rappelling on a constructed outdoor wall or facility	7%
Climbing/Rappelling/Bouldering on natural surfaces	8%
Dirt biking/Off road motorcycles on a trail	6%
Disc golf/ Ultimate Frisbee	13%
Dog park	22%
Fishing from a motorized boat	21%
Fishing from a nonmotorized boat/kayak	16%
Fishing from a pier or ADA-accessible site	15%
Fishing from the shore	37%
Fitness area outdoors with equipment	14%
Fitness trail with exercise/equipment stations	11%
Football	6%
Geocaching/Orienteering	12%
Golf - 9 hole or 18-hole	19%
Golf - Driving range	16%
Horseback Riding	20%
Horseshoes, bocce, bag toss	17%
Hunting	19%
Ice Fishing	5%
Ice Skating	9%

OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES	PARTICIPATION
Jet Skiing	7%
Kite Flying	13%
Lacrosse/Rugby	1%
Mountain biking on a trail	19%
Nature photography	49%
Night sky viewing	49%
Outdoor festival, concert, play	54%
Outdoor movie	14%
Paddle boarding/Stand up paddle boarding	10%
Pickleball	2%
Picnicking - No shelter	60%
Picnicking - Shelter	57%
Playgrounds	38%
Pontoon boating	14%
Powerboating/Waterskiing	15%
Sailing	4%
Scenic driving	72%
Skate park/Skateboarding	4%
Skiing - Cross country	8%
Skiing - Downhill	8%
Sledding/Tubing	19%
Snowboarding	4%
Snowmobiling	2%
Snowshoeing	5%
Soccer	10%
Splash pad/Spray park	19%
Swimming in a lake, pond, river	51%
Swimming in an outdoor pool	48%
Swimming in an outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool	24%
Target/Skeet/ Shooting sports	16%
Technology-driven recreation/smart phone apps and games	12%
Tennis	8%
Touring historic/heritage sites/farms	66%
Trail jogging/running on a finely crushed stone trail	22%
Trail jogging/running on a natural surface trail	24%
Trail jogging/running on a paved trail	26%
Tree climbing	11%
Volleyball	9%
Walking on paved trail	79%
Walking/Hiking - finely crushed stone trail	79%
Walking/Hiking - natural surface trail	90%
Wildlife viewing	70%
Winter festival	13%
Yoga/Tai chi/Meditation	10%

park districts, municipalities, townships, and organizations to invite representatives to discuss outdoor recreation trends and needs in their communities.

The focus groups in the northwest and southeast were areas of low survey responses and provided an opportunity for over 200 invited representatives from townships, municipalities, park departments, and park districts to have input into the plan. The northwest meeting was held at a public library in Paulding County and the southeast meeting was held at the popular Lake Hope State Park. Two members of the public attended the southeast meeting.

The northeast and southwest groups were focused on demographically diverse populations. The Youngstown meeting was held to capture urban populations but was also chosen as an area of lower urban responses than other northeast cities. In the southwest, the Dayton meeting was held at Five Rivers Metroparks Recreational Center and the public was invited with two attending.

The central group focused on immigrant populations as the Columbus area has one of the largest growing immigrant populations in the United States. The invitees included representatives of several immigration services and social services organizations and area parks and recreation departments that are experiencing high levels of immigration populations.

Overall the focus group responses correlated to the SCORP survey. Popular outdoor recreational activities in all areas were walking, jogging, bicycling, picnicking, kayaking, camping, fishing, and boating. In specific areas, basketball, soccer, cricket, mountain biking, backpacking, and ATV use were popular.

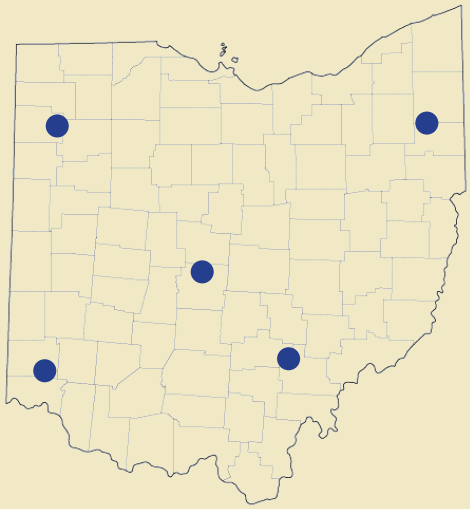
The focus groups discussed observed trends in their areas and are summarized below:

- Increased participation in paddling and requests for water access and launching facilities,
- Increased use and demand for trails, and more variety of trail uses such as for special events, non-traditional running and endurance races, meet-up groups, and commuting,
- Trails are being utilized year-round and at all times of the day,
- As more disc golf and Frisbee golf courses are being built, use is increasing and leagues and competitions are developing,
- Increase in requests for larger picnic shelters, open areas, and larger cabins to accommodate larger families and groups,
- More demand for campgrounds with full hook-ups and an increase in the size of RVs,
- Increase in low-impact activities such as pickleball, cornhole, and yoga, and
- Development and use of multi-use courts, such as tennis courts also being used for deck hockey and pickleball.

One focus group attendee described the increase in paddling as "an explosion" of people recreating with kayaks, canoes, and paddleboards. Another attendee noted that park boat ramps are being over-utilized on the weekends due to increased numbers of kayakers and stand-up paddleboarders using the ramps to launch.

The five focus groups identified the following priorities for outdoor recreation funding:

FIGURE 18: *FOCUS GROUP MEETING LOCATIONS*



- Public Library in Paulding, Paulding County, Northwest Ohio.
- Mill Creek Metropark Visitor Center in Youngstown, Mahoning County, Northeast Ohio.
- ODNR headquarters in Columbus, Franklin County, Central Ohio.
- Five Rivers Metropark Recreational Center in Dayton, Montgomery County, Southwest Ohio.
- Lake Hope State Park in Pike County, Southeast Ohio.

- Develop more trails, complete existing trails, and connect trails to build long-distance trails.
- Improve trail access, information, awareness, signage, lighting, parking areas, trailheads, restrooms, and safety features.
- Provide more facilities and access for paddle sports.
- Rehabilitate, update, and improve existing outdoor recreation facilities and integrate technology and safety enhancements.
- Acquire land for habitat preservation, nature enjoyment, and passive recreational activities such as birdwatching and hiking.

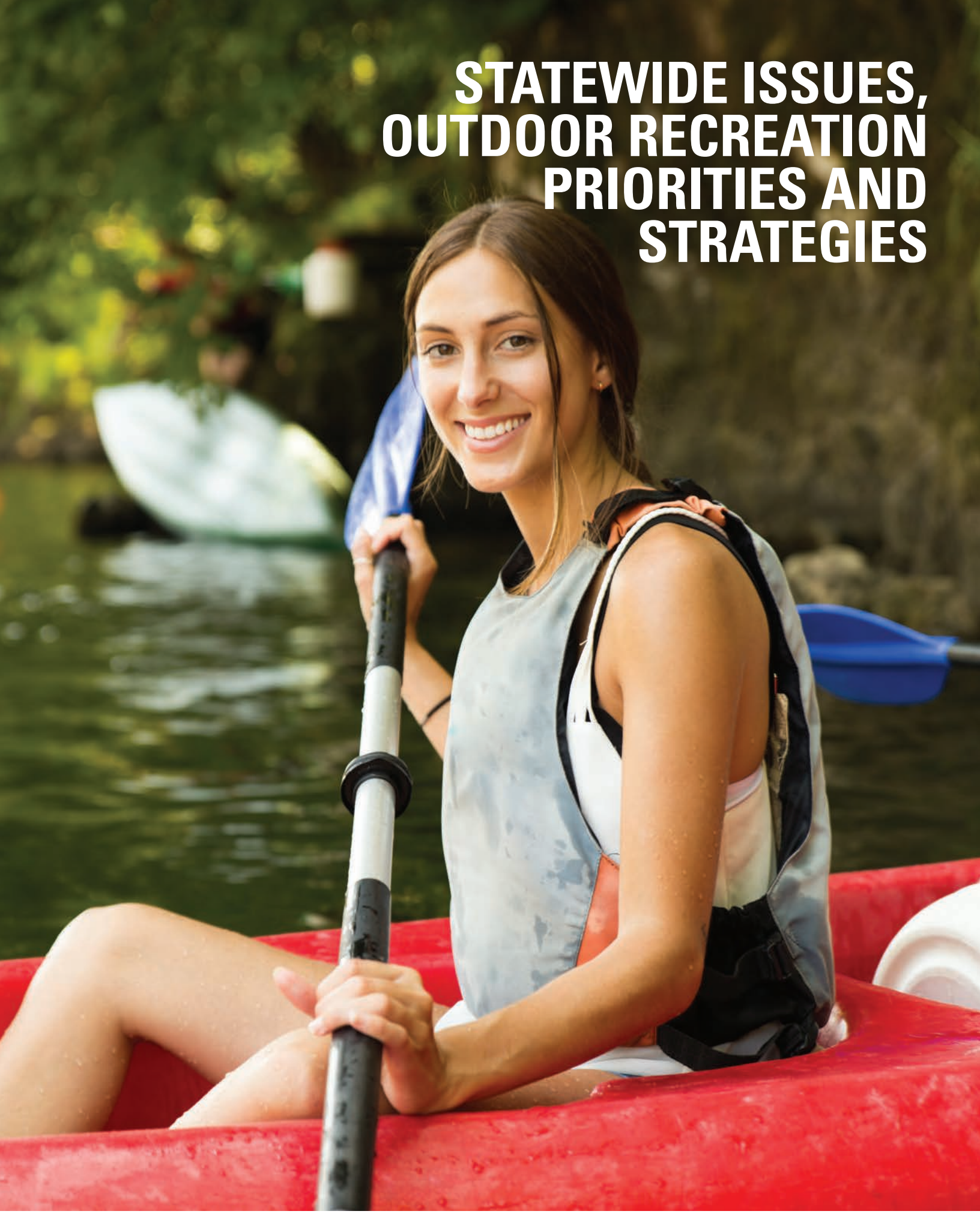
The focus groups discussed reasons why they felt people in their communities were not engaged more in outdoor recreation. In their opinion, the biggest challenges were a lack of time because of responsibilities and obligations, competing with "screen time" on cell phones and tablets, and a lack of access and awareness of local parks and recreational facilities.



Focus Group in Youngstown, northeast Ohio, with representatives from the Mill Creek Metroparks, City of Youngstown Parks Department, Youngstown State University, City of Warren, Youngstown Foundation, Eastgate Regional Council of Governments, County Tourism Bureau, Regional Chamber of Commerce, Neighborhood Development Corporation, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and Youngstown CityScape.



STATEWIDE ISSUES, OUTDOOR RECREATION PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES



STATEWIDE ISSUES

Outdoor recreation is important to Ohioans and local, state, and federal governmental agencies have made significant investments in parks and recreational facilities that provide social, health, economic, and environmental benefits. However, there are key statewide issues that are likely to impact outdoor recreation participation in the future.

- **Demographic Shifts**

  Ohio's population has remained stable since 2000 and is not expected to increase significantly over the next decade or more. Compared to the national population growth of 14.2% since 2000, Ohio's 2.3% population growth is modest. However, Ohio's population is becoming more racially and ethnically diverse. The minority population increased 30% since 2000 and comprises 20% of Ohio's population. African-Americans currently represent 12% of the population, an increase of 16% since 2000, Hispanic-Americans represent 3%, a growth of 89% since 2000, and Asian-Americans 2% of Ohio's population, a 74% growth since 2000. The immigrant population is increasing and accounts for 4% of Ohio's population, a 42% increase since 2000.

  Ohio's population is aging with one in four Ohioans expected to be 65 years or older by 2030. Currently, the 65 and older age group represents 15.5% of Ohio's population and by 2020, it's forecasted to be 17.4% and by 2025, 19.4%.

  Population shifts are also occurring in Ohio's major cities. Franklin County (Columbus) is now estimated to be Ohio's most populated county, surpassing Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) for the first time. In 1970, Cuyahoga County had 1.7 million residents, twice Franklin County's population. Today, the population estimate for both counties is 1.2 million. However, as urban sprawl has spread into surrounding counties, the population for the Greater Cleveland/Akron area, including the seven surrounding counties, has been relatively stable. Cincinnati's Hamilton County has experienced a similar decline in population, while surrounding counties have increased 7.5% to 8.7% since 2010. From 2010 to 2025, the largest of the state's estimated gains in population are expected in the counties surrounding Franklin County.

- **Continuing Urbanization/Natural Resource Protection**

  As Ohio's population has spread out into the surrounding counties from the historic city cores, the built environment has increased and urban sprawl has spread to areas with headwater streams, wetlands, floodplains, and forests. With increased urbanization, naturally occurring events such as heavy rainstorms have had an increasing impact on drainage ways causing widespread erosion and flooding. Urbanization as well as Ohio's international seaports and highway network has provided entry and establishment opportunities for invasive species, which are negatively impacting natural areas. Without natural controls, non-native invasive plant species can quickly spread, creating monocultures and reducing biodiversity and habitat quality. Invasive terrestrial plants, such as Japanese honeysuckle, purple loosestrife, and garlic mustard, can cause extensive damage to natural areas by displacing native plants and impacting wildlife that rely on native plant communities for food and shelter.

  The economic cost of invasive species management is high. For example, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has spent over $27 million on controlling the emerald ash borer, a destructive wood-boring pest native to China, Japan, and Taiwan and unknown in the U.S. until 2002 and identified in Ohio in 2003. Approximately one in ten trees in Ohio is an ash, creating a significant financial and ecological loss to Ohio hardwood forests. It is estimated that the loss of native ash from Ohio's forest industry is $2 billion, which does not include the costs to local and state parks, municipalities, or wildlife areas.

  Other invasive species such as Gypsy moths and Asian longhorn beetles are also significantly impacting Ohio forests and parks and aquatic invasive species, including zebra mussels, bighead and silver carp, are negatively changing the dynamics of Ohio waterways and lakes.

- **Sustainable Funding**

  Securing funding for ongoing maintenance and operation of existing outdoor recreation facilities is a challenge for many agencies. Funding for operations and maintenance does not generate the interest and excitement of new projects, but it is an ongoing and increasing need. At every focus group, funding for rehabilitating, updating, and improving existing facilities and associated infrastructure (access, utilities, and roadways) was a priority. Funding is needed to keep existing structures accessible and relevant to users.

  In Ohio, bond issues and grants have created funding for land acquisition and park development, but project costs often far exceed the available funding, putting a strain on budgets to provide new amenities as well as maintain existing facilities.

  In the SCORP public survey, rehabilitation and upgrading existing park facilities ranked second with Ohioans as a priority for funding. In the free response section of the survey, several comments focused on rehabilitation and improvement of existing facilities: such as "maintain and improve existing parks" and "fix horse trails."

Examples of Invasive Species in Ohio

Sea Lamprey is an eel-like fish with smooth, scaleless skin that feeds on other fish. Native to the Atlantic Ocean, sea lampreys have contributed to the decline of lake trout and whitefish in Lake Erie.

Feral Swine, or also known as feral hog, feral pig, or piney woods rooter, causes significant damage to natural areas by their destructive digging habits ("rooting") and by wallowing in muddy areas and impacting water quality.

Asian Longhorned Beetle infests maple, buckeye, and horsechestnut trees, eventually killing the tree by disrupting the flow of water and nutrients.

Reed Canary Grass is a large coarse grass reaching up to five feet in height and spreads aggressively by underground stems. The grass creates monocultures, taking over wetlands and stream banks.



- **Technology**

  Technology has continued to impact how people communicate, where they shop, and how they plan their weekends. Continually improving technology provides opportunities to develop accessible information on outdoor recreation opportunities, events, and facilities but also creates challenges in engaging people in outdoor recreation as "screen time" continues to increase and more time is spent with computers, tablets, smart phones, and televisions. In the United States, it is estimated Americans spend 87 hours per month browsing on a smartphone. On a positive note, smartphone applications such as trail applications can inform recreationalists of possible routes and distances, bird identification applications can help build a passion for finding the next species, and fitness applications can track mileage and workouts. In addition, many social media platforms encourage users to share photos of park experiences or contribute to citizen science with wildlife sightings. As technology continues to evolve, the challenge to connect people to the outdoors will likely continue, but there will also be new ways to inform and engage people about outdoor recreation opportunities.

- **Health/Wellness**

  Changes in society have brought about a variety of health challenges, such as being less physically active and more overweight and being constantly "plugged in" via technology but disconnected from the natural world. Even with a wealth of healthcare resources, Ohioans health has steadily declined over the past few decades. Ohio's 2016 State Health Assessment reported that chronic diseases including obesity, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and cancer are significant concerns. Obesity and hypertension affect one-third of Ohioans, especially middle-aged Ohioans, indicating a significant challenge for Ohio's aging population in the coming years.

  Ohio faces many behavioral health challenges, including addictions to opiates and nicotine, poor nutrition, and physical inactivity. Often, these behaviors are developed early in life, so that efforts to improve the well-being of Ohioans need to not only consider programs for the aging population, but also strategies to improve health-related behaviors at every stage of life.

  Among the many metrics the Ohio Department of Health evaluates is access to exercise opportunities, which includes determining the percent of individuals who live reasonably close to a location of physical activity, defined as a park within one-half mile, or a recreational facility (YMCAs, community centers, dance studios, and pools) within one mile in urban areas, or within three miles in rural areas. From 2010 to 2013, there was an increase from 78% to 83% of Ohioans having access to exercise opportunities, but from 2013 to 2014, there was no improvement. The national average for such access is 84%.



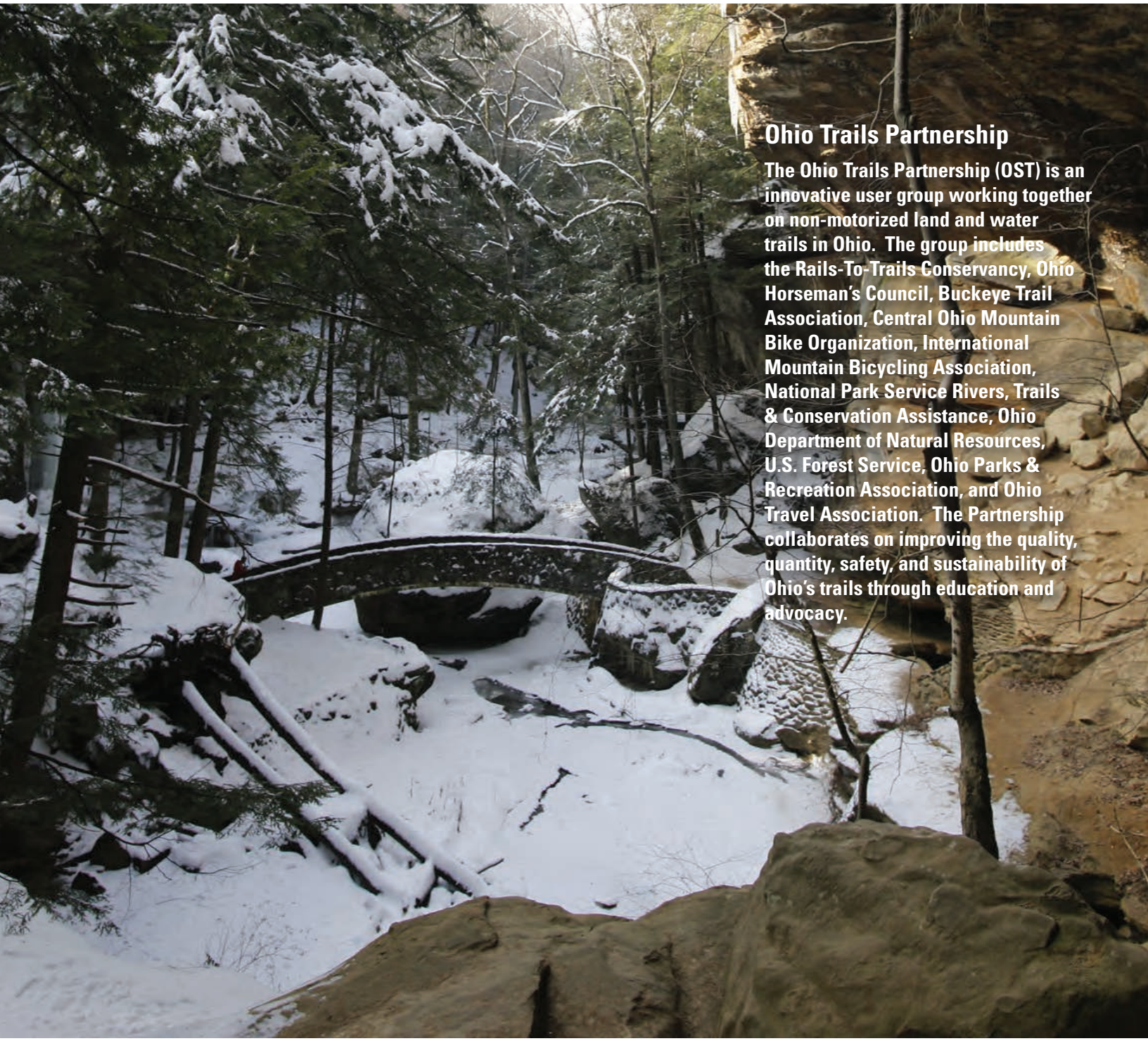
OUTDOOR RECREATION PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

One of the requirements of the SCORP is to identify the State's outdoor recreation priorities and strategic actions for the next five-year planning period. Based on the information and data collected and presented in this report, the State has five outdoor recreation priorities, in no order of importance:

- Advance the Trail Network
- Improve, Enhance, and Adapt Existing Recreational Facilities
- Emphasize Recreational Opportunities and Access to Ohio's Waters
- Improve Awareness and Access to Outdoor Recreation Opportunities
- Protect and Sustain the Natural Environment

PRIORITY: ADVANCE THE TRAIL NETWORK

Ohioans want more trails. In the public survey, the highest ranked recreational facility that Ohioans want "more of" was natural surface trails. Paved, multi-use trails ranked fourth, finely-crushed



Ohio Trails Partnership

The Ohio Trails Partnership (OST) is an innovative user group working together on non-motorized land and water trails in Ohio. The group includes the Rails-To-Trails Conservancy, Ohio Horseman's Council, Buckeye Trail Association, Central Ohio Mountain Bike Organization, International Mountain Bicycling Association, National Park Service Rivers, Trails & Conservation Assistance, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Forest Service, Ohio Parks & Recreation Association, and Ohio Travel Association. The Partnership collaborates on improving the quality, quantity, safety, and sustainability of Ohio's trails through education and advocacy.

trails ranked sixth, mountain biking trails ranked seventh, and equestrian trails ranked ninth out of 48 listed recreational facilities that Ohioans want more of on public lands. In all the focus groups, participants reported increased trail use in their communities for walking, jogging, hiking, and bicycling and were also noticing an increase in trail use for running and health events, walking and running groups and meet-ups, non-traditional endurance races such as mud runs and ninja-type courses, and for commuting. The SCORP survey found 97.5% of Ohioans utilize trail facilities.

Over the years, a substantial trail network has developed in Ohio with popular trails, such as the 85-mile Ohio & Erie Towpath Trail in the northeast, the 78-mile Little Miami Scenic Trail in the southwest, the 63-mile Wabash Cannonball Trail in the northwest, and the statewide 1,444-mile Buckeye Trail, forming main spine trails. Many of these trails extend through multiple communities and counties and provide close-to-home recreational opportunities. However, the focus groups identified completing the major trail routes as a pressing need. Many trail systems have gaps and unconnected or unfinished sections. Trails are incomplete for a variety of reasons, including land ownership issues, difficult terrain, expensive infrastructure, and high costs of acquisition, especially in or near large city centers. Completing theses trails would improve connectivity, enhance recreational experiences, increase access, and create more commuting opportunities.

Another element that is needed to advance Ohio's trail network is the development of connections between the main trails and other trails as well as to neighborhoods, city centers, parks, historic sites, schools, shopping hubs, businesses, and other community assets. The closer trails are to people, the more they will be utilized for recreation, health and wellness, social activities, and commuting.

When planning for new, expanded, or rehabbing trails, options for trails suitable for mountain biking and equestrian riding should be part of the discussion. In Ohio, mountain biking has increased from 10% to 19% and horseback riding from 14% to 20% in the last five years. Although a lesser percentage of Ohioans participate in dirt-biking riding (6%) and ATV/UTV riding (10%), these activities are popular and riding opportunities are limited in many areas of the state.

Ohioans also want more trail access points with adequate parking and amenities such as trail information (i.e., signage, maps, kiosks), restrooms, water, bicycle tire/pump stations, benches, picnic tables, and other features. The presence of trail amenities can create a social gathering place for recreational users and create a sense of place. Interestingly, recreational providers and the focus groups were seeing an increase in trail use throughout the year and during non-traditional hours, such as late evenings and early mornings.

With the high level of interest and use, it is important to recognize that there are costs to maintaining, updating, and developing trails. Focus group members noted that some trails are crowded and over-utilized and others have declining use because they need maintenance or rehabilitation. More effective strategies are needed to help communicate the economic benefits of trails for financial, political, and citizen support.

As the trail network grows, improving awareness of trail opportunities is essential to assist users in selecting and finding trails suitable for their abilities.

Strategies & Actions:

- Prioritize trail projects that fill trail gaps and complete long-distance trails.
- Prioritize projects that build connections with main spine trails, between trail systems, improve access to existing trails, and create connections to neighborhoods, parks, schools, and other community assets.
- Develop an updated statewide trail plan to provide a statewide perspective and vision. The last trail plan was completed by ODNR in April 2005 and has helped guide the development and expansion of recreational trails throughout Ohio. As trails have continued to increase in popularity and importance, maintaining a strategic approach to trail development will be important.
- Once the statewide trail plan is completed, prioritize trails that are identified in the trail plan and are part of a public and collaborative planning effort to ensure trails are meeting the needs of Ohioans.
- Evaluate the appropriate type of trail surface, whether natural surface, finely crushed gravel, or paved, and trail amenities for sustainable design, use, and experience. Sustainable trail design and construction will be increasingly important as the state continues to balance use and conservation of natural resources. Well-designed and constructed trails can also reduce costs of upkeep and maintenance. As noted earlier, Ohioans ranked natural surface trails as the highest ranked recreational facility they want more of on Ohio public lands.
- Trail development projects should, if appropriate, include trail amenities, such as access points, drinking water, adequate parking, restrooms, signage, trail route information, bicycle repair stations, benches, picnic tables, and similar improvements that are in context with the sensitivity of the surrounding natural resources.
- Prioritize trail projects that have funded and sustainable trail maintenance plans.
- Encourage collaboration between outdoor recreation stakeholders for completing trail gaps, furthering trail

planning, creating connections, developing user information, and improving funding opportunities.

- Leverage the trail movement by encouraging trail planning to evaluate economic benefits, transportation alternatives, health and wellness benefits, and build collaborations and partnerships to increase funding opportunities and legislative support.
- Encourage local and regional planners to collaborate on integrating trails into other infrastructure plans such as road and storm water management plans.
- Utilize technology in messaging of trail opportunities and park areas, such as digitizing trails and developing smart phone applications. The desire for "experiences" is increasing and technology provides the opportunity to not only capture the experience but to share it.

PRIORITY: IMPROVE, ENHANCE, AND ADAPT RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Ohioans ranked rehabilitating, updating, and improving existing outdoor recreation facilities as a funding priority, second only to land protection. Aging infrastructure is a challenge for many public land agencies and recreational providers. As a focus group member noted, maintaining and updating facilities is expected but the excitement and media coverage is on new facilities. All focus groups identified outdoor recreation facility maintenance and rehabilitation as a pressing need. As noted in the previous section, focus groups were noting a decline in maintenance and upkeep for some trails, resulting in declining use and less desirable recreational experiences. SCORP survey comments included "maintain and improve existing parks", "fix horse trails", "beach pavilion needs maintenance", and "repair creek crossing." People expect high quality places, parks, and modern facilities to recreate.

ODNR owns over 100 dams, 56 of which are Class One dams. Many of these dams were constructed long ago, creating reservoir lakes that fed the state's Ohio & Erie and Miami & Erie canals. Canal transportation was short lived, but canal lakes still provide recreational resources. Though extremely costly, ODNR is currently pursuing a program of repairing, updating, and even replacing several state-owned dams, including several canal lake dams.

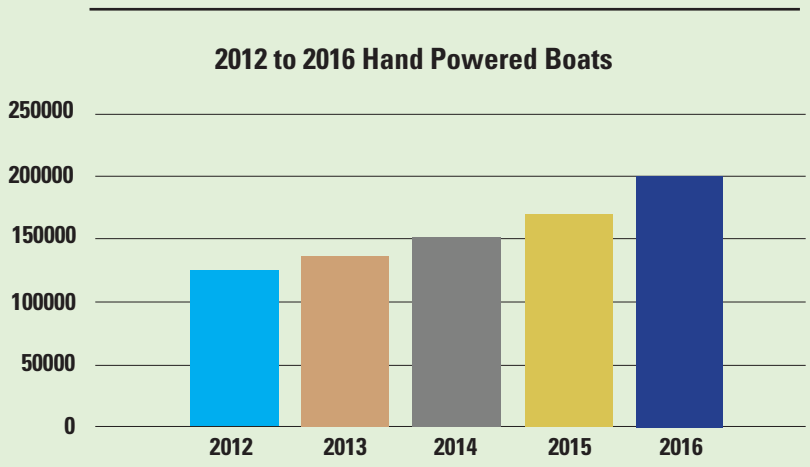
Facilities also need to stay relevant by considering upgrades to meet recreational demands, trends, and changing demographics. For example, as more disc golf courses have been developed over the past few years, use and interest increased in the sport, and leagues and tournaments became more popular. However, older disc golf courses are seeing less use as they do not meet standards developed by the Professional Disc Golf Association.

The focus groups discussed that people have different expectations for the availability of technology, such as cellular service and wi-fi, then they did 5 years ago. People expect to have cellular service while recreating and to access wi-fi at many facilities. Also increasing is the use of smart phones, watches, and tablets for fitness applications, social media platforms, and mapping programs to track hikes, rides, walks, and workouts. Interestingly, the 2017 North American Camping Report by Kampgrounds of America, Inc. noted that providing campers access to technology is freeing up time to spend more time outdoors as visitors can check and send email while camping. The survey also found that 57 percent of campers felt that the availability of technology enhanced their trip.

The focus groups expressed that safety concerns may be deterring recreational use and participation, especially in more urban areas. An NRPA study found that while 58% of American felt completely or very safe walking to and from their local park or recreational facility, 29% felt "somewhat safe" and 14% felt unsafe. Feeling unsafe to walk to a local park or recreational area means that people are less likely to take advantage of their local recreational areas.

Another trend recreational providers are noting is the popularity of multi-use areas for multi-generational users such as trail loops by playgrounds and ballfields and parks that offer several recreational opportunities such as bicycling, paddling, and walking trails. Multi-use areas may also offer opportunities for festivals and special events that create new revenue streams from food and rentals.

FIGURE 19: OHIO HAND-POWERED BOAT REGISTRATIONS



Strategies & Actions:

- Prioritize projects that improve and adapt existing recreational facilities, especially those that incorporate sustainable design concepts and balance natural resource management and conservation with user experiences.
- Support integration of technology and safety enhancements in facility upgrades and improvements. However, integration of features such as lighting needs to be carefully considered with the desire for dark skies for night sky viewing and bird migrations that can be significantly altered with artificial light.
- Increase awareness of legislators to financial needs to improve and update existing recreational facilities.
- Prioritize projects with funded and sustainable maintenance plans.

PRIORITY: EMPHASIZE RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AND ACCESS TO OHIO'S WATERS

Interest and participation in paddling continues to increase, both nationally and in Ohio. As part of the SCORP survey, Ohioans ranked "canoeing and kayaking access, facilities, and water trails" as the second highest ranked recreational facility that they want "more of" in Ohio. The increase in paddling is reflected in the 37% increase in hand-powered watercraft registrations over the last five years in Ohio (Figure 19).

Providing more opportunities for access to Ohio's waters will not only benefit paddling enthusiasts, but also those who enjoy a variety of outdoor recreation activities including fishing, nature enjoyment, birdwatching, wildlife viewing, and nature photography. It is not surprising that survey respondents prioritized boats as the preferred type of equipment they would like to rent for a nominal fee, including canoes, kayaks, motorized boats, paddle boards, jet skis, waverunners, non-motorized boats, and inflatable rafts.

As paddling interest has increased, paddling locations and facilities are more in demand. A focus group attendee noted that boat ramps are being over-utilized on weekends with long wait times due to the increase in kayakers and paddleboarders utilizing the ramps. Focus groups also felt there was a need for more ADA accessible ramps and docks, especially for paddling sports.

In some focus group meetings, the potential recreational use of urban rivers was discussed as potentially providing close-to-home unique outdoor recreational opportunities. An example of an urban area embracing the beauty and benefits of their rivers is Dayton in southwestern Ohio. Several park districts in the Dayton area have developed popular long-distance trail systems along the rivers and in partnership with the Maimi Conservancy District and other agencies have developed the Great Miami River Water Trail, a designated route stretching for 80 river miles through four counties.

Strategies & Actions:

- Prioritize well-designed development and/or improvement projects with access and amenities for paddling sports, such as launching areas, ramps, and docks. In areas where there is high unmet demand for paddlers, especially in areas where potential conflicts may develop between motorized and non-motorized boaters, recreation providers should consider additional or alternative launch areas.
- Support planning and implementation activities for outdoor recreation initiatives associated with Ohio waterways, including designating water trails. Well-designed and designated water trails can enhance the experience as well as increase knowledge of safety issues and hazards along the route.
- Encourage recreational providers to consider offering non-motorized and motorized boats for rent, or partnering with private vendors to provide equipment.

PRIORITY: IMPROVE AWARENESS AND ACCESS TO OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

Lack of awareness of survey respondents to existing available outdoor recreational facilities in their communities shows a need for improved communication strategies to reach all populations. Not having information on where facilities are offered was a reason for not participating in outdoor recreation, after being too busy with other responsibilities and facilities being too far away. In Advisory Committee meetings, recreational providers stated that frequently people comment they are unaware of outdoor recreation opportunities and facilities in their community.

In addition to awareness is access. Recreational facilities need to offer access and outdoor recreation opportunities for all populations. Demographic changes in the state need to be considered, such as the aging population and a more diverse population base. Providers need to determine and evaluate areas in their communities that are underserved by recreational facilities. Facility design, development plans, and programming needs to strive to serve all Ohioans.

Another concern raised by recreational providers is the loss of outdoor skills over the last decade, such as not being able to comprehend a map, or know how to fish, or how to prepare for a backpacking trip. Approximately 65% of survey respondents indicated they would attend a class to learn and develop skills for outdoor recreation. Programs that combine development of outdoor recreation skills such as kayaking, camping, archery, or backpacking with elements of environmental stewardship would help broaden user awareness of the state's natural resources.


THROTTLE

Strategies & Actions:

- Utilize technology and strategic marketing to increase awareness of recreational opportunities and stay relevant with up-to-date information. Websites, social media, and mobile applications are powerful tools for recreation providers and can help broaden outreach and develop a forum for sharing outdoor recreation experiences.
- Support projects that utilize universal design principles and adaptive equipment that provide recreational opportunities for all users regardless of physical, cognitive, lingual, or auditory ability.
- Encourage local planning efforts to identify underserved areas and populations and prioritize projects in areas that lack outdoor recreational facilities.
- Develop educational programming and events to increase skill development for outdoor recreation pursuits.
- Encourage greater collaboration among recreational providers to offer consistent high-quality outdoor recreational experiences and information to users. As trails and other recreational facilities extend beyond city and county boundaries, considerations for way-finding and information that benefit the recreational users needs to be considered.
- Improve collaborative efforts between outdoor recreation stakeholders, tourism bureaus, businesses, and non-traditional partners such as health care agencies and libraries, to provide and market outdoor recreation opportunities. Consider marketing messages to introduce non-users to outdoor recreation.

PRIORITY: PROTECT AND SUSTAIN THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Protection of wetlands, forests, rivers, lakes, and other habitats is a top funding priority for Ohioans and sustaining high quality natural areas will be key to sustaining the backdrop for Ohio's outdoor recreational activities. Ohio's federal, state, and local parks, forests, nature preserves, and wildlife areas protect many of the state's notable natural and cultural resources, including caves, cliffs, scenic ravines, lakes, historic sites, and wetlands. Many of Ohio's most popular outdoor recreation activities, such as walking, hiking, wildlife viewing, hunting, birdwatching, and night sky viewing are tied to high-quality natural resources. Based on the survey, Ohioans want more natural surface trails, undeveloped camping sites, and equestrian camping opportunities, activities that rely on scenic and high quality natural resources. In addition, there is a trend, especially among millennials, for "experiences" they can share on social media. Outdoor recreation can provide such opportunities.

However, there are threats to Ohio's environment from continued urbanization and development as discussed as a statewide issue earlier in this report. For example, managing invasive species has become a significant issue in the state in terms of manpower, cost, and the ability to sustain results. Ohio's woodland habits include invasive plant species and insect pests such as emerald ash borer, gypsy moth, and Asian longhorn beetle. Ohio's waterways are threatened by harmful algal blooms, Asian carp, sea lamprey, and zebra mussels to name a few.

It is also important to find ways to interpret Ohio's natural resources and biodiversity to increase appreciation and stewardship of Ohio's valuable natural resources.

Strategies & Actions:

- Prioritize land acquisition and protection of high quality habitats for both flora and fauna, wetlands, forests, rivers, and lakes, with an emphasis on acquisitions that protect high quality natural resources as part of a larger conservation initiative.
- Support a balanced use approach that balances natural resource management and conservation with recreational facilities and user experiences by encouraging sustainable site selection, evaluating appropriate trail surfaces, and considering how invasive species and their pathways will be managed.
- Encourage collaborative and cooperative efforts to sustain and restore natural resources, especially in managing plant, insect, and aquatic threats and invasive species.
- Create opportunities that provide natural and cultural resource experiences for users. Incorporate concepts of natural resource appreciation, education, and stewardship concepts in development and improvement projects.
- Encourage development of management and stewardship plans of natural resource areas.

KEY PARTNERS FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

In each area of the state, key partners would vary as specific areas are more or less influenced by various state and federal agencies and the presence or absence of local park districts, joint recreation districts, and/or conservancy districts. Overall the key partners to implement the strategies and actions for each priority are summarized below.

Priority	Key Partners
Advance the Trail Network	Federal agencies, including National Park Service (NPS), U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS), and U.S. Forest Service (USFS). State agencies, including Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT), Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR), TourismOhio, Ohio History Connection, and Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC). Regional and local planning organizations that bring together cities, villages, townships, counties, and regional organizations to collaborate and plan trail projects and initiatives Local agencies, including park districts, conservancy districts, joint recreation districts, transit agencies, municipalities, villages, and townships. Nonprofit organizations, such as foundations, tourism bureaus, trail organizations, recreational-use groups, trail groups, and nature centers.
Improve, Enhance, and Adapt Recreational Facilities	Primarily outdoor recreation providers including NPS, USFWS, USFS, ODNR, Ohio History Connection, park districts, conservancy districts, joint recreation districts, nature centers, municipalities, villages, and townships.
Emphasize Recreational Opportunities & Access to Ohio's Waters	Federal agencies, including the NPS and USFWS. State agencies, including ODNR, ODOT, TourismOhio, and OPWC. Local agencies, including park districts, conservancy districts, joint recreation districts, municipalities, villages, townships, and regional and county planning organizations. Nonprofit organizations, including land conservancies, land trusts, foundations, recreational-use groups, and trail organizations and groups.
Improve Awareness and Access To Outdoor Recreation Opportunities	Federal agencies, including NPS, USFWS, and USFS. Stage agencies, including TourismOhio, ODOT, ODNR, Ohio Department of Health, and Ohio History Connection. Regional and local planning organizations.

	Local agencies, including park districts, conservancy districts, joint recreation districts, transit agencies, nature centers, counties, municipalities, villages, and townships. Nonprofit organizations, such as trail organizations and groups, recreational-use groups, and tourism bureaus.
Protect & Sustain the Natural Environment	Federal agencies, including NPS, USFWS, and USFS. State agencies, including ODNR and OPWC. Local agencies, including park districts, conservancy districts, joint recreation districts, counties, municipalities, villages, and townships. Nonprofit organizations such as land conservancies, land trusts, natural history museums, nature centers, and other similar organization.



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APPENDIX A



OHIO RESIDENT OUTDOOR RECREATION SURVEY

2017 FINAL REPORT

Prepared by

Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs at Ohio University

June 30, 2017

OHIO UNIVERSITY
1804
Voinovich School of
Leadership and Public Affairs

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Chapter 1

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1.1 ODNR Project Administrators

- Donna Studniarz, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Office of Real Estate and Land Management
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Chapter 2

Introduction

From Lake Erie to the Ohio River, Ohio offers a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities in local, state and national parks, recreation areas, and preserves. Outdoor recreation involves many activities, including walking, fishing, boating, cycling, and playing sports. Building on the successes of past outdoor recreation surveys conducted in 1997, 2006, and 2013, the George Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs (GVS) at Ohio University was contracted by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Office of Real Estate and Land Management (ODNR) to perform an updated survey in 2017. Ohio residents were electronically queried by household on their opinions on how to improve, sustain, and develop outdoor recreation experiences and opportunities on public land in their state.

Similar to past SCORP surveys that investigated state and ODNR regional trends, the 2017 survey covered topics of interest, participation, satisfaction, and expenditures in recreational activities, as well as barriers to recreational activity participation and preferences for the allocation of taxpayer money on public outdoor recreation. With over 5,000 electronic submissions, this survey had an additional focus on urban and rural areas. Information compiled from this Ohio Resident Outdoor Recreation Survey will be incorporated into ODNR's 2018 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP).

Chapter 3

Survey Methodology

3.1 Survey Process

The 2017 SCORP survey instrument was created by the GVS with outdoor recreation questions provided by the ODNR. Related activity questions were aggregated using *Qualtrics Research Suite*, a powerful survey development software, and the survey was reviewed through an iterative process. The final survey launched on February 8, 2017, consisting of 49 main questions with 159 possible associated questions. The ODNR website hosted the link to the survey until March 15, 2017.

Questions were queried by household, which was defined as all of the adults and children who permanently lived in a residence from January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016. **The survey items focused on public lands in Ohio, which included local, community, state, and national parks and recreation areas, state wildlife areas, state and national forest areas, and state nature preserves.** Items did not include activities or time spent on personal property, school district properties or on land held by non-public entities, such as non-profit organizations, clubs and commercial recreation entities, or for activities outside of Ohio.

The survey was promoted through all forms of electronic media (e.g. email, websites, social media, e-newsletters) and the distribution of fliers. As response rates and distribution were tracked throughout the public submission period, specific promotional efforts targeted areas with lower submission rates. Submission information from the survey was organized and analyzed using *R* v.3.3.4, an open source language and environment for statistical computing.

Table 3.1: Summary of survey response totals.

	Total Submissions	Incomplete Surveys	Surveys Analyzed
Statewide	6,702	1,643	5,059
Rural	2,269	565	1,704
Urban	4,405	1,071	3,334
PO Boxes	28	7	21

3.2 Survey Submission Details

There were a total of 6,702 surveys that were initiated during the 5 week open period. On average, 87.4% of the survey was completed by respondents, with a median duration of 20 minutes to finish. A total of 5,059 respondents submitted a completed survey, and the remaining 1,643, in progress surveys, were closed automatically by the *Qualtrics* system.

A majority of the responses would be considered from urban populations according to the U.S. Census Bureau designations of *urbanized areas* (Table 3.1). This was estimated by utilizing the ratio of the population residing in urbanized areas to the total population for each zip code. This assumption being that within a zip code the responses are evenly distributed amongst the population. Not all responses can be used in this estimation due to a small number of responses (28) reporting their zip code of residence as a zip code reserved for PO Boxes.

Overall, differences between urban and rural participation in outdoor recreational activities did not appear significant. For example, urban respondents generally had slightly higher levels of interest in trail (+0.78%) and sport (+0.37%) activities, with the exception of rural respondents who exhibited marginally greater interest in the sport activities of *Archery* and *Target/Skeet/Shooting Sports*. An additional trend that was seen in regards to wildlife-based activities was that urban area respondents had slightly higher interest in the more passive activities (e.g. wildlife viewing nature photography, and birdwatching), while rural respondents had mildly more interest in fishing and hunting. The results from this survey indicate that general management practices based on these population designations may not require separate approaches.

3.3 Survey Limitations

The results of this survey are constrained by the mode of dissemination. Using an online platform to disseminate the survey to Ohio residents may have affected the distribution of responses across the state. Private and public access to a reliable internet connection may have limited participation in the survey.

Chapter 4

Demographics

Survey submissions were received from all 88 Ohio counties (Figure 4.1). Paulding County submitted the fewest (2) completed surveys, while the highest number of responses (564) came from Franklin County. Zip codes were also used to track the geographical distribution of submissions across the state as well as confirm that survey takers were Ohio residents.

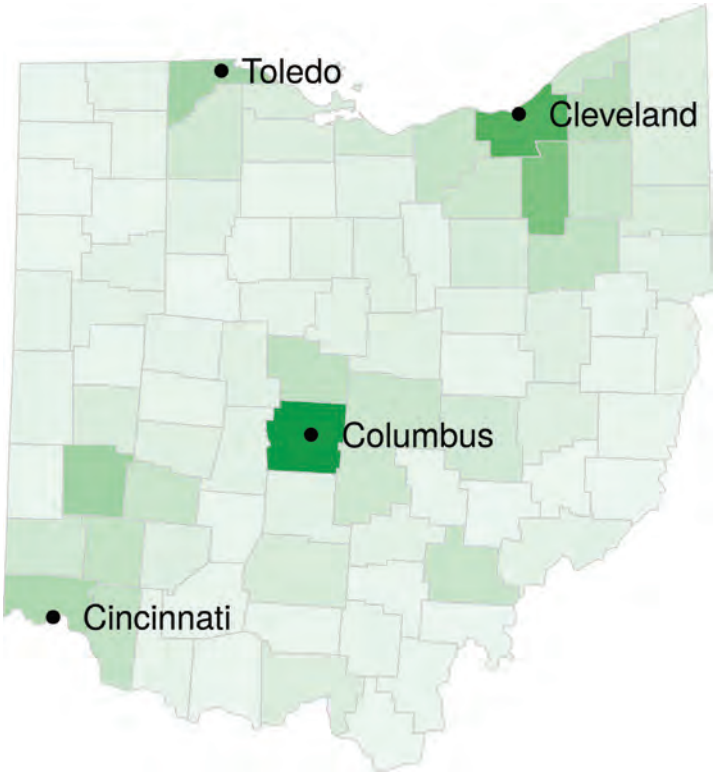


Figure 4.1: Number of total survey submissions received from each Ohio county. Deeper color saturation indicates a higher number of submissions.

Table 4.1: Total responses for age ranges surveyed.

Age Range	Total Responses
18 to 24	162
25-34	683
35-44	912
45-54	1133
55-64	1405
65-74	669
75 or older	95

Beyond geographical location, an additional seven questions provided context for the basic demographic makeup of the survey takers. The gender ratio of respondents was fairly even with 2,547 female respondents and 2,512 male respondents. The majority of Ohioans who submitted surveys are white (94.1%) and English is their primary language (99.6%). American Indian or Alaskan Native, Black or African-American, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander were respectively, 2.4%, 0.4%, 0.2%, and less than 0.1% of the respondents surveyed. The survey takers were most frequently in the age group, 55-64 (27.8%) (Table 4.1), generally upper middle-class incomes between $50,000 to $149,999 (55.8%), and lived in a household comprised of 2 (66.2%) adults and 0 (70.6%) children.

Table 4.2: Comparison of the Ohio household type, according to the *U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*, to survey responses.

	American Community Survey	Survey
Households	4,585,084 (100.0%)	5,059 (100.0%)
with Children	1,242,604 (27.1%)	1,485 (29.4%)
without Children	3,342,480 (72.9%)	3,574 (70.6%)

Based on a comparison of household composition (i.e. households with and without children) using Ohio household estimates from the *U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates* and household responses from SCORP survey submissions (Table 4.2), the survey demographic of households with and without children were reflective of the Ohio estimates. Ohio estimates were slightly lower (-2%) for households with children and two percent higher for households without children. Therefore, survey responses were representative of Ohio households with and without children.

Chapter 5

Statewide Overview

Ohioans engaged in a wide range of activities outdoors on public lands in 2016. These outdoor recreational activities were organized for the survey into eight major categories: wildlife-based, trail, camping, boating, water, sport, winter, and other outdoor activities. In each major category, a number of subcategories were identified ranging from four to eighteen individual activities. Wildlife-based activities were concerned with the viewing (e.g. birdwatching) and collection (e.g. hunting, fishing) of animals. Trail activities were a combination of trail types (e.g. natural, paved) along with a specific form of recreation (e.g. hiking, bicycling, ATV riding). Camping involved the use of different structures (e.g. tents, RVs, yurts) on developed or primitive campgrounds. All boating activities involved a watercraft (e.g. jet ski, pontoon boat, kayak). Water activities were enjoyed in different public waters (e.g. lakes, pools) or water-play areas (e.g. spray park). Sport activities included both traditional (e.g. baseball, basketball, golf) and nontraditional sports (e.g. shooting, climbing, archery). Winter activities predominantly required snow or ice to engage in, except for winter festivals or camping. Other outdoor recreational activities ranged from scenic driving, meditation, and picnicking to watching an outdoor movie, kite flying, and visiting dog parks. Survey takers recorded their participation frequency, primary reasons for participating and not participating in outdoor recreational activities on public land.

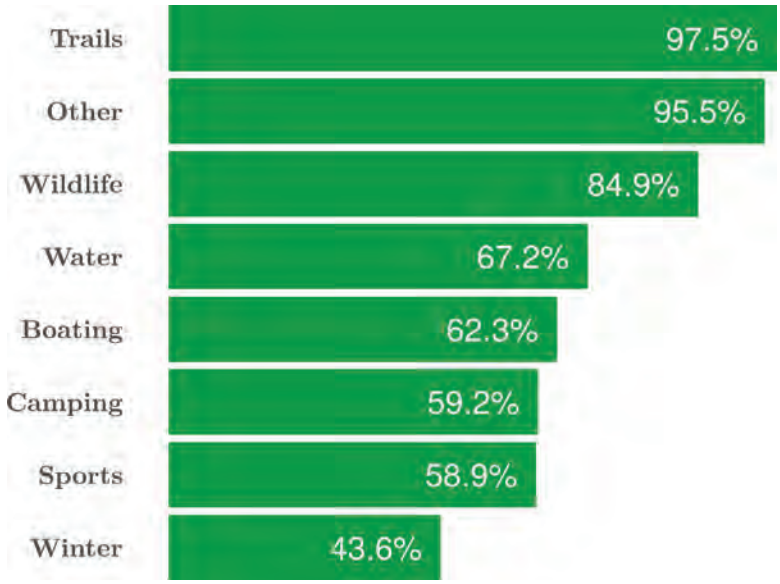


Figure 5.1: Participation levels for the eight major categories of outdoor recreational activities. Participation in a major category was totaled for the number of respondents who indicated that they had participated in any of the category's activities.

Based on the total number of responses (Figure 5.1), *Trails* (4,931) exhibited the highest level of participation, while *Winter* (2,206) was the lowest. *Other* (4,831) and *Wildlife* (4,294) rounded out the top three most frequently participated in recreational activities outdoors in 2016. The frequency of participation in outdoor recreational activities was also surveyed. Survey takers chose between three different levels of participation: annual (1 to 11 times per year), monthly (12 to 49 times per year), and weekly (50 or more times per year). These results were captured for the activities queried in each major category and overall indicated a general decreasing trend in participation across all major categories as frequency increased (refer to individual chapters for these results).



Figure 5.2: Reasons Ohioans did participate in outdoor recreational activities on public land in 2016. Numeric values are the total number of responses per category and reason. Deeper color saturation indicates higher response totals.

Overall, the main reason for engaging in outdoor recreation on public lands was for *Fun/Entertainment* (31,896) (Figure 5.2). Both *Share time with family and/or friends* (28,377) and *Experience nature/quiet time/serenity* (19,449) were also among the most frequently chosen reasons for enjoying activities outdoors. However, *Health/Wellness/Fitness* had the greatest number of total responses for an individual category - trail activities (13,567). *Social media club/meet-ups* was the least likely reason people would have been participating in outdoor activities as it was selected the fewest number of times.

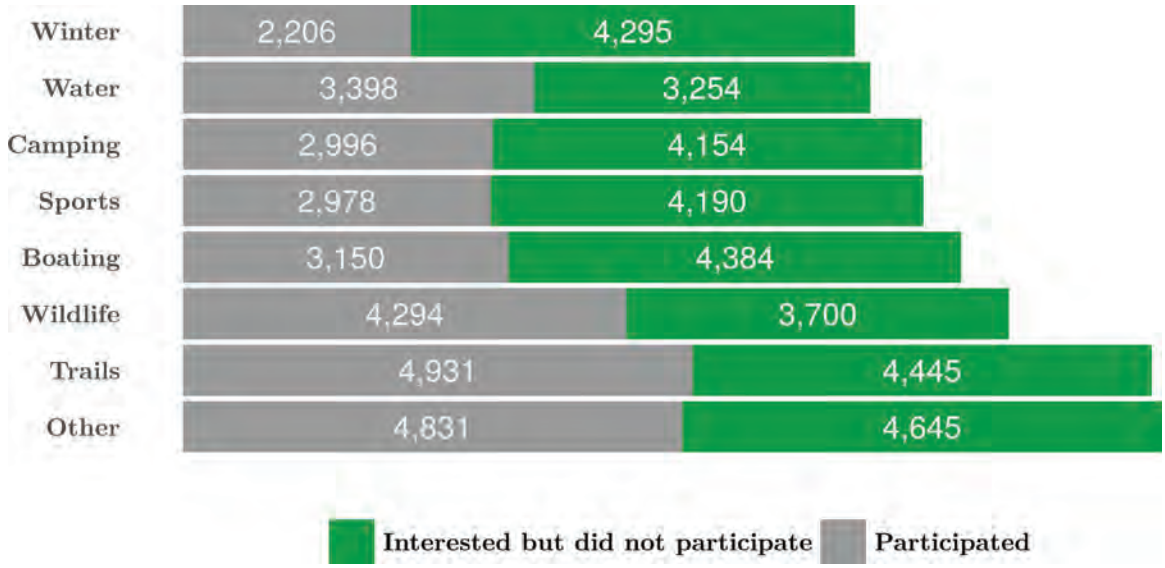


Figure 5.3: Overall interest in each category of outdoor recreational activity. The green bars represent the total number of respondents who participated in activities of each major category. The gray bars indicated the total number of respondents who chose the answer "Interested but did not participate" for each activity in the survey.

Ohioans were queried on their participation in all eight major categories of outdoor recreational activities, but additionally provided feedback on activities that they had been interested in but were unable to participate (Figure 5.3). *Trails* and *Other* had the highest levels of both participation and interest without participation. Winter activities had the lowest participation level, but a high level of interest without engagement. The remaining four activity categories, camping, boating, water, and sports showed similar participation and interest without participation levels.

Forty-five percent of respondents that provided feedback on their lack of participation in outdoor recreational activities indicated they were *Too busy with other responsibilities and activities* (Table 5.1). *Facilities too far away* (9.2%) and *Do not have information on where facilities are offered* (8.3%) were among the next most frequently chosen reasons. *Facilities are not ADA accessible* (0.2%) and *Facilities seem poorly maintained and/or seem unsafe* (2%) were the least likely reasons why Ohioans did not engage in an activity of interest.

Table 5.1: Reasons Ohioans did not participate in outdoor recreational activities on public lands in 2016. Percentages were based on the total respondents that provided feedback.

	Responses	Percent
Too busy with other responsibilities and activities	2,133	45.1%
Facilities too far away	435	9.2%
Do not have information on where facilities are offered	392	8.3%
No facilities available	316	6.7%
Do not own or have access to equipment	301	6.4%
Health issues	284	6%
No one to go with	271	5.7%
The activity or the equipment is too costly	266	5.6%
Do not have the skills	225	4.8%
Facilities seem poorly maintained and/or seem unsafe	93	2%
Facilities are not ADA accessible	12	0.2%

Chapter 6

Results by Outdoor Recreational Category

For each of the eight major categories of outdoor recreational activity, questions relating to interest, frequency and reasons for participation, and interest without participation were queried. Overall interest was calculated by summing the total number of times a subcategory was chosen. There were three frequency ranges to choose from: a few times during the year (1 to 11 times/year), once or twice a month (12 to 49 times/year), and one or more times a week (50 or more times/year). There was also the opportunity for a survey taker to record whether they did not participate in a particular outdoor recreational activity but had interest in it.

6.1 Wildlife-based Activities

Wildlife-based outdoor recreational activities included four methods of fishing, observation and photography, and hunting. Wildlife-based activities generally reflected the statewide trends in frequency of participation and reasons for participation as described in the *Statewide Overview* chapter (5). There was moderate interest without engagement across all wildlife-based activities.

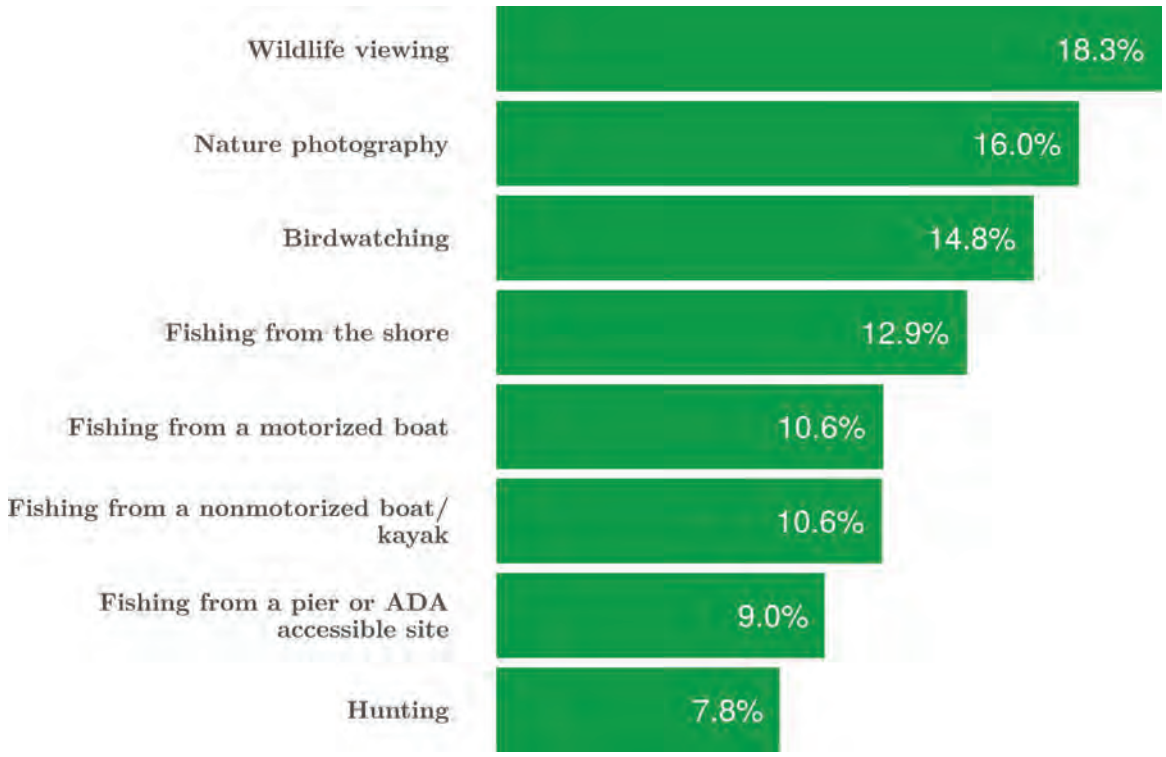


Figure 6.1: Interest level in wildlife-based activities on Ohio public lands in 2016.

Based on the total number of responses per subcategory of wildlife-based activities, more passive activities exhibited the highest levels of interest (Figure 6.1). Those top subcategories included *Wildlife viewing* (4,454), *Nature photography* (3,899), and *Birdwatching* (3,595). *Hunting* (1,897) had the lowest overall interest level.

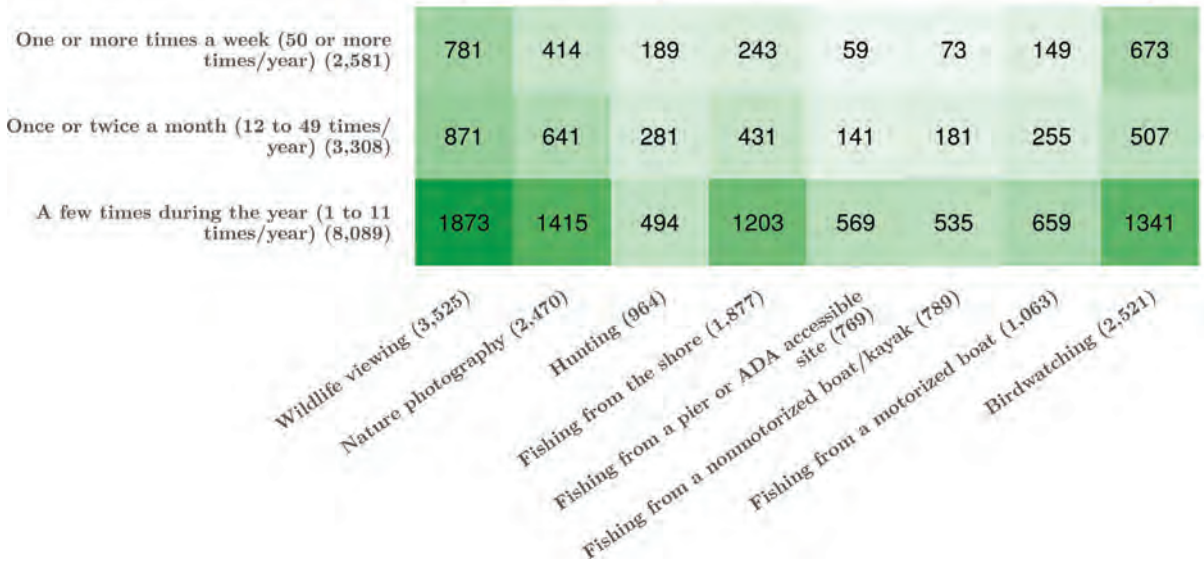


Figure 6.2: Frequency of participation in wildlife-based activities on Ohio public lands in 2016. Numeric values are the total number of responses per subcategory and frequency level. Deeper color saturation indicates higher response totals.

According to survey responses, Ohioans most frequently participated in wildlife-based activities on an annual basis (Figure 6.2). *Wildlife viewing* (3,525) had the overall highest frequencies of participation of all wildlife-based activities. Generally, participation in wildlife-based activities decreased as frequency increased. For example, *Fishing from a pier or ADA accessible site* most frequently happened once or twice a year, had lower engagement levels on a monthly basis, and the least by week. *Birdwatching* was the exception as birdwatching increased in the number of responses from monthly to weekly. *Hunting* and *Fishing from a motorized boat* had less dramatic decreases between frequency levels.

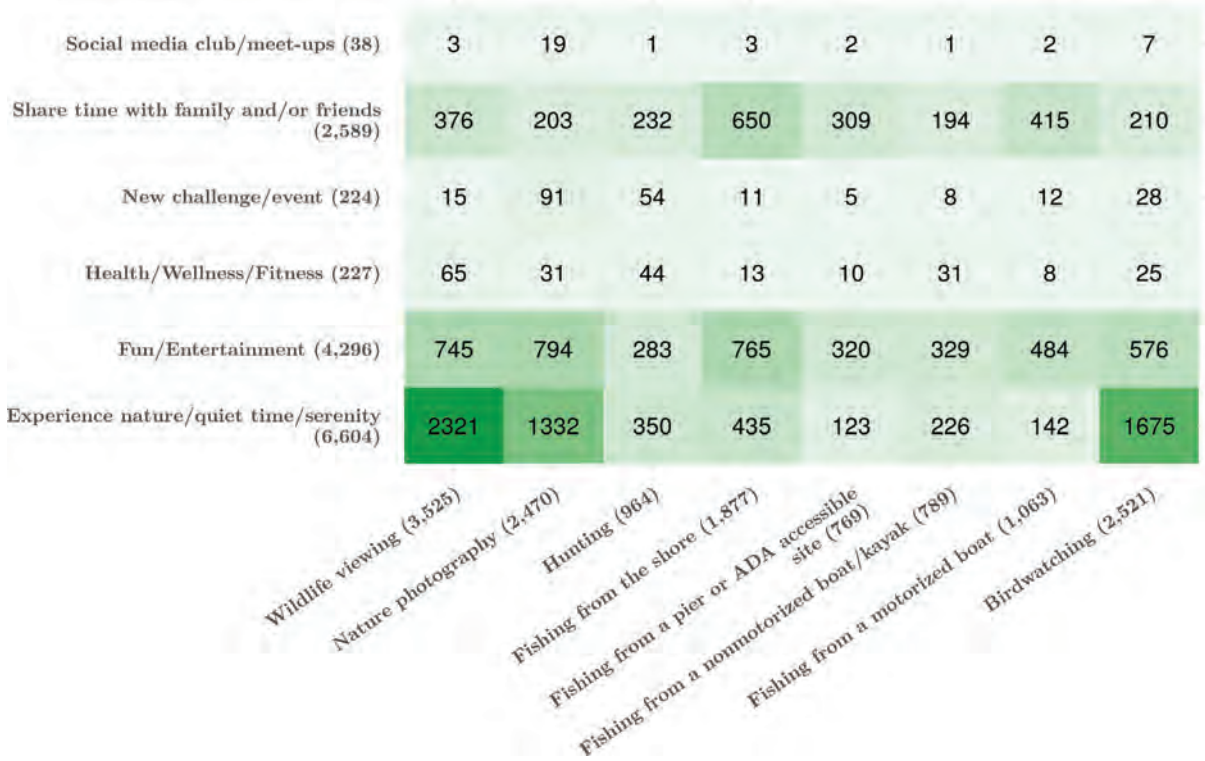


Figure 6.3: Primary reasons for participating in wildlife-based activities on Ohio public lands in 2016. Numeric values are the total number of responses per subcategory and reason. Deeper color saturation indicates higher response totals.

Across all activities related to wildlife, *Experience nature/quiet time/serenity* (47.2%), *Fun/Entertainment* (30.7%), and *Share time with family and/or friends* (18.5%), were the primary reasons for participation in 2016 (Figure 6.3). There was a distinct separation between these top three reasons for participation and the bottom three *Health/Wellness/Fitness* (1.6%), *New challenge/event* (1.6%), and *Social media club/meet-ups* (0.3%). More passive activities had the highest total number of responses overall.

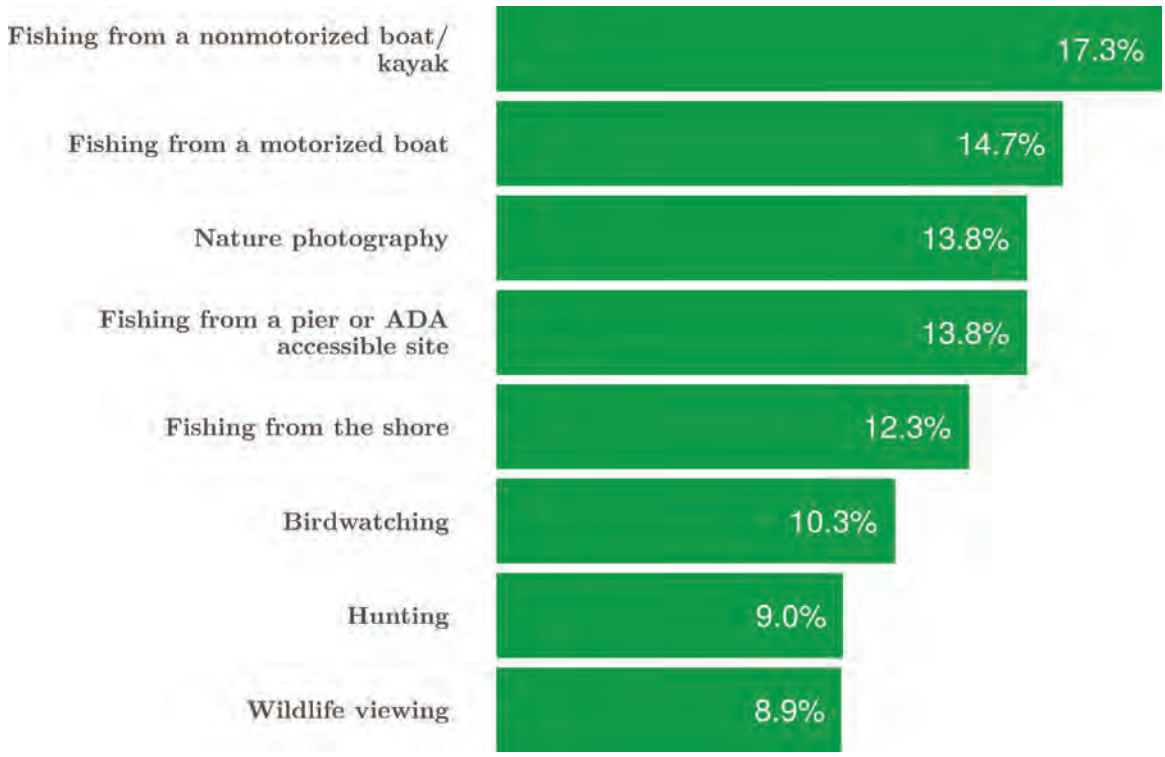


Figure 6.4: Wildlife-based activities that Ohioans were interested but did not participate in on Ohio public lands in 2016

Of those activities related to wildlife, all methods of fishing showed the highest level of interest but lack of participation (Figure 6.4). Three out of the four surveyed methods of fishing had the greatest number of responses with *Fishing from a nonmotorized boat/kayak* (1,792) having the highest total. *Hunting* (933) and *Wildlife viewing* (929) were the least chosen wildlife-based activities that respondents were interested in but did not engage in.

6.2 Camping Activities

Outdoor camping recreational activities focused on the structure or camping location (i.e. site). Specific structures included tents, pop-up campers, RVs, yurts, or similar structures. Camping locations related to the level of development of the site, its accessibility, and transportation to the site (e.g. cycling, paddling, hiking, equine). Camping responses generally corresponded with statewide trends as described in the *Statewide Overview* chapter (5).

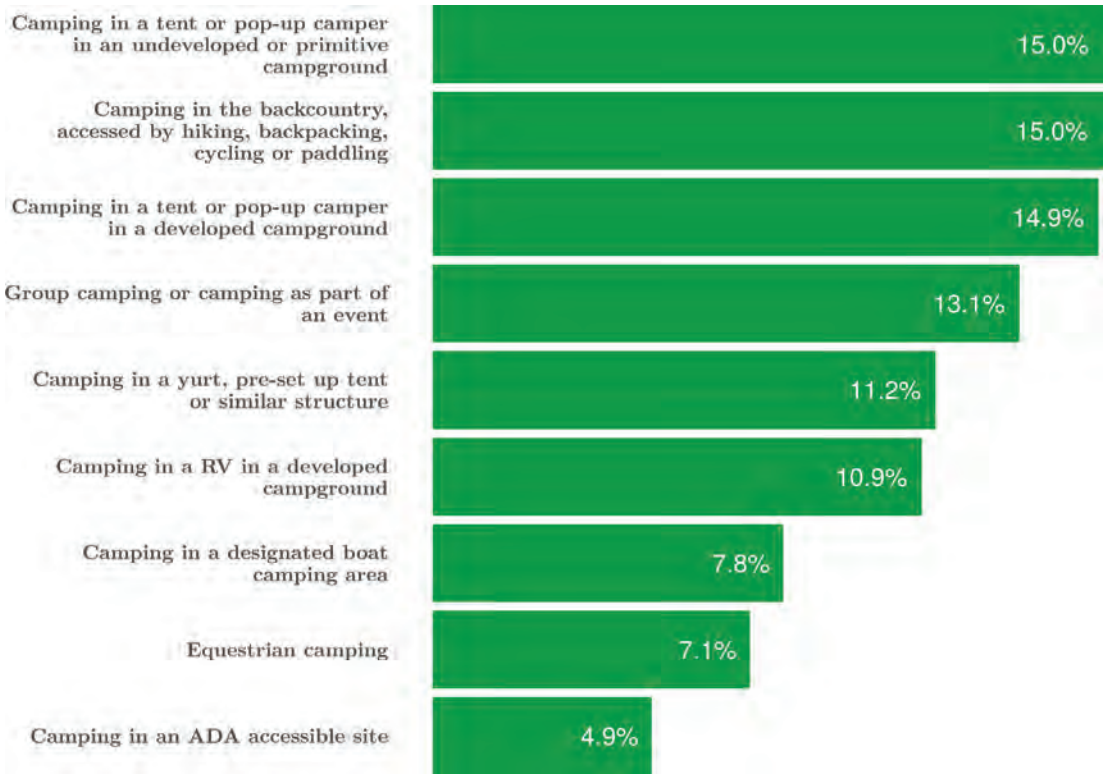


Figure 6.5: Overall interest level in camping activities on Ohio public lands in 2016.

There was a high level of interest in camping activities on Ohio public lands (Figure 6.5). Of the nine subcategories of camping activities, the top three chosen categories, *Camping in a tent or pop-up camper in an undeveloped or primitive campground* (3,550), *Camping in the backcountry, accessed by hiking, backpacking, cycling or paddling* (3,544), and *Camping in a tent or pop-up camper in a developed campground* (3,526), had a similar number of total responses. *Group camping or camping as part of an event* (3,107), *Camping in a yurt, pre-set up tent or similar structure* (2,662), and *Camping in a RV in a developed campground* (2,589) comprised the second highest tier of interest across camping activities. *Camping in an ADA accessible site* (1,158) exhibited the lowest interest level.

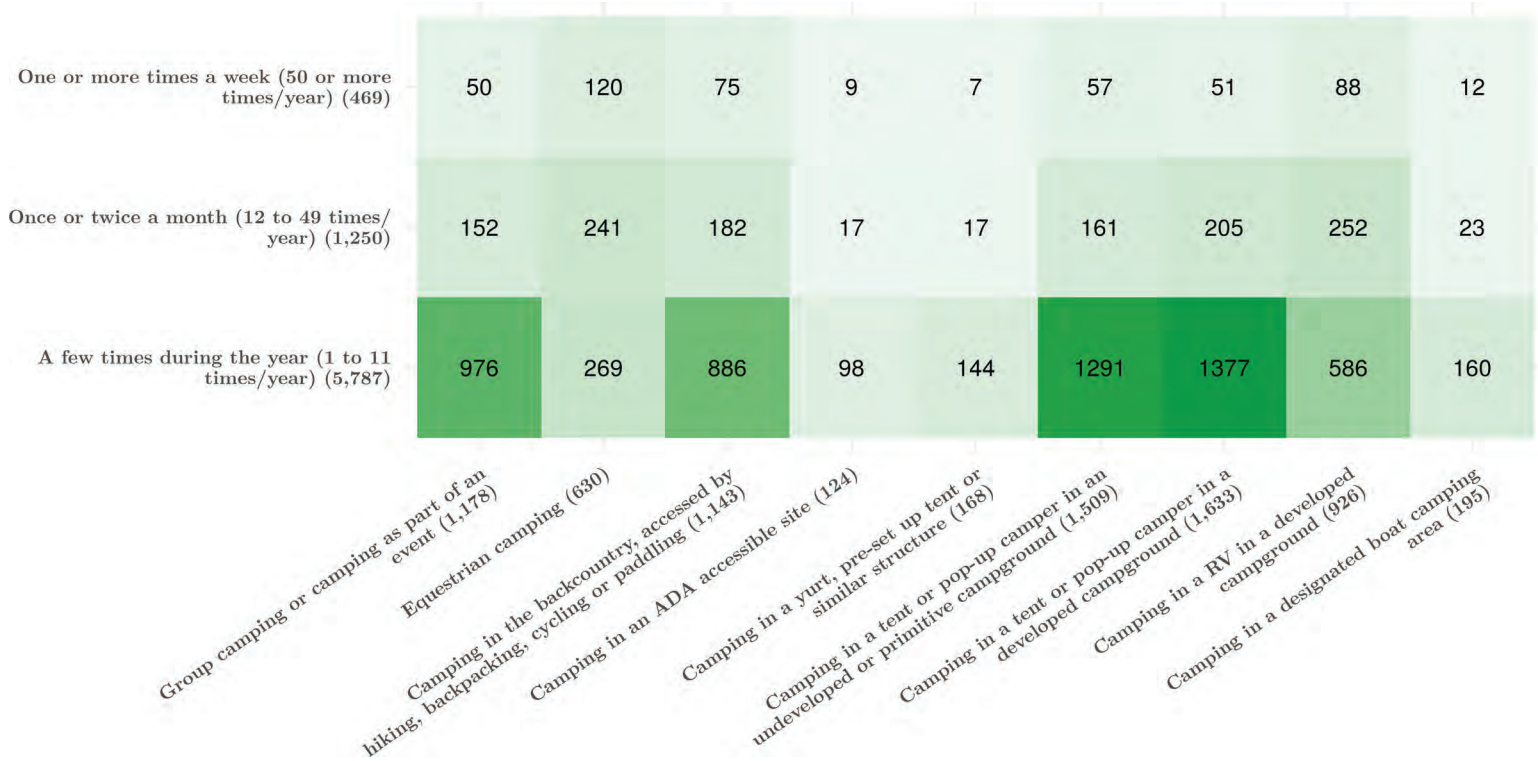


Figure 6.6: Frequency of participation in camping activities on Ohio public lands in 2016. Numeric values are the total number of responses per subcategory and frequency level. Deeper color saturation indicates higher response totals.

Excluding equestrian camping, participation in the eight other camping activities predominantly happened on a yearly or monthly basis (Figure 6.6). Equestrian camping had a more even response across the three frequency levels. Among those respondents who camped monthly or annually, *Camping in a RV in a developed campground* (252) and *Equestrian camping* (241) were the most frequently chosen forms of camping. Respondents were least often engaged in *Camping in a designated boat camping area* (195), *Camping in a yurt, pre-set up tent or similar structure* (168), and *Camping in an ADA accessible site* (124) across all frequency levels.

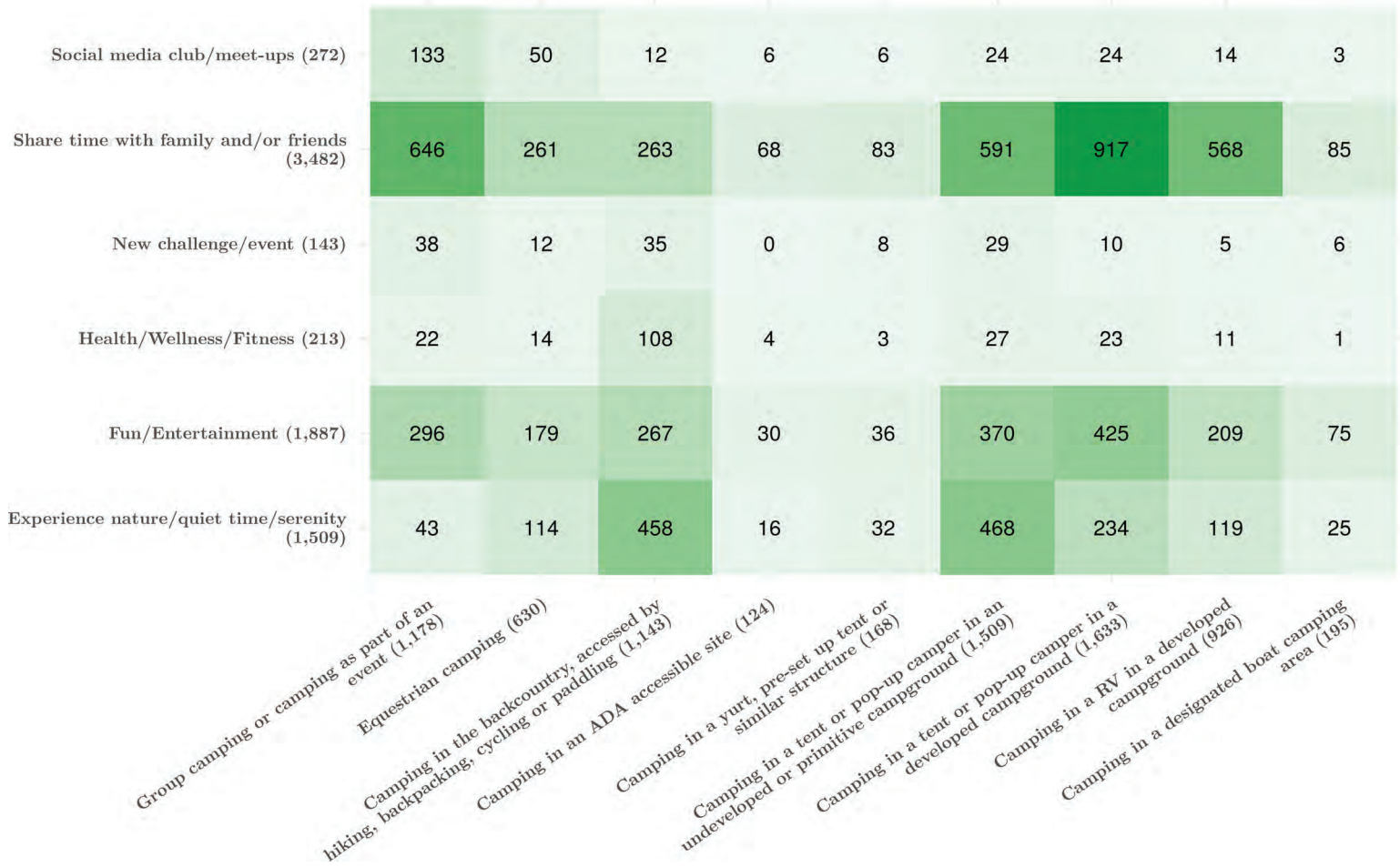


Figure 6.7: Primary reasons for participating in camping activities on Ohio public lands in 2016. Numeric values are the total number of responses per subcategory and reason. Deeper color saturation indicates higher response totals.

Share time with family and/or friends (46.4%), *Fun/Entertainment* (25.1%), and *Experience nature/quiet time/serenity* (20.1%) were the primary reasons for camping outdoors (Figure 6.7). There was a fairly strong distance between these top three reasons for participating and the remaining three that were surveyed *Social media club/meet-ups* (3.6%), *Health/Wellness/Fitness* (2.8%), and *New challenge/event* (1.9%). *Camping in a tent or pop-up camper in a developed campground* had the highest total number of responses for an individual activity (1,633).

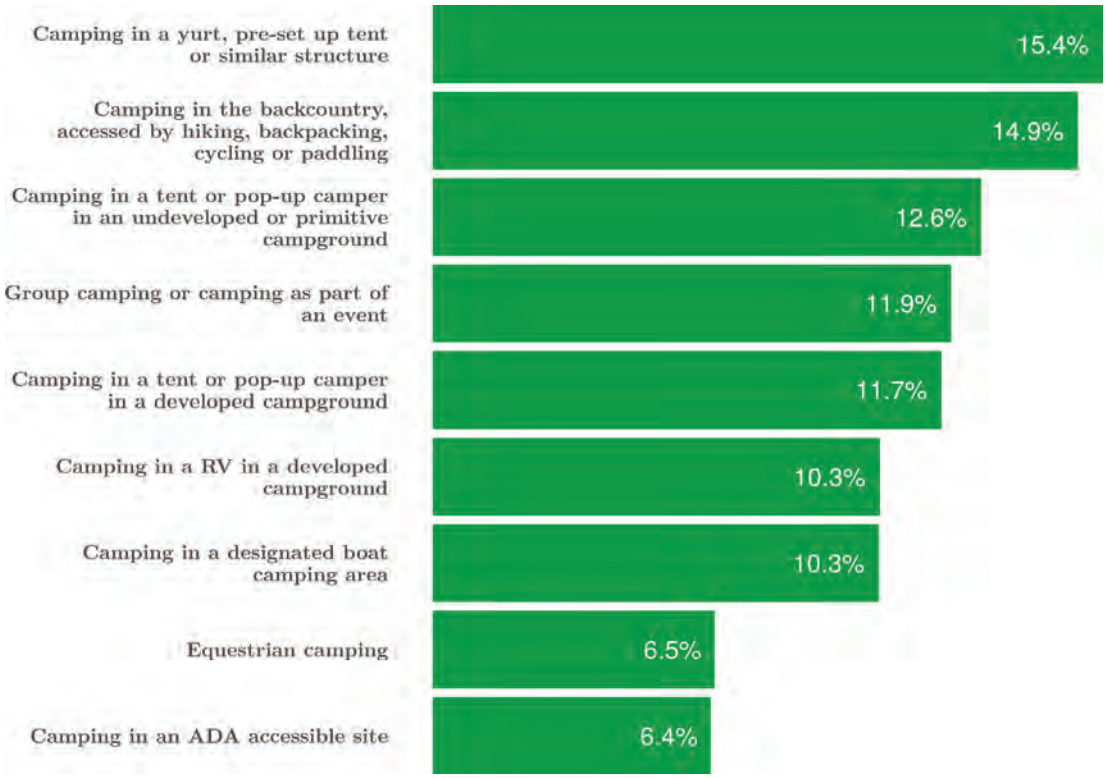


Figure 6.8: Camping activities that Ohioans were interested but did not participate in on Ohio public lands in 2016.

Along with overall high interest and participation levels in camping, there were a comparable number of respondents who were interested in camping activities but did not camp (Figure 6.8). There was a comparable level of both interest and interest without participation between camping activities.

6.3 Trail Activities

Outdoor recreational trail activities on public lands combined trail surface with the trail activities. Trail surfaces included natural, paved, and finely crushed stone trails. Non-motorized trail activities were walking,

jogging/running, hiking, bicycling, and use of fitness equipment. Motorized activities on trails included dirt bikes, off-road motorcycles, and ATVs/UTVs. Trail activities had the greatest response totals overall and its own unique trends.

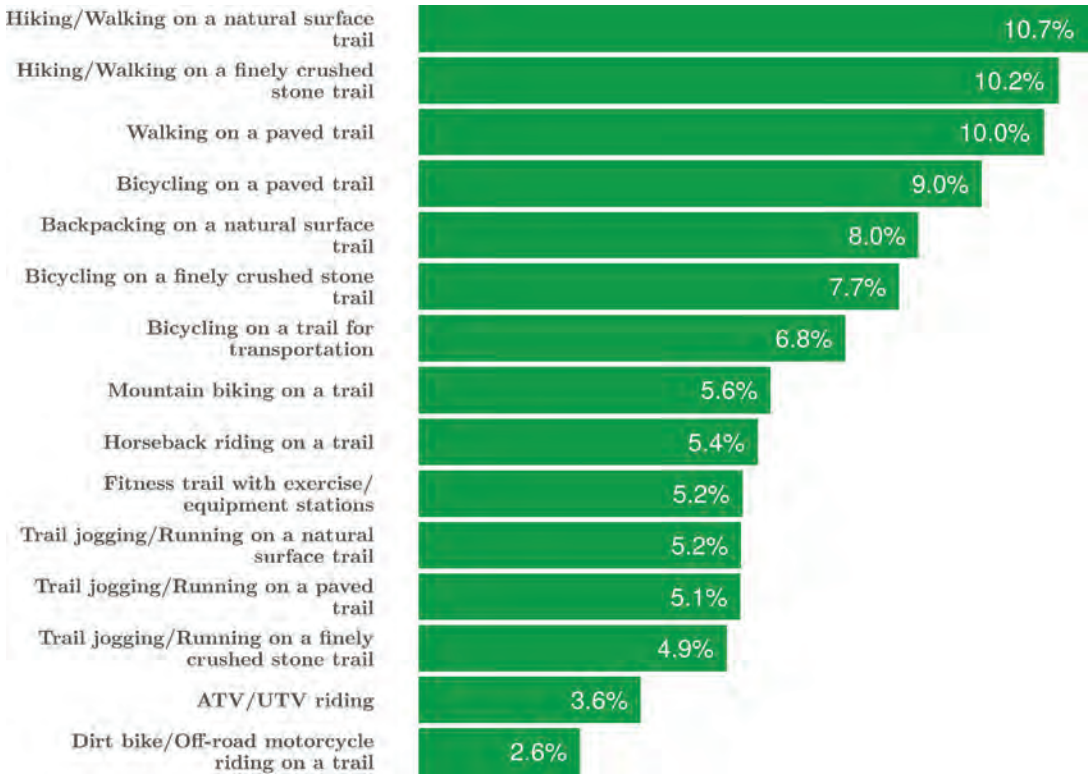


Figure 6.9: Overall interest level in trail activities on Ohio public lands in 2016.

Walking and hiking on trails had the greatest levels of interest (average 4,698 respondents) of all fifteen trail activities (Figure 6.9). Jogging and running activities comprised the bottom third for interest in trail activities alongside with *ATV/UTV riding* (1,619) and *Dirt bike/Off-road motorcycle riding on a trail* (1,175), which had the overall lowest number of total responses. There did not appear to be a preference of trail surface related to interest level.



Figure 6.10: Frequency of participation in trail activities on Ohio public lands in 2016. Numeric values are the total number of responses per subcategory and frequency level. Deeper color saturation indicates higher response totals.

Trail activities are one category of outdoor recreation that had high response totals for all three frequency levels (Figure 6.10). In particular, weekly enjoyment of trail activities was high in comparison to other forms of outdoor recreation. *Fitness trail with exercise/equipment stations* (33) had the fewest respondents engaging on a weekly basis. *Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail* (1,569), *Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail* (1,201), and *Walking on a paved trail* (1,172) were most frequently occurring at monthly intervals. Across all three frequencies, *Dirt bike/Off-road motorcycle riding on a trail* (315) had the lowest number of total responses of the fifteen trail activities.

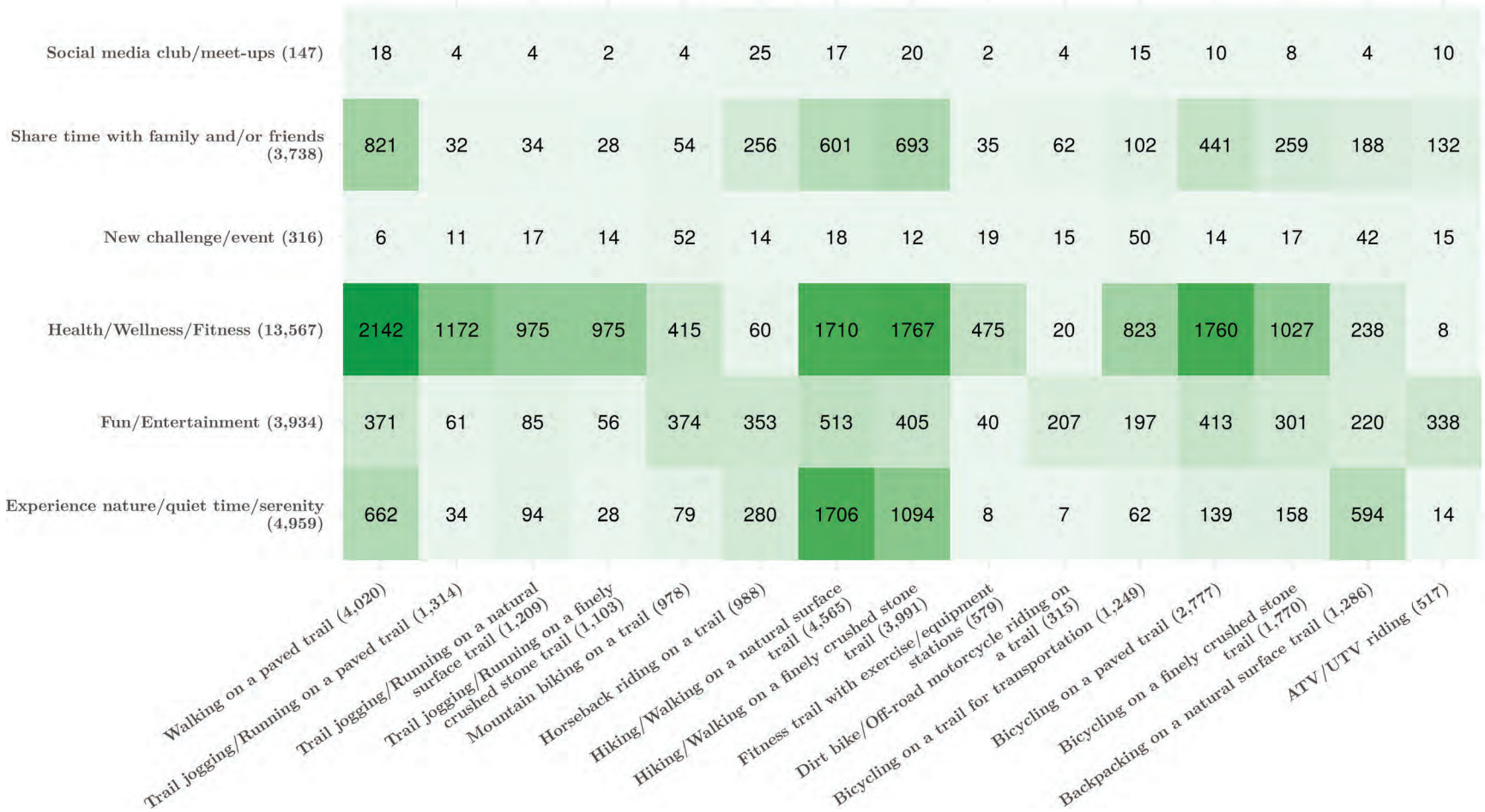


Figure 6.11: Primary reasons for participating in trail activities on Ohio public lands in 2016. Numeric values are the total number of responses per subcategory and reason. Deeper color saturation indicates higher response totals.

Almost half of respondents' said that their primary reason for participating in trail activities was for *Health/Wellness/Fitness* (50.9%) (Figure 6.11). *Experience nature/quiet time/serenity* (18.6%), *Fun/Entertainment* (14.8%), and *Share time with family and/or friends* (14%) were the next three most chosen reasons for trail utilization on Ohio public lands. *New challenge/event* (1.2%) and *Social media club/meet-ups* (0.6%) were the least likely reasons respondents participated in trail activities.

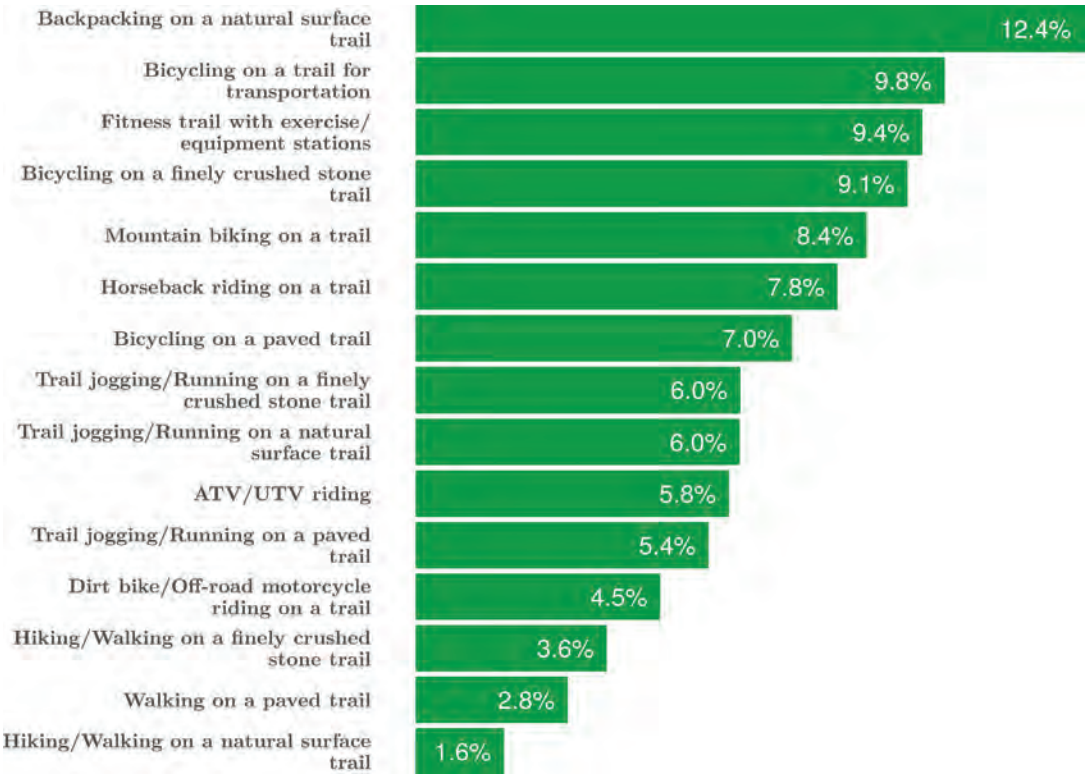


Figure 6.12: Trail activities that Ohioans were interested but did not participate in on Ohio public lands in 2016.

Backpacking on a natural surface trail (2,353) and *Bicycling on a trail for transportation* (1,859) were the most frequently chosen trail activities that Ohioans were interested in but did not engage in (Figure 6.12). *Walking on a paved trail* (535) and *Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail* (311) had fewer respondents who stated that they were interested but did not participate. This may indicate that if respondents were interested, they were also participating in the activity, which is supported by high participation rates for these activities.

6.4 Boating Activities

Boating activities on Ohio public waters were performed on a variety of different watercraft. These watercraft included canoes, kayaks, powerboats, water skis, pontoon boats, paddleboards, jet skis, and sailboats. Boating activities generally follow the statewide trends as described in the *Statewide Overview* chapter (5), but have higher response totals for canoeing and kayaking activities.

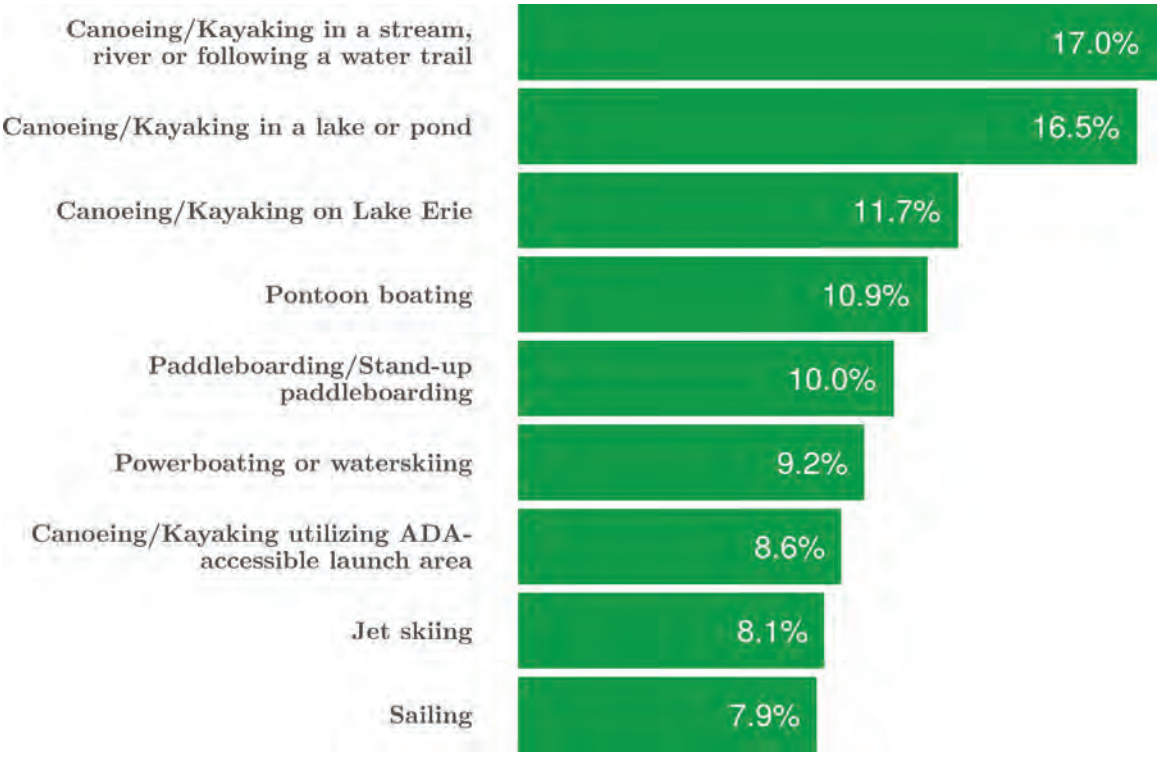


Figure 6.13: Overall interest level in boating activities on Ohio public waters in 2016.

People indicated that canoeing and kayaking were their most frequent boating activities (Figure 6.13), combining to 11,571 responses. These were followed in interest by *Pontoon boating* (2,788), *Paddleboarding/Stand-up paddleboarding* (2,560), and *Powerboating or waterskiing* (2,357). Respondents were least interested in *Jet skiing* (2,084) and *Sailing* (2,032).

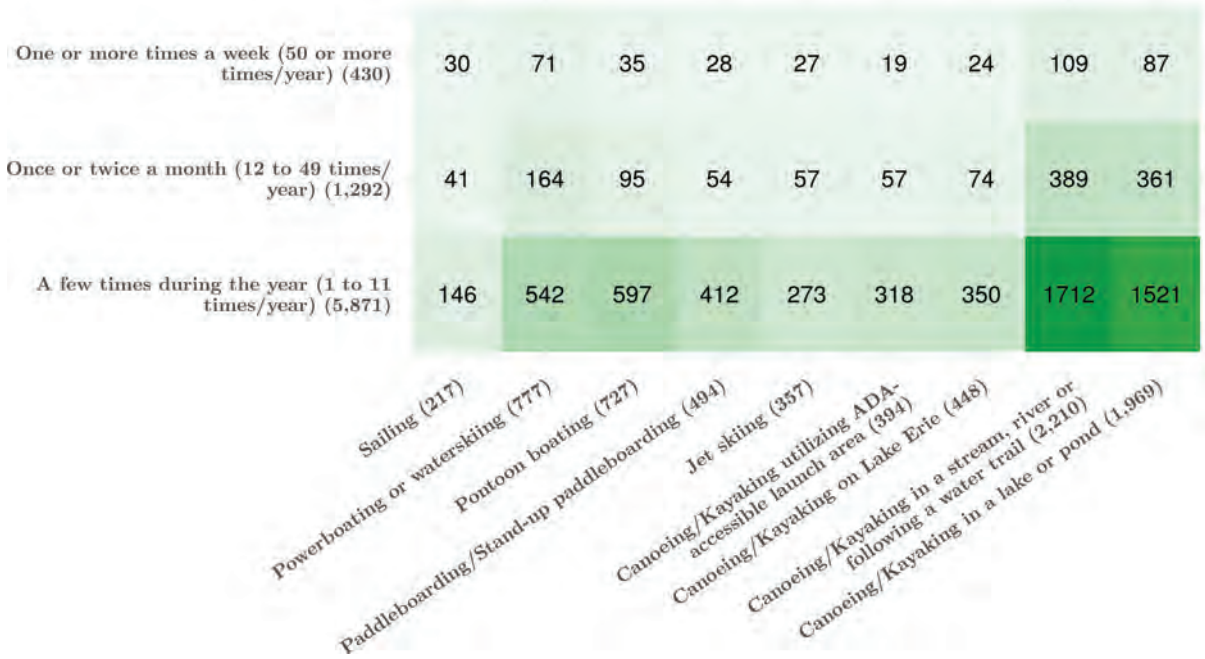


Figure 6.14: Frequency of participation in boating activities on Ohio public waters in 2016. Numeric values are the total number of responses per subcategory and frequency level. Deeper color saturation indicates higher response totals.

Two boating activities, *Canoeing/Kayaking in a stream, river or following a water trail* (2,210) and *Canoeing/Kayaking in a lake or pond* (1,969), dominated across all participation frequencies (Figure 6.14). *Powerboating or waterskiing* (777) was the third most frequent boating activity, similar to its standing in interest level. *Pontoon boating* (727) was a close fourth. The least commonly participated in activity was *Sailing* (217).

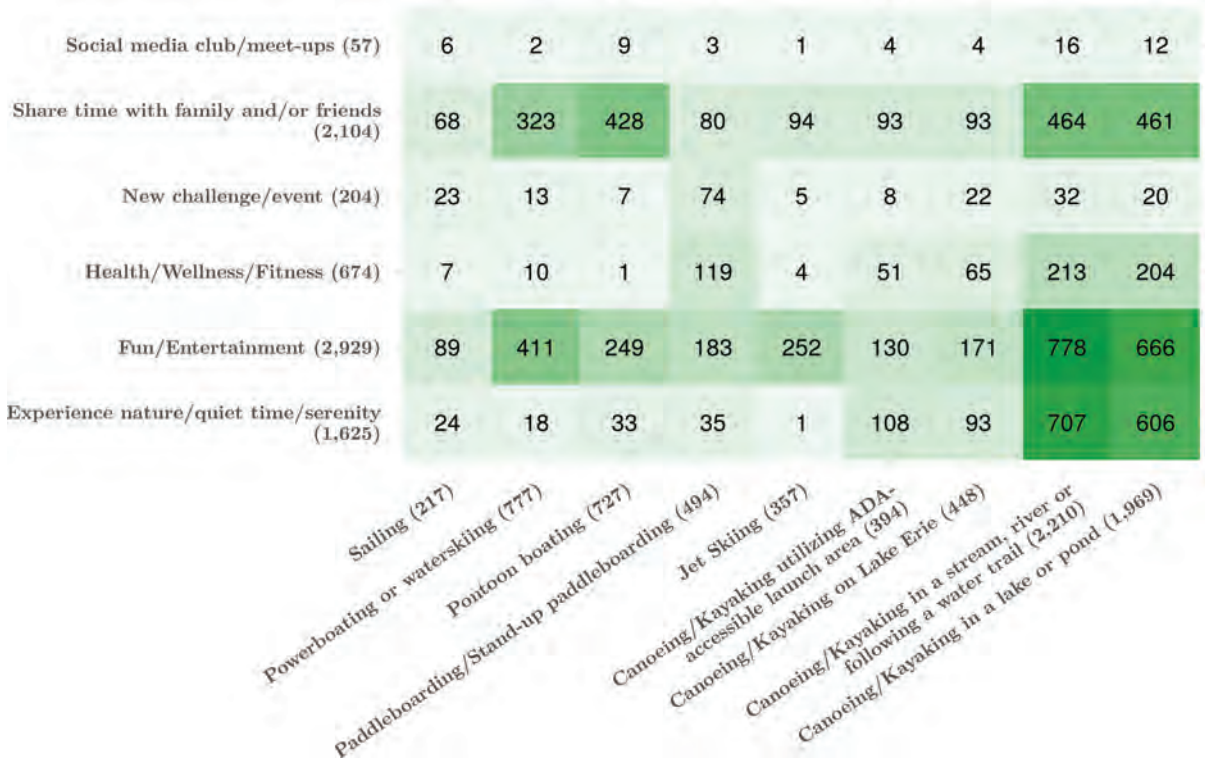


Figure 6.15: Primary reasons for participating in boating activities on Ohio public waters in 2016. Numeric values are the total number of responses per subcategory and reason. Deeper color saturation indicates higher response totals.

Fun/Entertainment (38.6%), *Share time with family and/or friends* (27.7%), and *Experience nature/quiet time/serenity* (21.4%) were the primary reasons for participating in boating activities (Figure 6.15). *Social media club/meet-ups* (0.8%) was the least chosen reasons for engaging in boating activities. *Canoeing/Kayaking in a stream, river or following a water trail* (32%) and *Canoeing/Kayaking in a lake or pond* (30.8%) had highest total responses for the reasons *Experience nature/quiet time/serenity* .

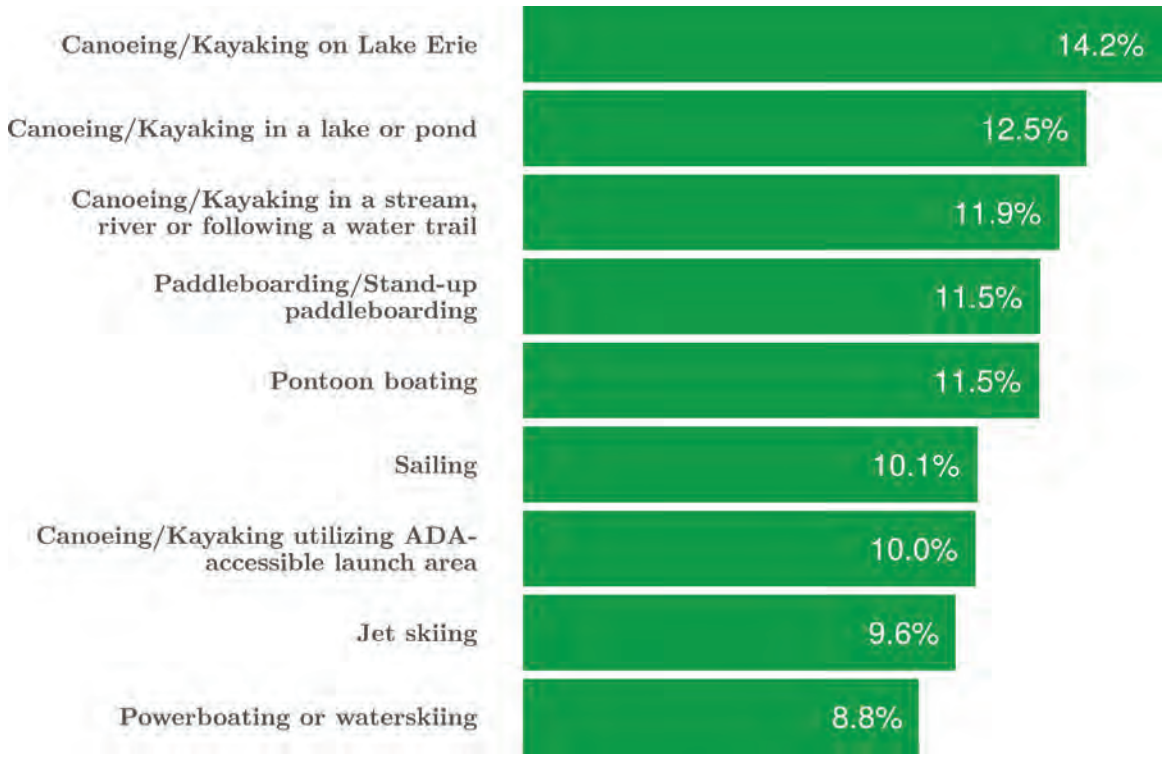


Figure 6.16: Boating activities that Ohioans were interested but did not participate in on Ohio public waters in 2016.

For survey takers who were interested in boating activities, but did not participate in them, *Canoeing/Kayaking on Lake Erie* (2,552) had the highest response total (Figure 6.16). The remaining eight boating activities were only 670 responses apart with *Powerboating or waterskiing* (1,580) chosen the fewest times.

6.5 Water Activities

Outdoor recreational activities in Ohio public waters had the fewest number of subcategories. There were two main activities, swimming and water-play. Swimming activities were differentiated by water type - natural (e.g. lakes, ponds, rivers), outdoor pools, and pool complexes (i.e. pools augmented with lazy rivers, wave pools, or similar features). Water-play were water activities at splash pads or spray parks. Water activities followed the statewide trends as described in the *Statewide Overview* chapter (5).

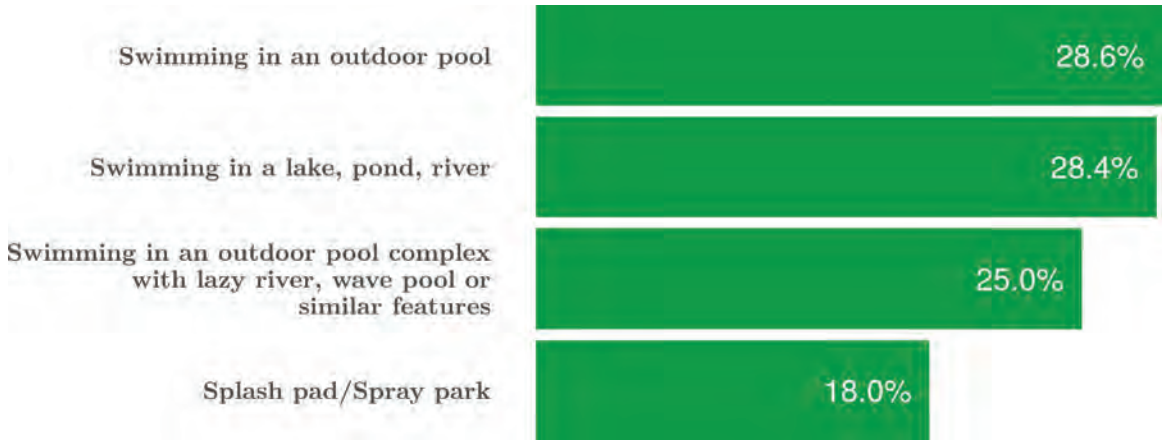


Figure 6.17: Overall interest level in water activities in Ohio public waters in 2016.

Interest in all four water activities was relatively high (Figure 6.17). *Swimming in an outdoor pool* (3,971), *Swimming in a lake, pond, river* (3,936), and *Swimming in an outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool or similar features* (3,462) were generally quite similar. Within the water activities category, *Splash pad/Spray park* (2,495) received the lowest interest level by total responses.

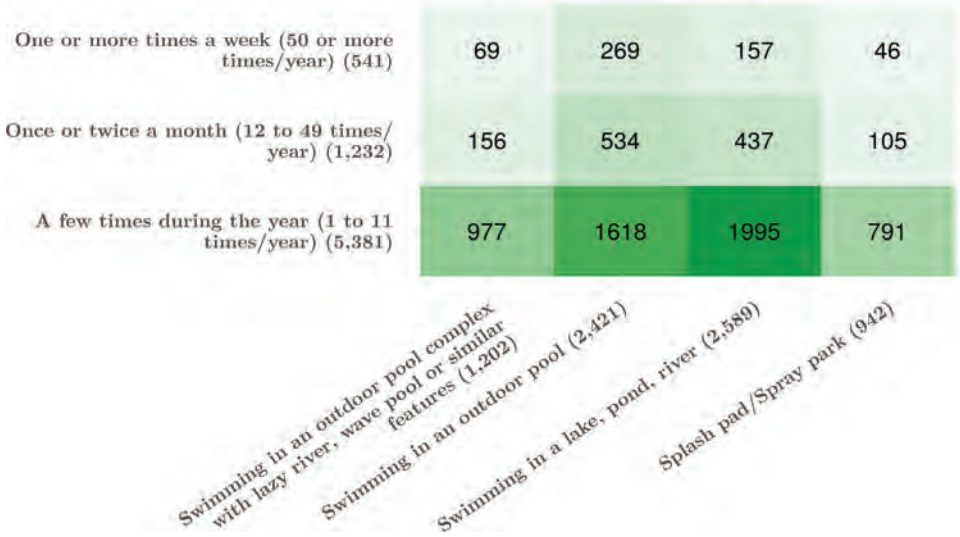


Figure 6.18: Frequency of participation in water activities in Ohio public waters in 2016. Numeric values are the total number of responses per subcategory and frequency level. Deeper color saturation indicates higher response totals.

Annual enjoyment of water activities was chosen most often (75%) for all four subcategories (Figure 6.18). *Swimming in a lake, pond, river* (2,589) and *Swimming in an outdoor pool* (2,421) had the overall highest

frequencies of participation of all water activities. The total number of responses decreased as the frequency of participation increased from annually to weekly.

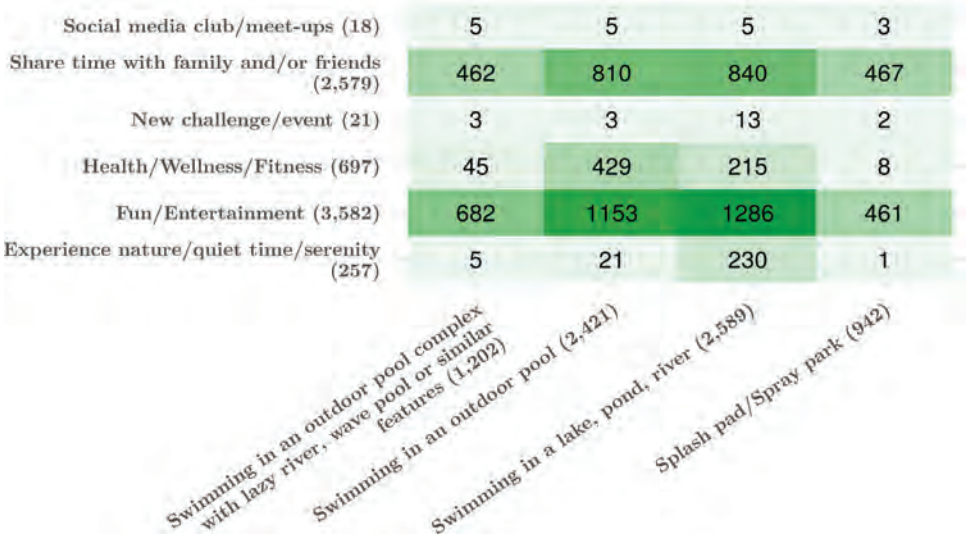


Figure 6.19: Primary reasons for participating in water activities in Ohio public waters in 2016. Numeric values are the total number of responses per subcategory and reason. Deeper color saturation indicates higher response totals.

Fun/Entertainment (50.1%) and *Share time with family and/or friends* (36%) stood out as the primary reason for participating in water activities. *Health/Wellness/Fitness* (9.7%) topped *Experience nature/quiet time/serenity* (3.6%) as the third and fourth highest recorded reasons. The least common reasons for participating in activities in Ohio public waters, *New challenge/event* and *Social media club/meet-ups*, were chosen only 0.5% overall.

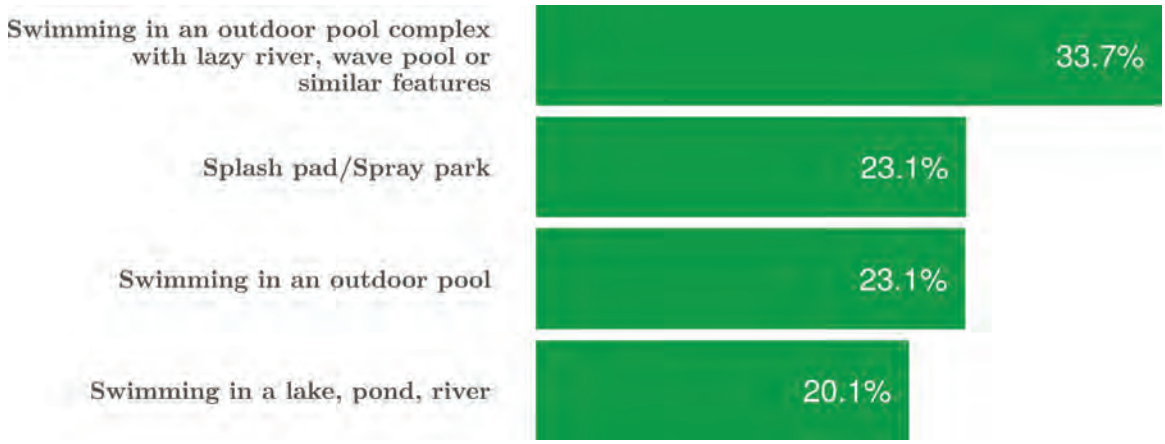


Figure 6.20: Water activities that Ohioans were interested but did not participate in Ohio public waters in 2016.

Ohioans had the greatest interest without engagement in *Swimming in an outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool or similar features* (2,260) in 2016 (Figure 6.20). More respondents were interested than participated in splash pad or spray park activities. There was a similar level of interest without participation between *Splash pad/Spray park* (1,553), *Swimming in an outdoor pool* (1,550), and *Swimming in a lake, pond, river* (1,347).

6.6 Sport Activities

Sports on Ohio public lands had the highest number of individual activities. These activities can be loosely divided into more traditional, team-oriented sports and less traditional, non-team sports. Overall, participation and reasons for engaging in sport activities were similar to the statewide trends as described in the *Statewide Overview* chapter (5).

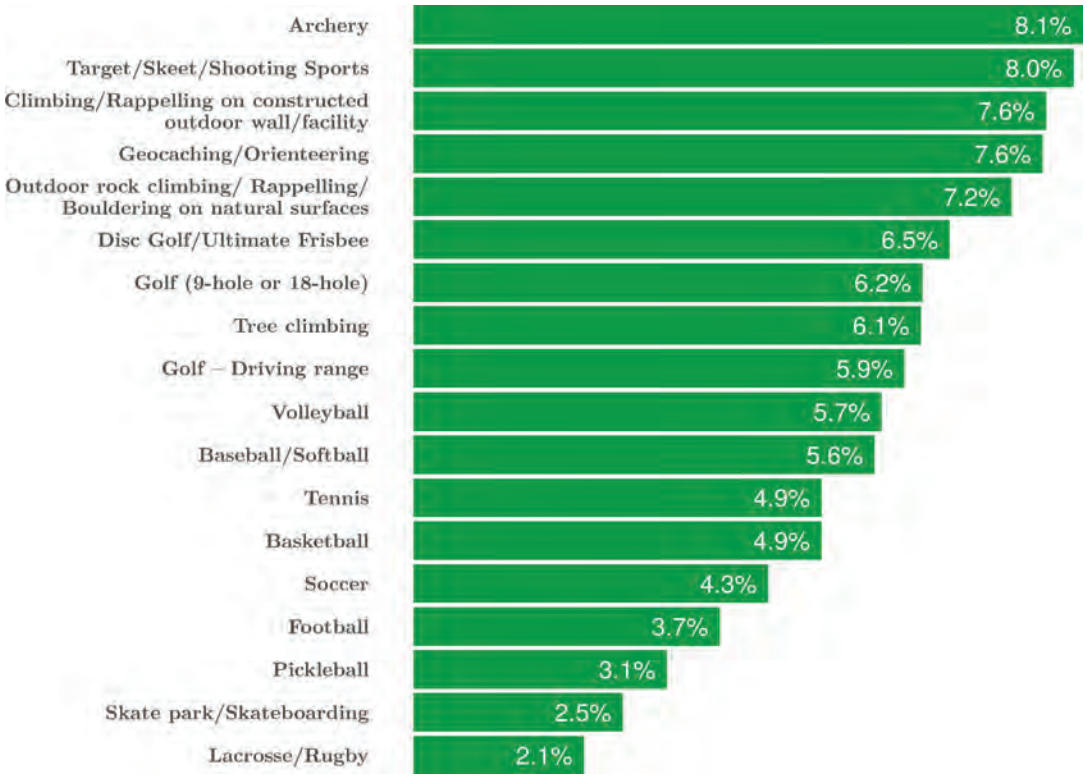


Figure 6.21: Overall interest level in sport activities on Ohio public lands in 2016.

Eighteen different outdoor sports were queried in the survey. Overall, non-team oriented sports had the highest total responses, denoting the largest levels of interest (Figure 6.21). Among the sports that respondents expressed the greatest interest in, *Archery* (2,525), *Target/Skeet/Shooting Sports* (2,490), *Climbing/Rappelling on constructed outdoor wall/facility* (2,385), and *Geocaching/Orienteering* (2,372) were at the top. *Outdoor rock climbing/ Rappelling/Bouldering on natural surfaces* (2,256), *Disc Golf/Ultimate Frisbee* (2,022), and *Golf (9-hole or 18-hole)* (1,920) had mid-range levels of interest. *Pickleball* (956), *Skate park/Skateboarding* (789), and *Lacrosse/Rugby* (643) rounded out the bottom third of responses.

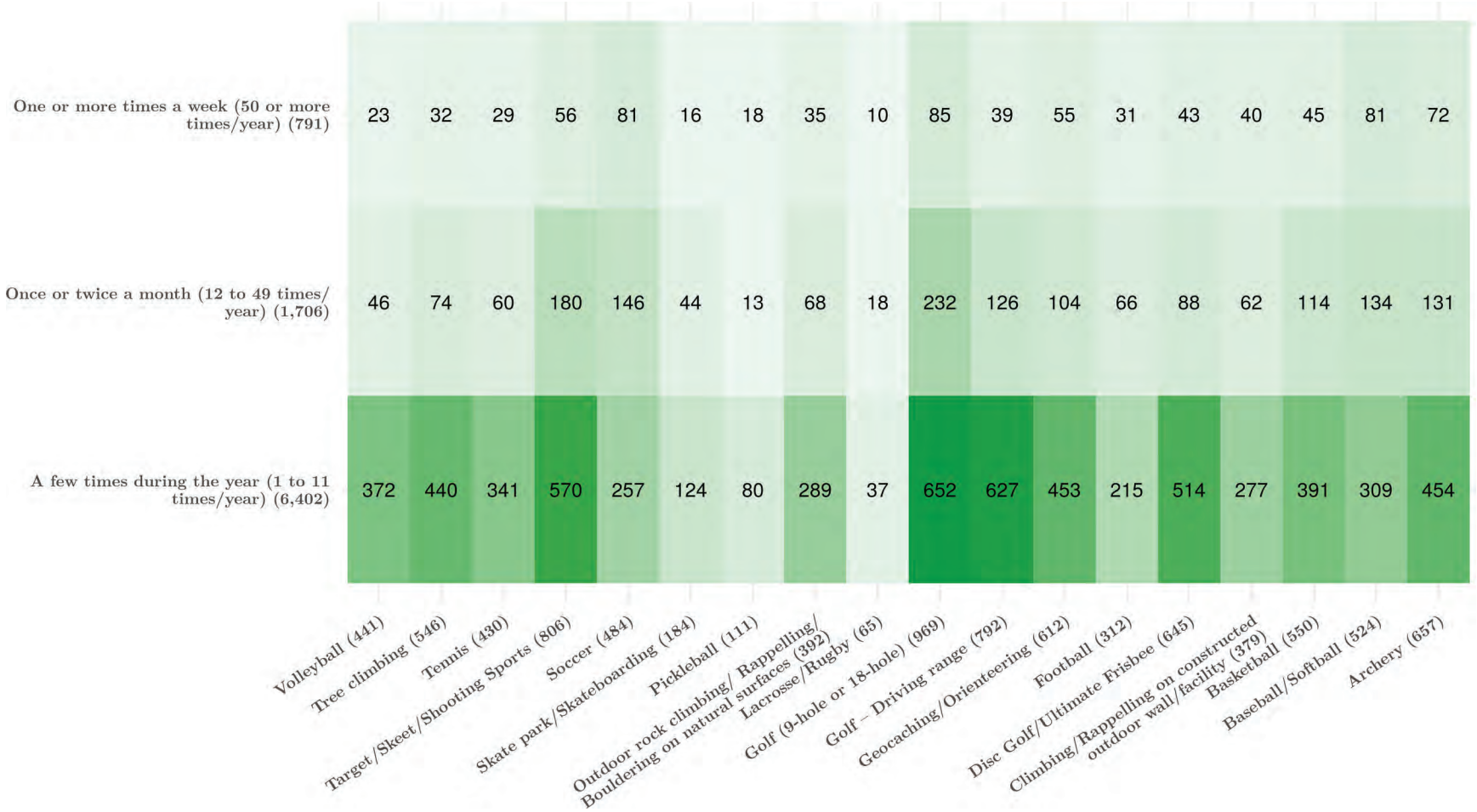


Figure 6.22: Frequency of participation in sport activities on Ohio public lands in 2016. Numeric values are the total number of responses per subcategory and frequency level. Deeper color saturation indicates higher response totals.

Ohioans engaged in a wide range of outdoor sports, most frequently on an annual basis (Figure 6.22). People were most often participating in golf-related activities with *Golf (9-hole or 18-hole)* having the highest response total in every frequency level. These golfing activities were followed by *Target/Skeet/Shooting Sports* (806) and *Archery* (657). There was a decreasing trend in frequency of participation from yearly to weekly. Beyond golfing, *Target/Skeet/Shooting Sports* was the most frequently occurring sport activity every month (180), while *Soccer* and *Baseball/Softball* happened most often on a weekly basis (81).

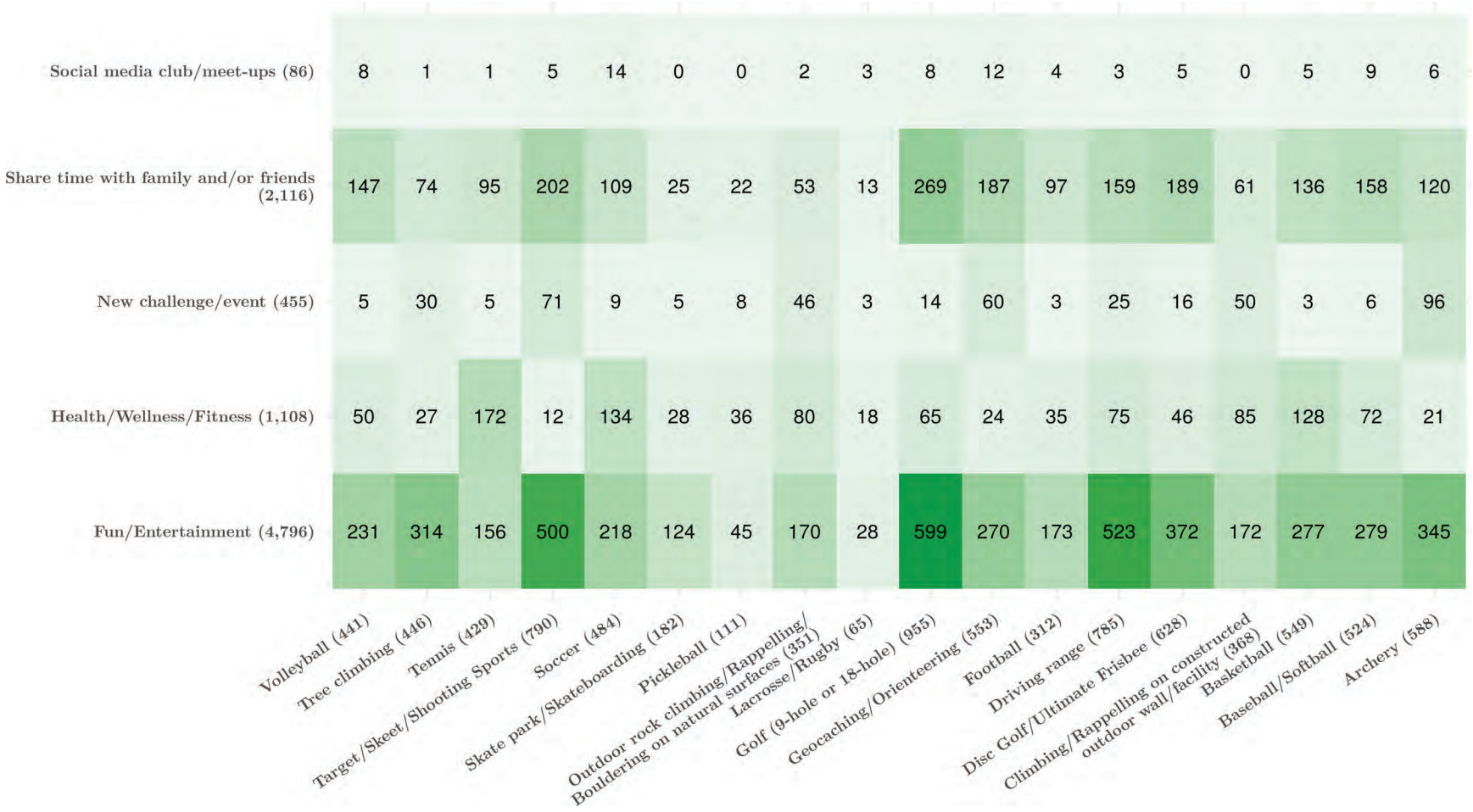


Figure 6.23: Primary reasons for participating in sport activities on Ohio public lands in 2016. Numeric values are the total number of responses per subcategory and reason. Deeper color saturation indicates higher response totals.

Fun/Entertainment (56%) and *Share time with family and/or friends* (24.7%) were the two main reasons chosen for participating in sports. Unlike the main reasons for participating in other categories of outdoor recreational activities, one of the top three reasons for participating in sports in Ohio was *Health/Wellness/Fitness* (12.9%) (Figure 6.23), for which *Tennis* had the highest total number of responses (429). Respondents enjoyed 9-hole or 18-hole golf for fun as well (599) as well as for sharing time with family and friends (269). *Social media club/meet-ups* (1%) was not chosen as primary reasons for playing sports on public land.

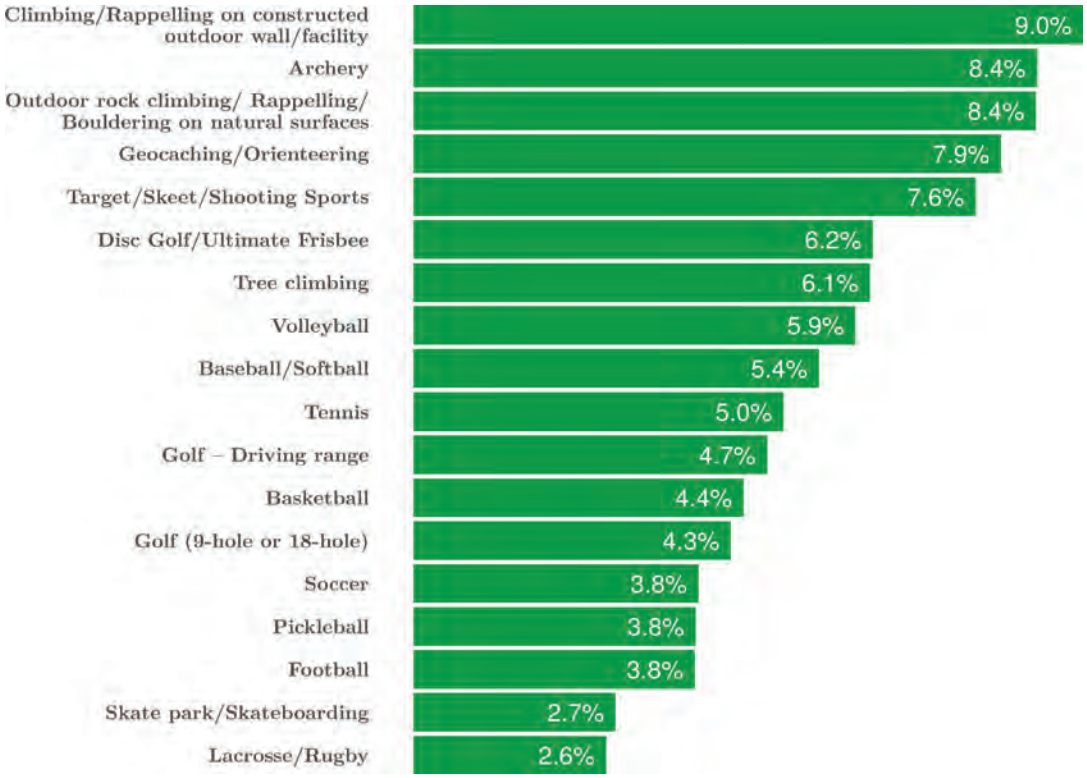


Figure 6.24: Sport activities that Ohioans were interested but did not participate in on Ohio public lands in 2016.

Climbing/Rappelling on constructed outdoor wall/facility (2,006) had the greatest interest but lacked actualized engagement (Figure 6.24). Analogous to overall interest, individual sport activities comprised the top third of the eighteen outdoor sports that respondents were interested but did not participate in. There were similar levels of interest and interest without participation across outdoor sports. More respondents were interested in *Volleyball* (1,324), *Baseball/Softball* (1,215), and *Tennis* (1,109) but did not participate compared to those who were interested and participated.

6.7 Winter Activities

Outdoor recreational activities in winter on Ohio public lands showed a seasonal trend in participation and interest by respondents. The inconsistent levels of precipitation in winter may have had an impact on response totals as snow and ice are requisite for all but two of the winter activities. Those two winter activities, camping and festivals, do not necessarily require snow or ice to occur.

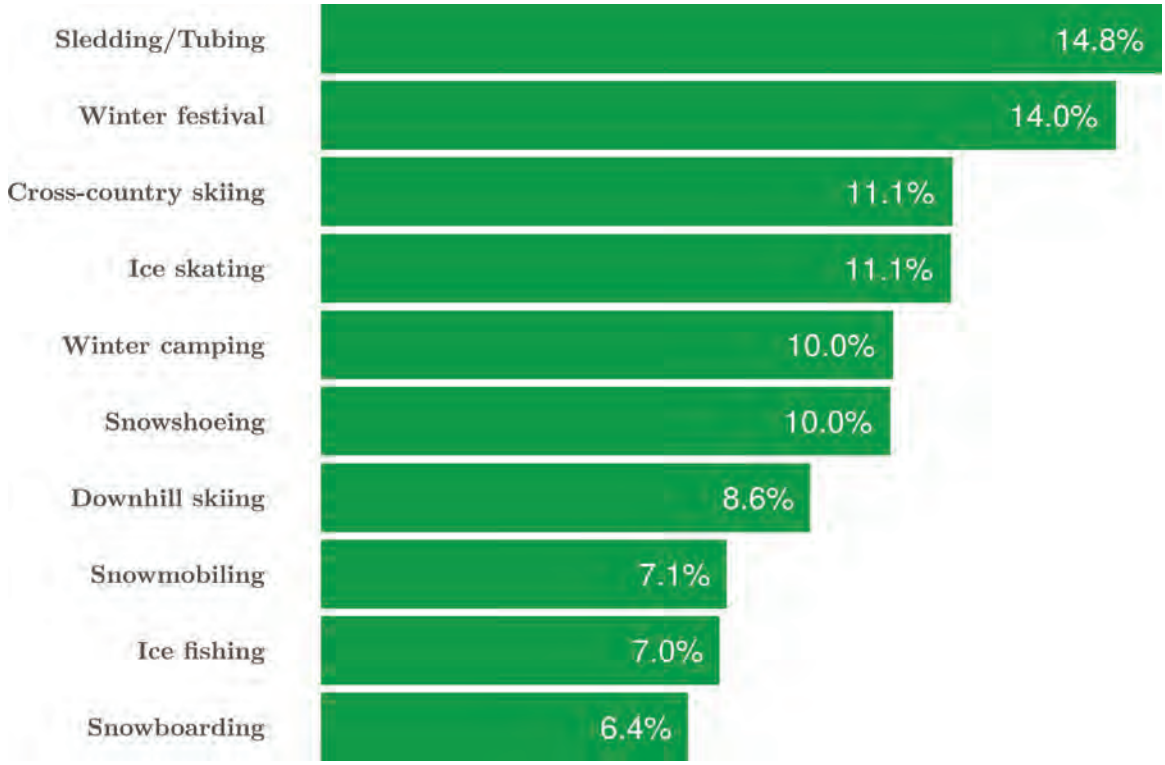


Figure 6.25: Overall interest level in winter activities on Ohio public lands in 2016.

Between the ten winter activities that were surveyed, *Sledding/Tubing* (3,312) and *Winter festival* (3,131) had the highest total responses (Figure 6.25). *Cross-country skiing* (2,487) and *Ice skating* (2,481) had similar response totals as did *Winter camping* (2,253) and *Snowshoeing* (2,242). People were least interested in *Ice fishing* (1,570) and *Snowboarding* (1,445), which exhibited the lowest response totals.

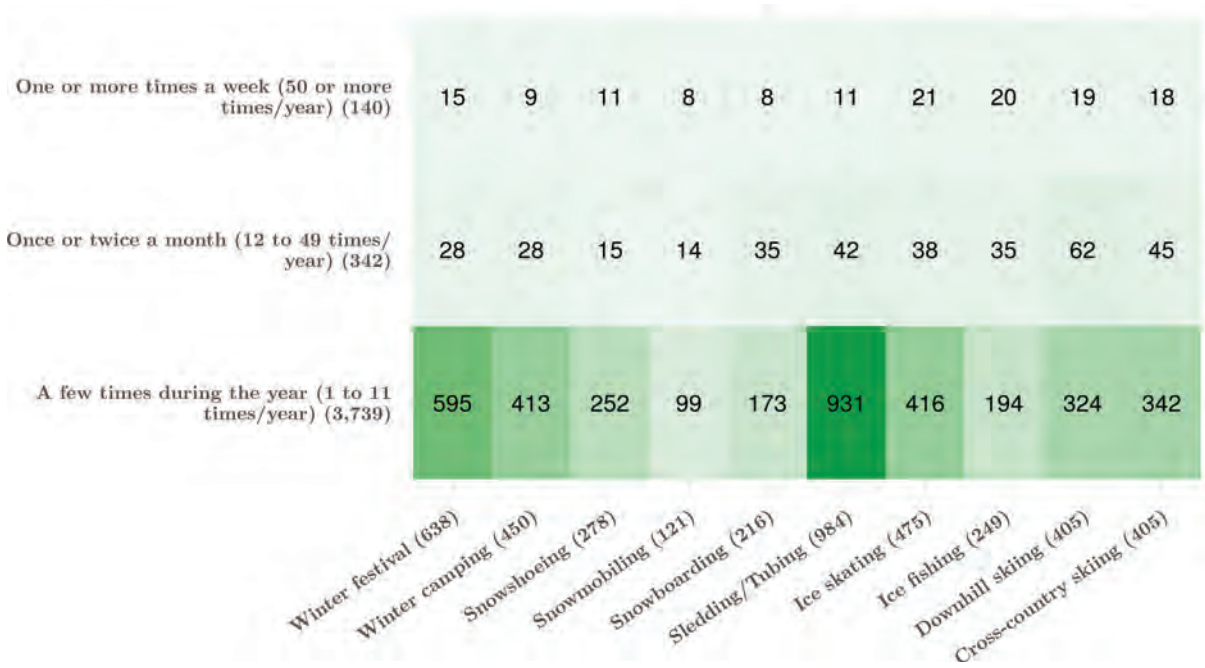


Figure 6.26: Frequency of participation in winter activities on Ohio public lands in 2016. Numeric values are the total number of responses per subcategory and frequency level. Deeper color saturation indicates higher response totals.

Winter activities were predominately enjoyed on a yearly basis (88.6%) (Figure 6.26). Monthly (8.1%) and weekly (3.3%) participation totals were drastically lower. *Sledding/Tubing* (984) had the highest overall total number of responses. Ohioans were least likely to recreate outdoors in winter on a weekly basis.

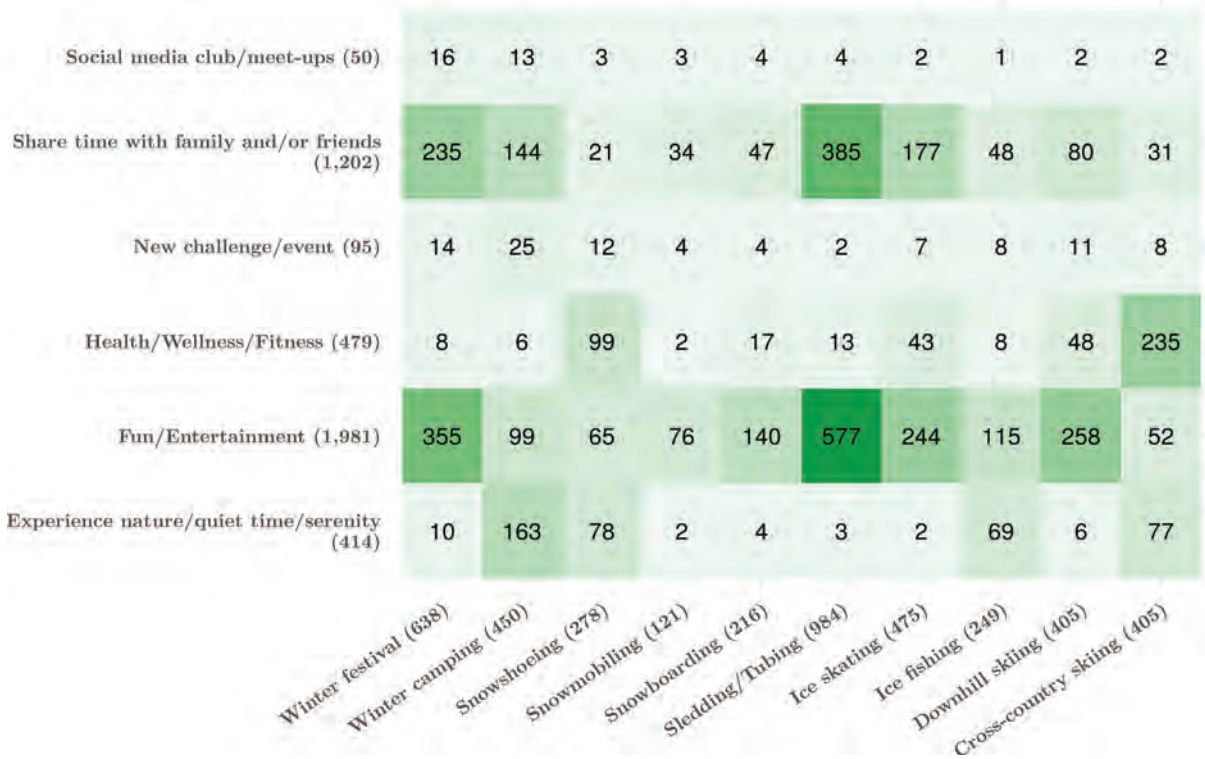


Figure 6.27: Primary reasons for participating in winter activities on Ohio public lands in 2016. Numeric values are the total number of responses per subcategory and reason. Deeper color saturation indicates higher response totals.

The top two reasons for participating in winter activities in 2016 were *Fun/Entertainment* (46.9%) and *Share time with family and/or friends* (28.5%) (Figure 6.27). The main reason for *Cross-country skiing* (235) and *Snowshoeing* (99) was *Health/Wellness/Fitness.* For Ohioans who wanted to *Experience nature/quiet time/serenity*, winter camping was the most frequently chosen activity (163). Very few people participated in winter activities for *New challenge/event* (2.3%) and *Social media club/meet-ups* (1.2%).

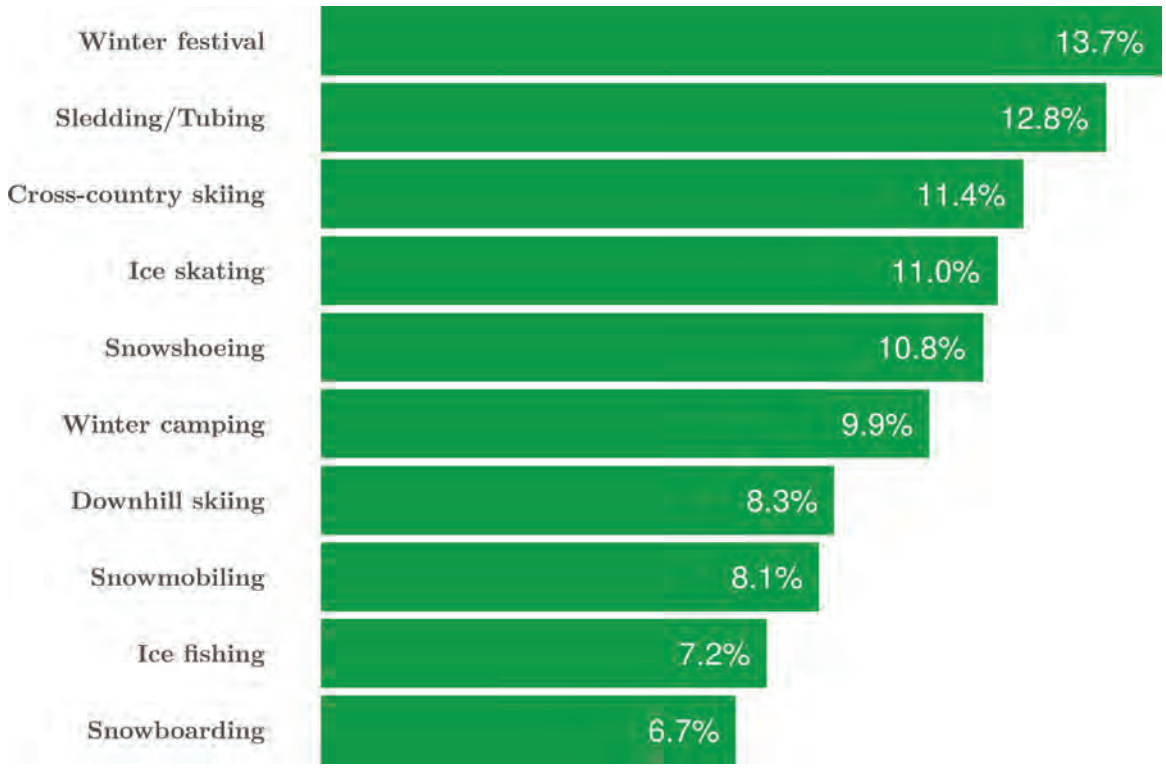


Figure 6.28: Winter activities that Ohioans were interested but did not participate in on Ohio public lands in 2016.

There was a comparably high level of interest in winter activities on public lands to those who expressed interest but did not participate (Figure 6.28). There were thousands of responses indicating that respondents wanted to participate in a *Winter festival* (2,493), *Sledding/Tubing* (2,328), and *Cross-country skiing* (2,082) but did not. The fourth highest number of responses for a winter activity of interest that respondents did not engage in was *Ice skating* (2,006). *Snowboarding* (1,229) had the lowest interest level without participation of all ten winter activities.

6.8 Other Outdoor Activities

Other outdoor recreational activities in Ohio on public lands loosely followed the statewide trends in participation and interest as described in the *Statewide Overview* chapter (5). Other outdoor recreation include activities such as tree climbing, scenic driving, picnicking, outdoor movies, and dog parks.

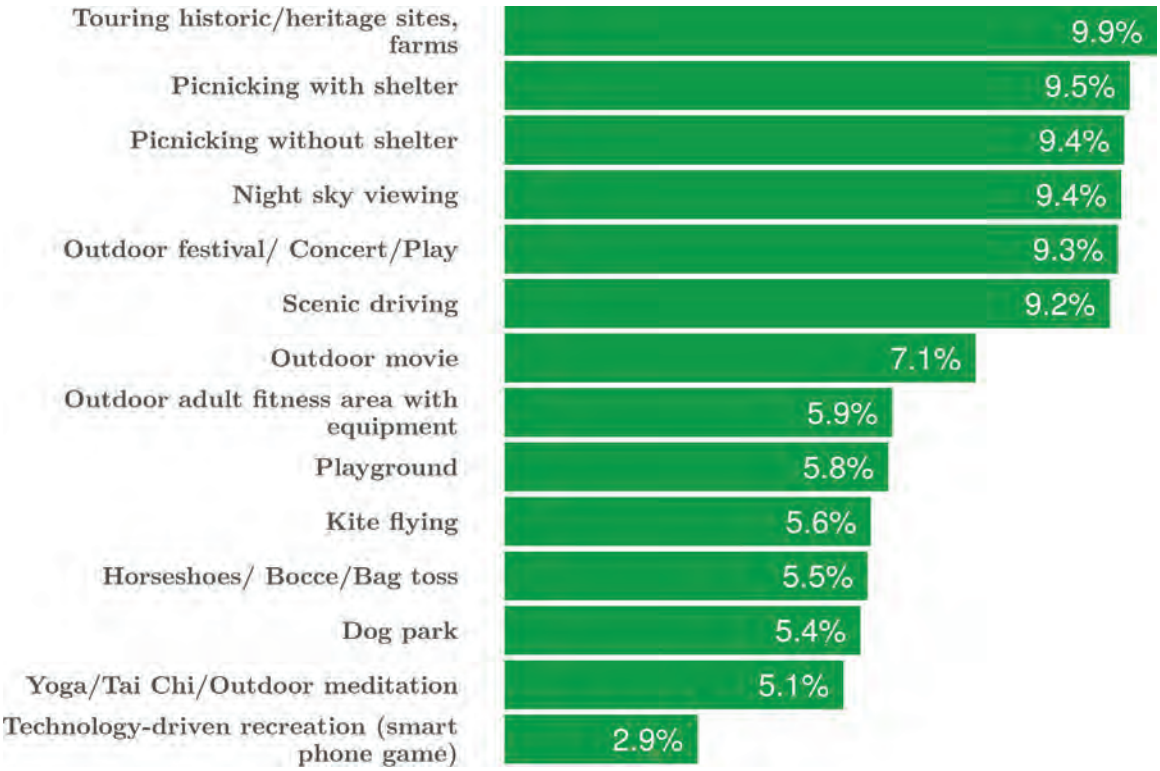


Figure 6.29: Overall interest level in other activities on Ohio public lands in 2016.

Survey results for other outdoor activities showed a separation between interest level in the top seven activities *Touring historic/heritage sites, farms* (4,597), *Picnicking with shelter* (4,407), *Picnicking without shelter* (4,366), *Night sky viewing* (4,343), *Outdoor festival/ Concert/Play* (4,322), *Scenic driving* (4,266), and *Outdoor movie* (3,318) and the bottom half *Outdoor adult fitness area with equipment* (2,732), *Playground* (2,702), *Kite flying* (2,582), *Horseshoes/ Bocce/Bag toss* (2,557), *Dog park* (2,507), *Yoga/Tai Chi/Outdoor meditation* (2,388), and *Technology-driven recreation (smart phone game)* (1,360) (Figure 6.29). Of of top seven activities, *Touring historic/heritage sites, farms* (4,597) had the most responses. *Technology-driven recreation (smart phone game)* (1,360) had the lowest level of interest.

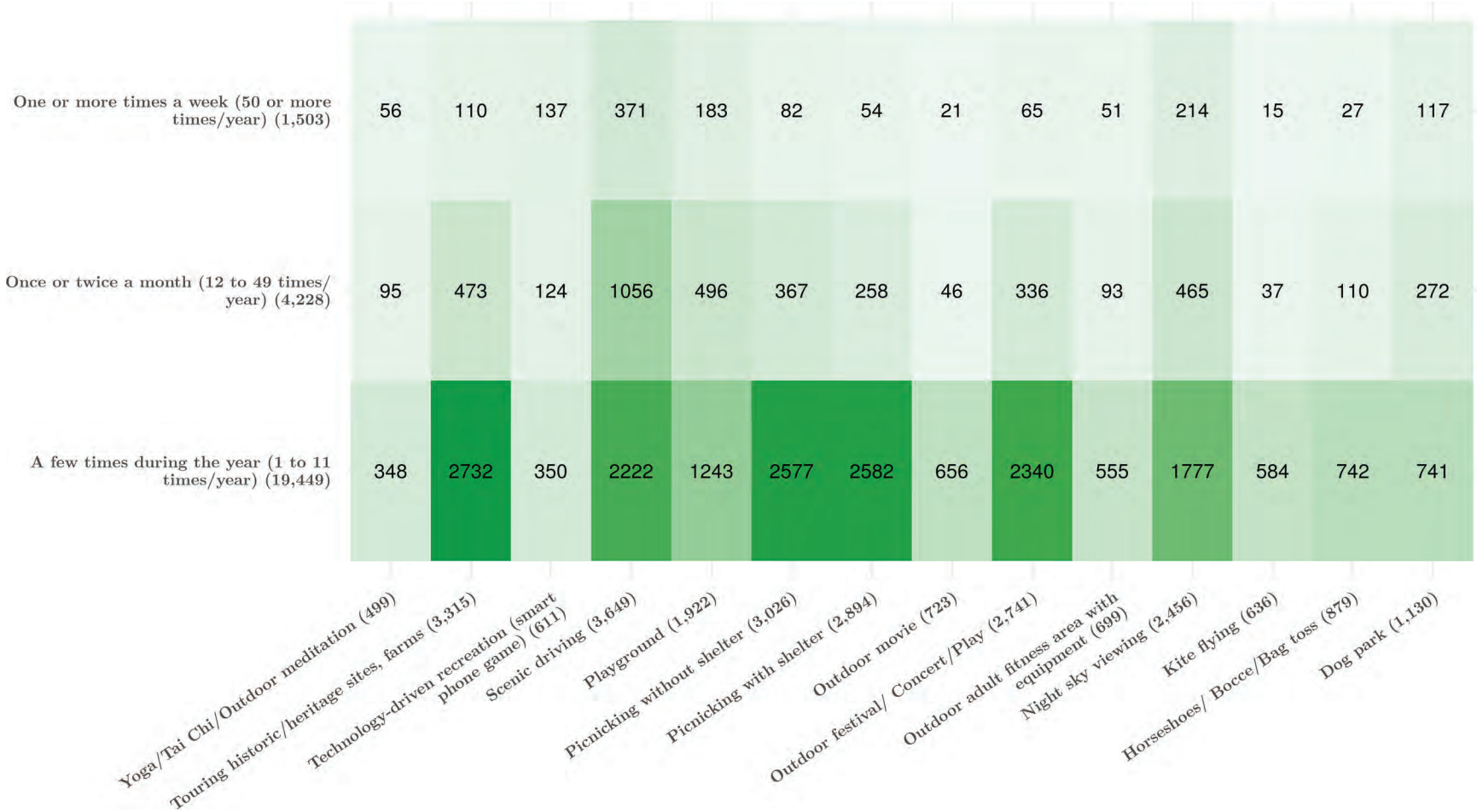


Figure 6.30: Frequency of participation in other outdoor activities on Ohio public lands in 2016. Numeric values are the total number of responses per subcategory and frequency level. Deeper color saturation indicates higher response totals.

Other outdoor activities have the highest frequency of participation annually (Figure 6.30). *Scenic driving* (3,649) and *Touring historic/heritage sites, farms* (3,315) were the highest across all frequencies of participation. These activities were followed by, *Picnicking without shelter* (3,026), *Picnicking with shelter* (2,894), and *Outdoor festival/ Concert/Play* (2,741), with high levels of engagement. *Night sky viewing* (2,456) and *Playground* (1,922) were also among the highest in annual and monthly participation. On a weekly basis, most people engaged in *Scenic driving* (371).

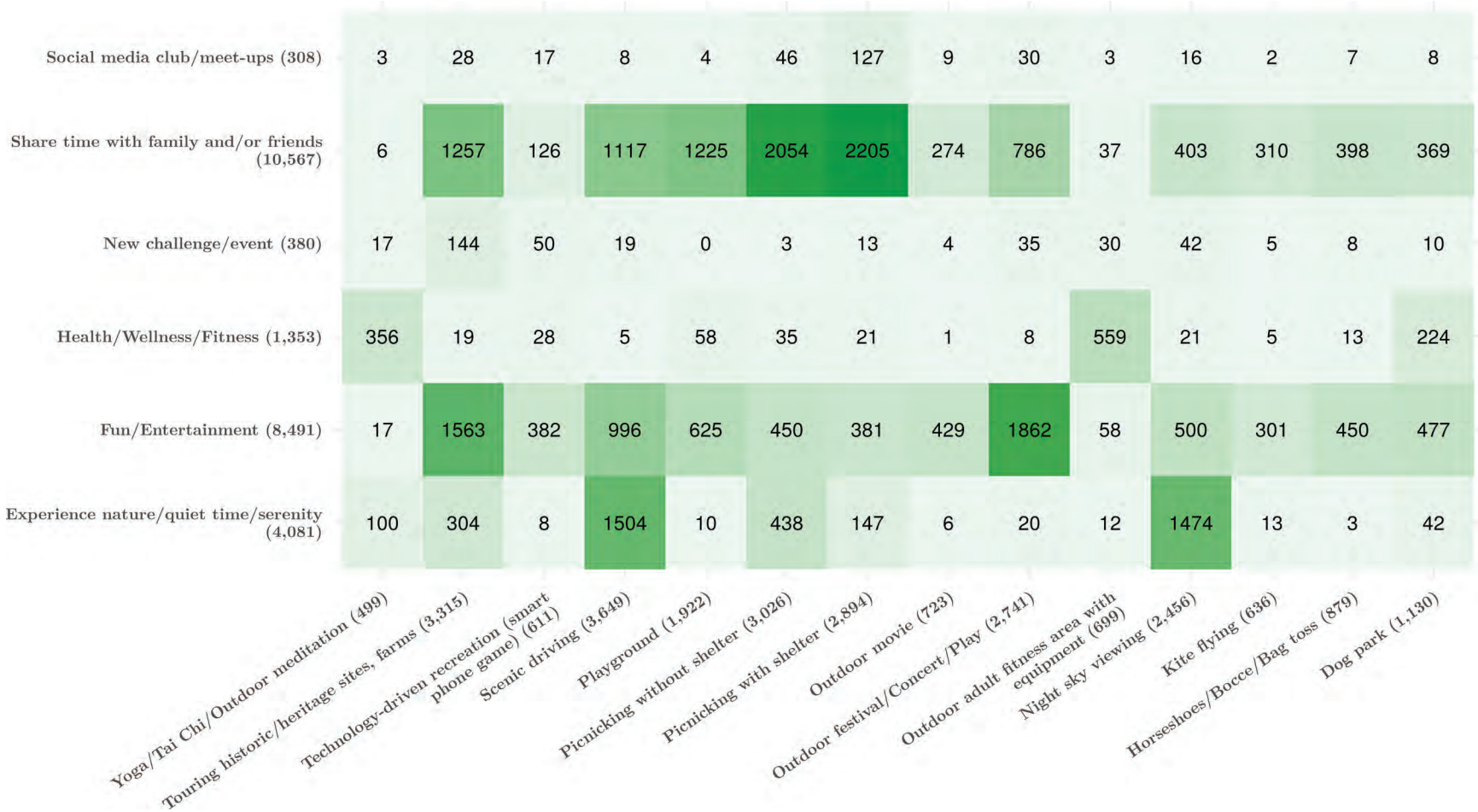


Figure 6.31: Primary reasons for participating in other activities on Ohio public lands in 2016. Numeric values are the total number of responses per subcategory and reason. Deeper color saturation indicates higher response totals.

Share time with family and/or friends (42%) and *Fun/Entertainment* (33.7%) were the top two overall reasons for engaging in other outdoor activities on public lands (Figure 6.31). *Night sky viewing* (60%) and *Scenic driving* (41.2%) were the most common activities associated with experiencing nature, quiet time, or serenity outdoors. *Social media club/meet-ups* (1.2%) was least often recorded as a reason for participating in other outdoor activities.

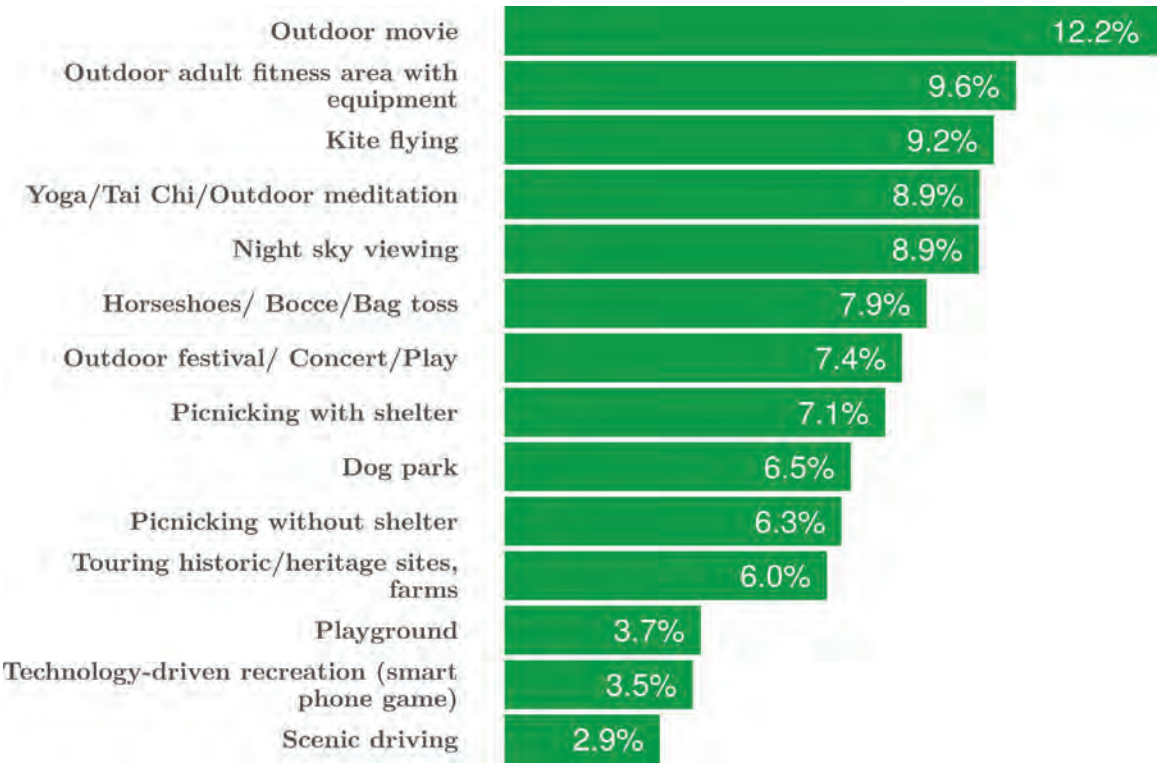


Figure 6.32: Other outdoor activities that Ohioans were interested but did not participate in on Ohio public lands in 2016.

Outdoor movie (2,595) was the number one other outdoor activity that Ohioans were interested but did not participate in (Figure 6.32). *Outdoor adult fitness area with equipment* (2,033) and *Kite flying* (1,946) were also among the top three other outdoor activities that people had interest but did not engage in. *Technology-driven recreation (smart phone game)* (749) and *Scenic driving* (617) had the lowest interest and occurrence.

Chapter 7

Outdoor Recreational Preferences

Ohioans prefer to receive information via electronic media, such as email (45.5%), online websites (20.5%), and social media (18.7%) (Figure 7.1). Print media combined for 12.5% of respondents' preference, wanting information by mail (6.1%), newsletters (5.4%), and newspapers (1%). These preferences were reflected in the different ways that survey takers initially became aware of this Ohio outdoor recreational survey (Figure 7.2).

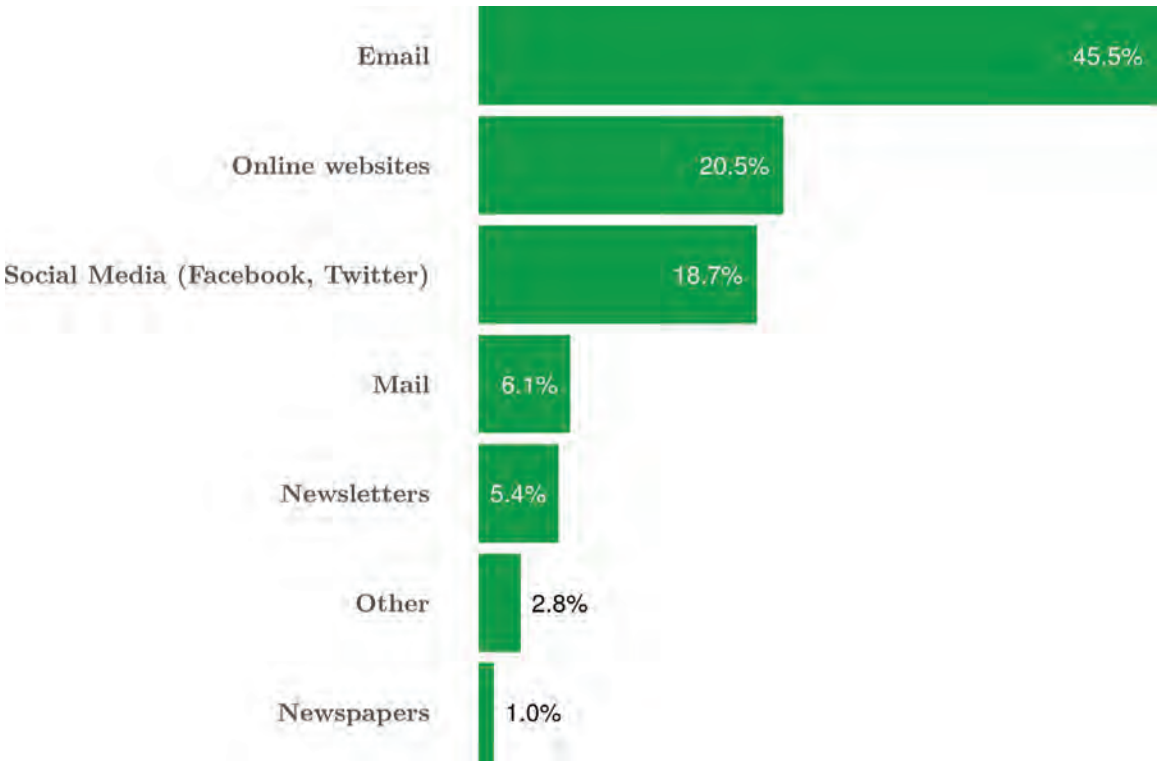


Figure 7.1: Preferences for how respondents want to receive information.

Over half heard about this survey via *Facebook or Twitter* (2,010) and *Email* (1,204). *Friend/colleague* (835) also contributed to the promotion of the survey as well as *Other* (742). The fewest number of people heard about the survey from the *Ohio Tourism Website* (44). Four hundred and fifty-five survey takers became aware of the survey from the Ohio Department of Natural Resources website.

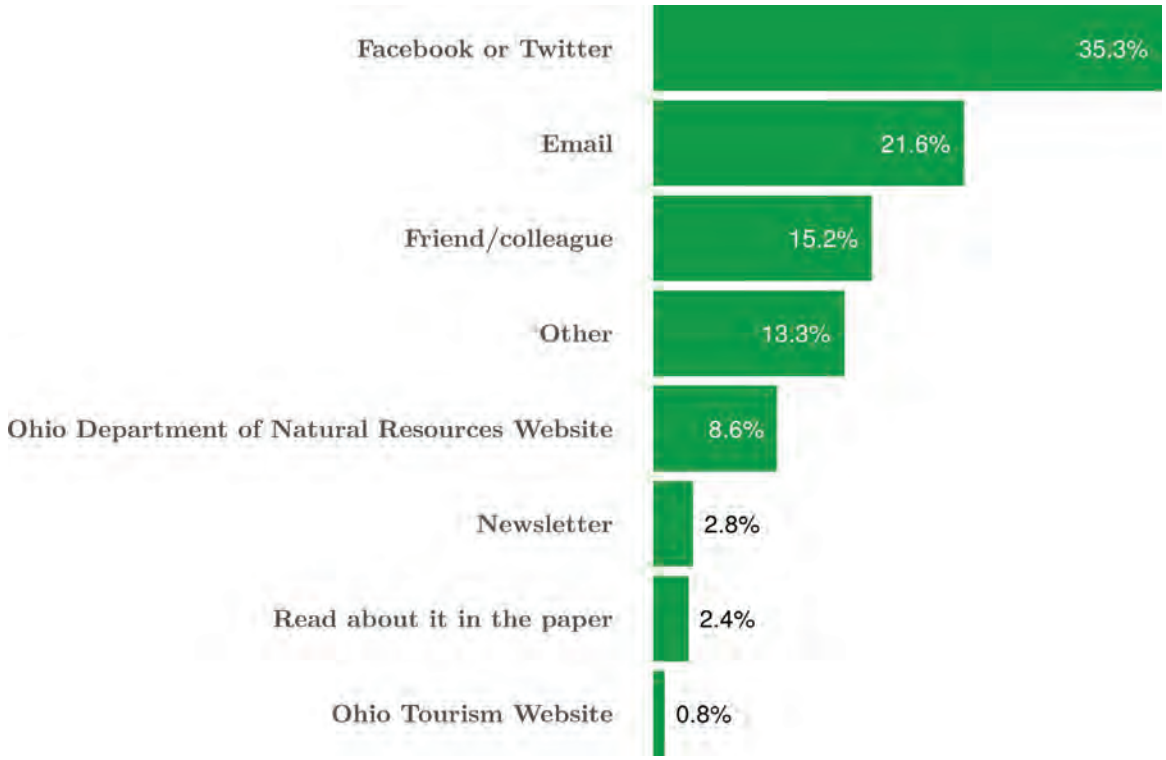


Figure 7.2: How respondents intially became aware of the survey.

When asked whether the survey taker would attend a class to learn and develop skills that are needed for outdoor recreational activities (Figure 7.3), such as sailing, archery, and climbing, almost two-thirds of respondents (65.3%) said that they would attend such educational classes.



Figure 7.3: Percentage of Ohioans willing to take an outdoor skills class.

Chapter 8

Facilities Satisfaction

Ohioans were asked if the condition and number of available public facilities impacted their enjoyment, satisfaction, and level of participation in outdoor recreational activities in Ohio. Outdoor recreation utilizes an array of facilities. Wildlife-based facilities encompassed public lands and waters in which wildlife could be viewed, fished, and hunted. Camping facilities included group, designated boat, equestrian, developed, and primitive/undeveloped campgrounds. The trail facilities were natural, finely crushed stone, and paved surface trails along with equestrian, ATV/UTV, dirt bike/off-road motorcycle, and mountain biking trails. Boating facilities included access facilities, and water trails for canoes, kayaks, motorized boats, and sailboats. Outdoor pools, spray parks, splash pads, and pool complexes with lazy river, wave pool, or similar features were the water facilities. Sport facilities included a variety of courts, fields, and shooting areas. Winter facilities comprised areas to ice skate, sled or tube, snowboard, camp, cross-country ski, and snowmobile. Other outdoor facilities ranged from dog parks, picnic shelters, and playgrounds to adult fitness areas with equipment, scenic drives, and historic/heritage site tours.

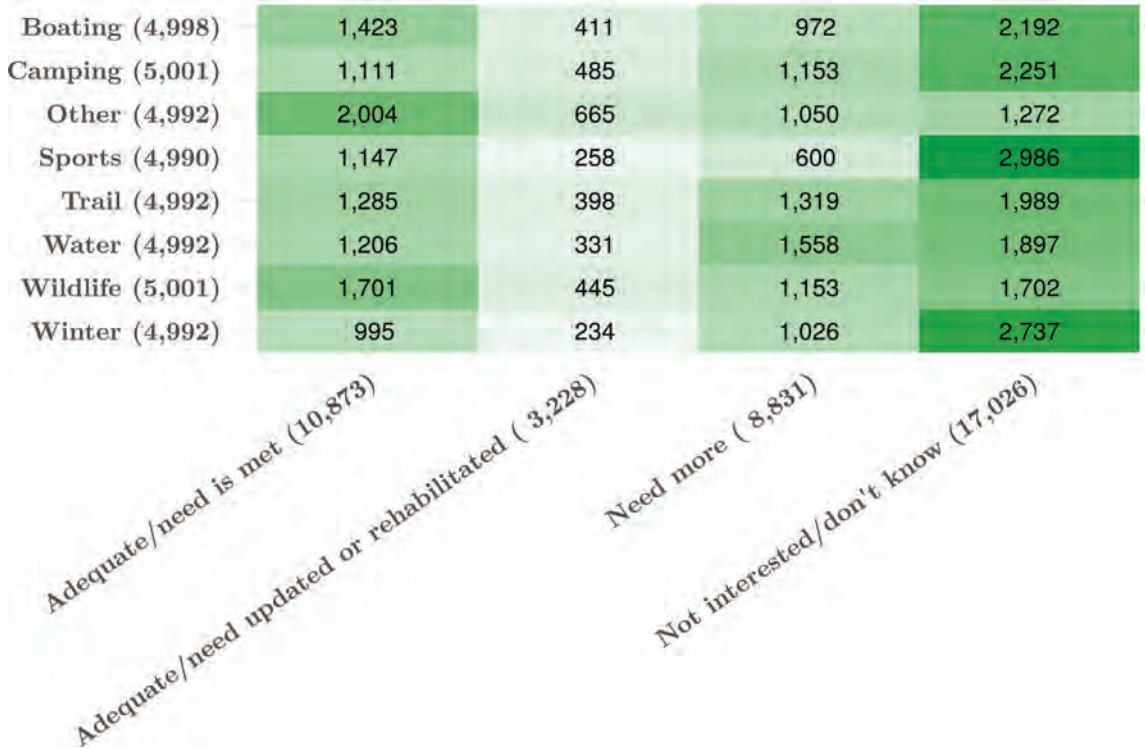


Figure 8.1: A summary of facility satisfaction for the eight major categories of outdoor recreation. Numeric values are the total number of responses per category and reason. Deeper color saturation indicates higher response totals.

Across all eight major categories of outdoor recreational activity, twenty-seven percent of facility responses indicated that public facilities near the homes of respondents were adequate and met their needs (Figure 8.1), while twenty-two percent indicated more public outdoor recreational facilities were needed near their homes. A high percentage (42.5%) of facility responses showed a lack of awareness or disinterest in recreational facilities, which may imply that Ohioans tend to travel to recreate and are less familiar with outdoor facilities nearby. Low response numbers in certain categories may indicate that specific interest groups across the state were not captured by this survey, while high numbers may imply the inverse.



Figure 8.2: A summary of facility satisfaction for the subcategories of outdoor recreation. Numeric values are the total number of responses per category and reason. Deeper color saturation indicates higher response totals.

Respondents had the least amount of interest and awareness of sailing facilities (3,152) among the boating facilities; however, for those who do engage in sailing, adequacy of facilities (1,010) had the highest total (Figure 8.2). *Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails* had the lowest response total (950) for *not interested/unaware*, indicating that these access facilities may be the most well-known among the three boating facilities. *Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails* also had the greatest need for increasing their availability, improving their condition, and satisfaction. A similar trend was seen for motorized boating facilities, but with a high response for disinterest and lack of awareness.

Beyond disinterest or not being aware of public facilities (2,251), respondents indicated almost equally a need for more camping facilities or the need was met. Respondents also felt that there was a need for improvement of *Developed campgrounds* (818), *Group camping areas* (631), and *Primitive, undeveloped campgrounds* (548). This may indicate that these camping facilities may require updates or rehabilitation based on their high response totals.

Unlike the facility responses from the other seven major categories of outdoor recreation activity, Ohioans showed a heightened awareness or interest in other outdoor facilities. Respondents were largely satisfied (2,004) with other outdoor facilities, but also indicated a strong need for more (average 1,030). In regards to facilities in need or updating or rehabilitation, Scenic drives, indicated the greatest need for improvement for the seven other facilities. For picnic shelters, respondents had a good idea of where to locate them and felt they were adequate but needed some improvement.

Sport facilities had a high level of satisfaction along with disinterest and not being aware. There was some need expressed for more sport facilities in Ohio and a minor need for improvement. In particular, *Climbing/Rappelling walls* (1,367), *Archery* (1,338), and *Target/Skeet/Shooting areas* (1,327) all had responses that suggest a strong need for increasing the availability of these facilities. *Basketball courts* (452), *Baseball/Softball fields* (448), and *Tennis courts* (421) had the largest need for updating and rehabilitation of their facilities. *Lacrosse/Rugby fields* (90) and *Pickleball courts* (94) were in good condition based on low response numbers.

Concerning trail facilities, Ohioans strongly indicated that there is a need for more for *Natural surface trails* (2,087) as well as a level of satisfaction of current *Paved, multi-use trails* (2,225) facilities. Although general adequacy was indicated, *Natural surface trails* (743), *Finely crushed stone trails* (733), and *Paved, multi-use trails* (591) have high number of responses. These results also suggest that respondents have a greater awareness of these three trail activities in Ohio. There was less interest and awareness of *Equestrian trails* (239), *ATV/UTV trails* (106), and *Dirt bike/off-road motorcycle riding trails* (92), but also strong responses indicating satisfaction and a desire for more of these trails (886).

Ohioans had similar feelings towards water facilities. The three water facilities received similar total number of responses for satisfaction (average 1,210), needing more (average 1,567), and disinterest/not knowing (average 1,904). This trend was also true for responses for the needs for facility improvements (average 214),

except for outdoor pool facilities, where there was a much higher response total (566). Respondents were unaware or least interested in *Outdoor pools* (1,410).

Respondents were either satisfied (1,701) or disinterested/unaware (1,702) of wildlife-based areas in Ohio. *Wildlife viewing/birding areas* had the greatest response totals for adequacy (2,055) and need to an increase in the number of facilities (1,560), while having a similar response for facility improvement as *Fishing areas* (504). Hunting areas had the highest total number of responses for *Not interested/don't know*, which shows that Ohioans are most unaware or disinterested in hunting areas compared to the other two wildlife-based facilities. Hunting areas also had the lowest expressed need for improvement (246).

Winter facilities showed a need for increased abundance, higher satisfaction, and greater interest/awareness, but not improvements. Winter activity facilities had high response totals for satisfaction (average 999), needing more (1,026), and disinterest or not knowing (2,737). The seven winter activity facilities had homogeneously low response totals for facilities needing improvements.

8.1 The Value of Recreational Facilities

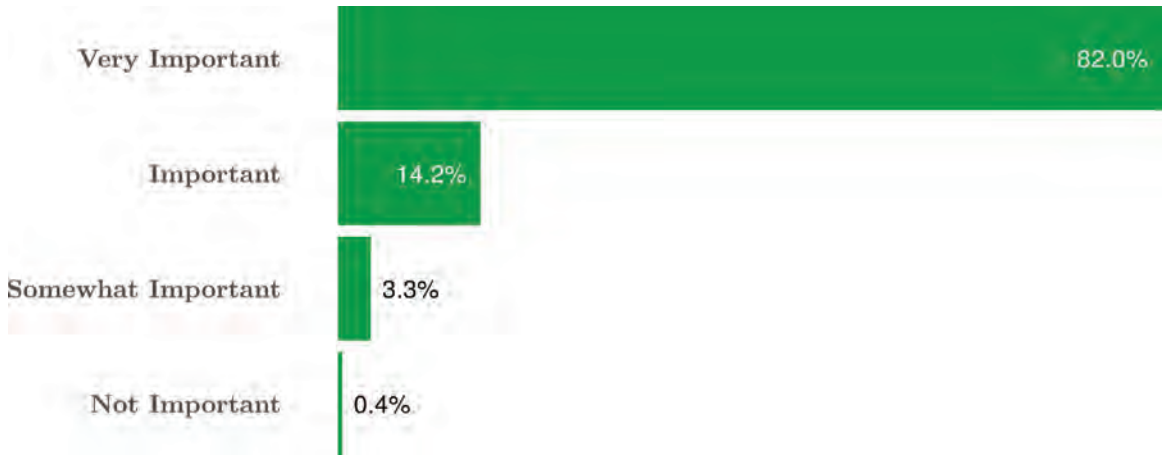


Figure 8.3: The value of public facilities for outdoor recreational activities in Ohio.

Respondents overwhelmingly (82%) think that recreational facilities are very important to the enjoyment of outdoor activities in Ohio (Figure 8.3). The remaining respondents thought that facilities were important (14.2%) to somewhat important (3.3%). Only one rural respondent stated that facilities were unimportant to their enjoyment of outdoor recreation in Ohio.

8.2 Desired Facility Improvements

Table 8.1: Prioritization summary of outdoor recreational facilities that respondents want to have more of in Ohio.

Facility Priorities	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Times Chosen
Natural surface trails	294	413	390	243	149	1489
Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails	264	221	227	199	187	1098
Wildlife viewing/birding areas	344	188	199	154	144	1029
Paved, multi-use trails	364	191	177	176	110	1018
Primitive, undeveloped campgrounds	157	226	248	206	178	1015
Finely crushed stone trails	66	224	235	162	145	832
Mountain biking trails	319	128	104	99	79	729
Developed campgrounds	142	104	149	176	150	721
Equestrian trails	455	164	38	24	23	704
Outdoor pools	111	135	144	124	123	637
Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar	76	128	146	143	143	636
Equestrian camping areas	181	337	52	36	23	629
Fishing areas	146	184	115	109	74	628
Hunting areas	258	130	79	72	60	599
Target/Skeet/Shooting areas	57	88	130	149	127	551
Dog parks	105	87	126	95	127	540
Archery	35	85	126	137	127	510
Climbing/Rappelling walls	68	83	70	100	106	427
ATV/UTV trails	94	125	77	56	54	406
Outdoor adult fitness areas with equipment	58	82	87	79	91	397
Splash pads/Spray parks	44	69	109	85	84	391
Historic/Heritage sites	48	67	81	84	103	383
Group camping areas	21	39	62	90	99	311
Scenic drives	19	58	68	79	81	305
Dirt bike/off-road motorcycle riding trails	116	65	37	45	36	299
Sledding/Tubing areas	23	35	56	77	105	296
Cross-country skiing areas	18	48	58	80	79	283
Designated boat camping areas	25	59	73	64	61	282
Disc Golf/Ultimate Frisbee courses	29	28	63	58	53	231
Ice skating areas	11	29	55	57	71	223
Playgrounds	33	25	46	56	57	217
Winter camping areas	12	26	45	61	62	206
Picnic shelters	25	33	46	41	45	190
Sailing facilities	19	17	20	35	44	135
Motorized boating facilities	15	27	25	34	27	128
Pickleball courts	20	24	20	24	21	109
Downhill skiing areas	4	23	23	29	22	101
Skate park/Skateboarding areas	5	13	25	23	26	92
Tennis courts	7	16	12	26	24	85

Table 8.1: Prioritization summary of outdoor recreational facilities that respondents want to have more of in Ohio. *(continued)*

Facility Priorities	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Times Chosen
Volleyball courts	11	13	14	23	22	83
Snowmobiling trails	9	6	24	20	22	81
Basketball courts	12	18	17	18	15	80
Golf (9-hole or 18-hole) courses	12	17	13	19	17	78
Golf – Driving ranges	5	14	17	23	17	76
Baseball/Softball fields	8	8	11	7	14	48
Snowboarding areas	1	6	7	14	16	44
Lacrosse/Rugby fields	3	4	3	6	5	21
Football fields	1	3	2	5	1	12

Concerning public outdoor recreation facilities available in Ohio, when Ohioans were asked how they felt regarding the abundance of facilities and asked to prioritize the top five that need more, *Natural surface trails* (1,489) and *Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails* (1,098) were number one and two overall (Table 8.1). Also among the facilities that respondents would like to see more of, *Wildlife viewing/birding areas* (1,029), *Paved, multi-use trails* (1,018), and *Primitive, undeveloped campgrounds* (1,015), rounded out the top five most chosen. *Snowboarding areas* (44), *Lacrosse/Rugby fields* (21), and *Football fields* (12) had the fewest responses.

Table 8.2: Top five rankings of facilities that need updating or rehabilitation.

Facility Priorities	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Times Chosen
Picnic shelters	146	178	145	109	94	672
Developed campgrounds	214	160	123	55	54	606
Natural surface trails	216	142	78	62	42	540
Finely crushed stone trails	98	154	112	70	59	493
Playgrounds	128	106	84	73	51	442
Historic/Heritage sites	138	78	86	73	60	435
Wildlife viewing/birding areas	163	107	73	55	32	430
Group camping areas	61	105	96	81	69	412
Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails	139	93	75	55	37	399
Paved, multi-use trails	98	70	83	69	58	378
Primitive, undeveloped campgrounds	97	106	69	60	36	368
Fishing areas	103	102	74	45	37	361
Outdoor pools	70	78	59	54	49	310
Scenic drives	56	50	72	55	42	275
Baseball/Softball fields	34	43	42	53	29	201
Basketball courts	23	37	46	49	42	197
Outdoor adult fitness areas with equipment	31	48	35	29	41	184
Motorized boating facilities	40	32	38	40	32	182

Table 8.2: Top five rankings of facilities that need updating or rehabilitation. *(continued)*

Facility Priorities	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Times Chosen
Tennis courts	33	38	41	36	34	182
Hunting areas	40	43	27	36	13	159
Dog parks	35	33	25	32	31	156
Mountain biking trails	31	33	24	38	27	153
Golf (9-hole or 18-hole) courses	42	25	28	23	14	132
Equestrian trails	58	23	19	15	12	127
Archery	22	27	28	24	24	125
Sledding/Tubing areas	14	22	35	28	25	124
Winter camping areas	22	33	20	26	20	121
Equestrian camping areas	41	28	21	11	15	116
Disc Golf/Ultimate Frisbee courses	17	23	30	28	16	114
Cross-country skiing areas	14	16	30	20	28	108
Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar	18	26	18	28	16	106
Target/Skeet/Shooting areas	18	19	26	25	15	103
Ice skating areas	12	24	20	25	18	99
Volleyball courts	10	17	24	24	22	97
Designated boat camping areas	12	17	17	20	27	93
Sailing facilities	11	13	26	20	19	89
Golf – Driving ranges	5	17	23	21	18	84
Splash pads/Spray parks	11	18	20	16	14	79
Climbing/Rappelling walls	10	15	20	15	19	79
Downhill skiing areas	3	10	17	19	17	66
Skate park/Skateboarding areas	8	12	13	14	15	62
ATV/UTV trails	11	8	13	7	8	47
Football fields	6	8	8	9	12	43
Snowboarding areas	5	3	11	12	7	38
Dirt bike/off-road motorcycle riding trails	5	10	6	9	6	36
Pickleball courts	3	4	3	4	7	21
Snowmobiling trails	2	3	2	8	5	20
Lacrosse/Rugby fields	3	1	3	4	5	16

When Ohioans were asked how they felt regarding the condition of public recreational infrastructure, they were also invited to prioritize the top five facilities they felt were adequate or needed improvement (e.g. updating, rehabilitation) (Table 8.2). Overall, *Picnic shelters* had the most responses for needing improvement and was chosen the highest number of times (672), followed by *Developed campgrounds* (606) and *Natural surface trails* (540). The improvement of *Natural surface trails* (216) and *Developed campgrounds* (214) were most frequently chosen as number one out of respondents' top five ranking. Amongst the fewest chosen facilities needing updates or other improvements were *Pickleball courts* (21), *Snowmobiling trails* (20), and *Lacrosse/Rugby fields* (16).

Table 8.3: The importance of eight specific improvements for funding and conservation efforts in Ohio. Respondents ranked improvements from one to eight, with one as the highest priority. The ranking is ordered from the highest ranking improvement to the lowest ranking improvement.

	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Average Rank	Rank
Acquire land for preservation of habitat, wetlands, forests, rivers and lakes	1780	636	561	483	463	423	400	313	3.33	1
Rehabilitate and upgrade existing park facilities	937	842	911	822	641	404	333	169	3.55	2
Expand trail network with a focus on developing longer distance trails	1045	992	791	610	527	430	378	286	3.56	3
Develop more loop trails	456	978	927	772	648	550	456	272	3.99	4
Develop active, multi-use parks	315	478	535	681	731	902	886	531	4.96	5
Offer basic outdoor recreation skill development programs and events	225	439	583	749	841	818	888	516	5.00	6
Acquire land for park development	221	556	553	626	745	818	897	643	5.05	7
Integrate technology	80	139	198	316	463	714	821	2328	6.56	8

When ranking the importance of funding eight specific outdoor recreational and conservation efforts in Ohio, *Acquire land for preservation of habitat, wetlands, forests, rivers and lakes* (3.33) was number one in importance (Table 8.3). Respondents were also very interested in efforts being focused on *Rehabilitate and upgrade existing park facilities* (3.55) and *Expand trail network with a focus on developing longer distance trails* (3.56). *Integrate technology* (6.56) was the least important to respondents.

Chapter 9

Typical Expenditures

On a typical day engaging in a wide range of outdoor recreational activities on public lands, Ohioans did not record spending large amounts of money on costs related to transportation, purchasing food, or renting equipment (Figure 9.1). About eighty three percent of households that responded to the survey spent less than $100, with the *< $20* (32.7%) and *$20 - $49* (32.2%) being the most frequently chosen. Less than 9.7% spent between *$100 - $249*, while even fewer (4.6%) spent over *>$500* engaging in outdoor activities on a given day.

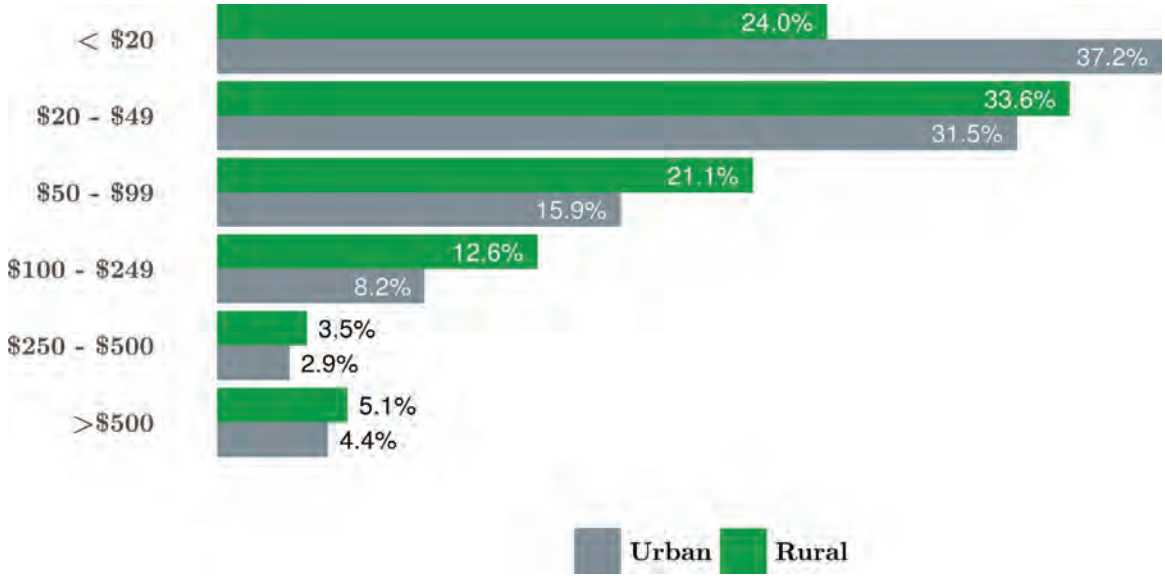


Figure 9.1: Expenditures of respondents on a typical day engaged in outdoor recreational activity on Ohio public lands in 2016.

Ohioans spent more money on a weekend getaway or large scale event associated with outdoor recreation on public lands (Figure 9.2), and on average went on 4.5 weekend outings per year. Respondents were most frequently 39.1% spending *$100 - $249* on one large scale, weekend getaway, or similar special event, and were almost as likely to spend *over $500* (9.8%) than they would spend less than $49 (11.9%) on a single large event. Ohio respondents were slightly more likely (23.5%) to spend between *$250 to $500* as they were to spend *$50 to $99* (15.7%).

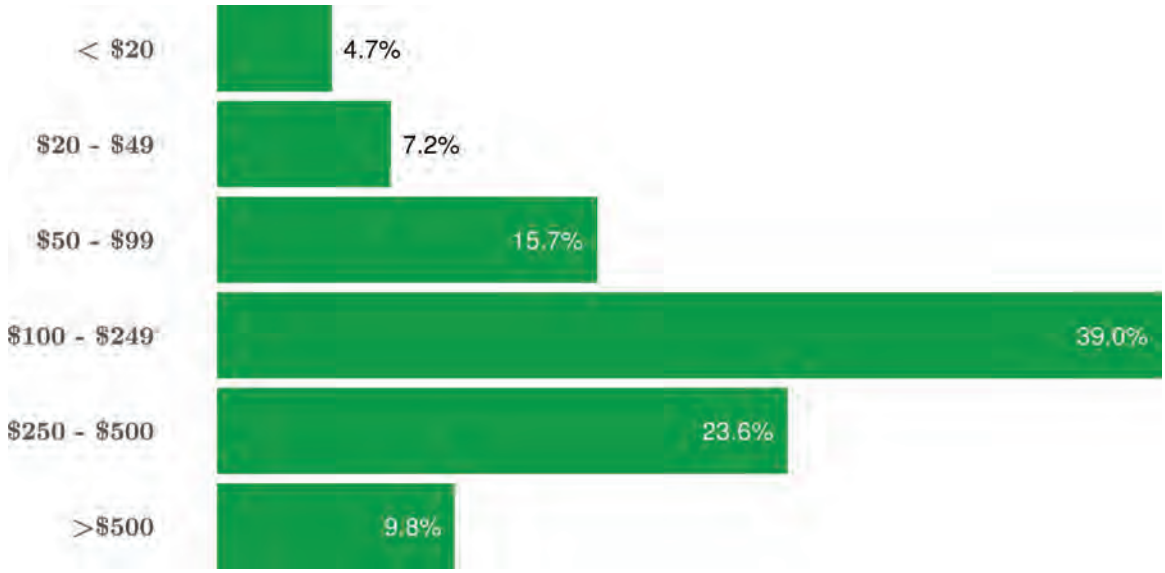


Figure 9.2: Expenditures of respondents for a weekend getaway or large scale event on Ohio public lands in 2016.

Chapter 10

Appendix

The sections of this appendix includes the answers to free response questions 133, 144, and 158, selected responses displayed by county, submissions by county, interest by activity, and the final survey tool. Tables are alphabetized by category or county and then ordered by total responses from high to low.

10.1 Response List of Equipment Rentable for a Nominal Fee

There were 197 free response answers recorded for question 133: *What type of equipment would you like available to rent for a nominal fee?*. These responses were sorted into the eight major categories of outdoor recreational activities. Note that the water activities category is absent as there were no applicable comments.

Table 10.1: Type of equipment respondents would like to rent for a nominal fee by category

Category	Activity	Total Responses
Boating	Canoe/Kayak	89
Boating	Motorized Boat	54
Boating	Paddle Board	24
Boating	Jet Ski/Waverunner	14
Boating	Non-motorized boat	7
Boating	PFD	1
Boating	Inflatable raft	1
Camping	General Camping gear	20
Camping	Camper/RV	5
Camping	Backcountry gear	4
Camping	Cabin	4
Other Outdoor	Climbing	15
Other Outdoor	Written Guides	2
Other Outdoor	Binoculars	2
Other Outdoor	Kite flying	1
Other Outdoor	Truck for horse trailer	1
Other Outdoor	Geocaching	1
Other Outdoor	Fitness Instructors	1
Sports	Archery	8
Sports	Disc Golf	1
Sports	Various sports balls	1
Sports	Rackets	1
Trail	Bikes	13
Trail	Horses	9
Trail	ATV	8
Trail	Mountain Bikes	5
Trail	Dirt Bike	1
Wildlife	Fishing gear	7
Wildlife	Hunting	1
Wildlife	Firearm	1
Winter	Snowshoes	20
Winter	Cross-Country Skiing	12
Winter	Snowboard/Skis	9
Winter	Ice skates	1
Winter	Snowmobile	1

10.2 Response List of Additional Outdoor Recreational Activities Participated In

There were 1090 free response answers recorded for question 144: *Additional outdoor recreational activities you or anyone in your household participated in on public lands in Ohio.* These responses were sorted into the eight major categories of outdoor recreational activities.

The highest number of responses in activities not surveyed were for *Horse riding/Group rides* (125), *Fishing* (68), *Biking on trials/Group Biking* (52), and *Plant/Fungi Appreciation* (50). There were 65 activities that were recorded by a single respondent. This question elucidated the difference in the way that individuals categorize activities that they participate in on public lands. For example, *Hunting* is an activity listed in the *Wildlife-based* category, but may have been missed by survey takers who considered it to be a *Sport* activity.

Table 10.2: Additional outdoor recreation activities not mentioned in survey.

Category	Activity	Total Responses
Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking	9
Boating	Boating	7
Boating	Sailing/Sailboat racing	6
Boating	Boating/Paddle Event	1
Boating	Ferry to island	1
Boating	Nighttime Canoeing	1
Boating	Cardboard Regatta	1
Camping	Camping	31
Camping	Camp with horses	18
Camping	Cabin	16
Camping	Cookout/Picnic	11
Camping	Camp fire	10
Camping	Backpacking	4
Camping	Volunteering to host campers	3
Camping	Camper/RV	2
Camping	Camp with dogs	1
Camping	Camping Clubs	1
Camping	Hammocking	1
Camping	Primitive Camping	1
Camping	Restoration	1
Camping	Survivalism Practice	1
Other Outdoor	Educational Programs	33
Other Outdoor	Art/Photography	21
Other Outdoor	Volunteering/Community Service/Clean Ups	19
Other Outdoor	General Park Events	14
Other Outdoor	Music/Singing/Acting Event	14
Other Outdoor	Kids Focused Events	13

Table 10.2: Additional outdoor recreation activities not mentioned in survey. *(continued)*

Category	Activity	Total Responses
Other Outdoor	Festival//Fair/Parade	12
Other Outdoor	Meditation/Spiritual/Religious/Peace	11
Other Outdoor	Remote control craft/Drones	11
Other Outdoor	Dog Training	9
Other Outdoor	Motorcycle Road Cruising	9
Other Outdoor	Horse Show	8
Other Outdoor	Changing Seasons Appreciation	7
Other Outdoor	Geocaching/Scavenger events	6
Other Outdoor	Geology/Prospecting	6
Other Outdoor	Metal Detecting	6
Other Outdoor	Personal Events (e.g. birthday, reunion)	6
Other Outdoor	Reading	6
Other Outdoor	Augmented Reality Mobile Game (ex. Pokemon Go)	5
Other Outdoor	Girl/Boy Scouts	5
Other Outdoor	Train riding/watching	5
Other Outdoor	Horse-drawn Carriage Driving	4
Other Outdoor	Historic/Cultural Site Visit	4
Other Outdoor	Playgrounds	4
Other Outdoor	Citizen Science	3
Other Outdoor	Halloween	3
Other Outdoor	Mowing the Lawn	3
Other Outdoor	Ropes course	3
Other Outdoor	Stargazing	3
Other Outdoor	Zip Lining	3
Other Outdoor	Conservation Efforts	2
Other Outdoor	Farmers Market	2
Other Outdoor	Fireworks	2
Other Outdoor	Letterboxing	2
Other Outdoor	Park Board Meetings	2
Other Outdoor	Reenactments	2
Other Outdoor	Scenic Drives	2
Other Outdoor	Shed Hunting	2
Other Outdoor	Sunsets	2
Other Outdoor	Weather Appreciation	2
Other Outdoor	Artifact Collecting	1
Other Outdoor	Bell Tower Lights	1
Other Outdoor	Charity Bike Rides	1
Other Outdoor	Dance	1
Other Outdoor	Farming	1
Other Outdoor	First-Aid Training	1
Other Outdoor	Handicapped Scooter	1
Other Outdoor	Kids Field Day	1

Table 10.2: Additional outdoor recreation activities not mentioned in survey. *(continued)*

Category	Activity	Total Responses
Other Outdoor	Leaf pile jumping	1
Other Outdoor	Maple Syrup Processing	1
Other Outdoor	Park Radio Contest	1
Other Outdoor	People Watching	1
Other Outdoor	Search and Rescue	1
Other Outdoor	Shooting class	1
Other Outdoor	Women-Focused Events	1
Other Outdoor	Yoga class	1
Sports	Cycling-road	16
Sports	Roller blading	12
Sports	Target shooting	10
Sports	Frisbee/Frisbee Golf	8
Sports	Walking	8
Sports	Scuba Diving	6
Sports	Cyclocross (on-road, off-road biking races)	5
Sports	Shooting mounted on Horse	4
Sports	Triathalon	4
Sports	Walk/Run Events	4
Sports	Baseball	3
Sports	Broomball	3
Sports	Climbing	3
Sports	Disc Golf	3
Sports	Mini Golf	3
Sports	Rowing	3
Sports	Slacklining	3
Sports	Archery	2
Sports	Live-action role play battle game	2
Sports	Foot/Kick golf	2
Sports	Kickball	2
Sports	Paragliding	2
Sports	Sports Conference/Meeting	2
Sports	Atlas Stone Throwing	1
Sports	Bike Pump Track	1
Sports	Bowfishing	1
Sports	Cross-Country Running	1
Sports	Football	1
Sports	Golf	1
Sports	Horse Jumping	1
Sports	Horse Polo Fields	1
Sports	Horseshoes	1
Sports	Mounted Fox chasing	1

Table 10.2: Additional outdoor recreation activities not mentioned in survey. *(continued)*

Category	Activity	Total Responses
Sports	Parkour Acrobatics	1
Sports	Obstacle Course	1
Sports	Paintball	1
Sports	Recumbent Trike	1
Sports	Sand Volleyball	1
Sports	Shuffleboard	1
Sports	Skateboard	1
Sports	Spike Ball	1
Sports	Swordsmanship	1
Sports	Canicross (cross country with dog)	1
Trail	Horse riding/Group rides	125
Trail	Biking on trials/Group Biking	52
Trail	Dog trails	48
Trail	Hiking	41
Trail	Trail Maintenance/Cleanup	35
Trail	Off road car/Jeep	24
Trail	Trail Running	12
Trail	Competitive Hiking/Trail Running	11
Trail	Trail Building/Clearing	11
Trail	Dirt Biking/Group motorcycle rides	10
Trail	Scheduled/Guided Hikes	9
Trail	ATV/UTV riding	8
Trail	Mountain bike racing	8
Trail	Competitve Horse Riding	6
Trail	Backcountry/Off-trail hiking	2
Trail	Horse riding classes	1
Trail	Night Hikes	1
Trail	Nighttime Horse Riding	1
Water	Fossil/Shell collecting	12
Water	Creeking	9
Water	Beach time (walking or relaxing)	8
Water	Swimming	7
Water	Cleanups	6
Water	Kiteboarded/windsurfing	5
Water	Tubing	4
Water	Water quality monitoring	3
Water	Seaglassing	2
Water	Waterfall appreciation	2
Water	Whitewater kayak	2
Water	Water Skiing	2
Water	Fish stocking event	1

Table 10.2: Additional outdoor recreation activities not mentioned in survey. *(continued)*

Category	Activity	Total Responses
Water	Dog swimming	1
Water	Group water events	1
Water	Reclamation	1
Water	Therapy/Healing	1
Wildlife-based	Fishing	68
Wildlife-based	Plant/Fungi Appreciation	50
Wildlife-based	Foraging (plants, fungi, antlers)	44
Wildlife-based	Hunting (deer, turkey)	40
Wildlife-based	Birding	22
Wildlife-based	General wildlife/nature appreciation	21
Wildlife-based	Insect Appreciation	15
Wildlife-based	Surveying/bioblitz	10
Wildlife-based	Herping (reptiles and amphibians)	9
Wildlife-based	Tracking and Trapping	9
Wildlife-based	Invasive Species removal/workshop	6
Wildlife-based	Bird/Bat/Bee House Making	3
Wildlife-based	Botanical Gardens/Designed areas	3
Wildlife-based	Native Species Planting	3
Wildlife-based	Tree Canopy Rope Bridge Tour	2
Wildlife-based	Falconry	1
Wildlife-based	Fox hunting	1
Wildlife-based	Herding with Dogs	1
Wildlife-based	Raccoon Hunting	1
Wildlife-based	Research	1
Winter	Cross Country Skiing	4
Winter	Winter Hike	3
Winter	Ice climbing	2
Winter	Snow biking	2
Winter	Winter Birding	2
Winter	Ice fishing	1
Winter	Ice Hockey	1
Winter	Sledding	1
Winter	Snoga (yoga in snow)	1
Winter	Winter Horse back riding	1
Winter	Skijoring (pulled by horse on skis)	1

10.3 Other Comments

There were 767 free response answers recorded for question 158: *Other comments*. These responses were sorted into the eight major categories of outdoor recreational activities along with two additional categories - *County Specific* and *General*.

Table 10.3: Other comments

Category	Activity	Total Responses
Boating	Kayak/Canoe access and facilities	5
Boating	More kayaks/canoes	5
Boating	Boat ramp - general maintenance and improve lighting	4
Boating	Handicap accessibility at boat launches	1
Boating	Keep horsepower limits	1
Boating	Kids kayaking	1
Boating	Replace limited HP lakes with limited speed or no-wake lakes	1
Boating	Sailing	1
Boating	Kayak equipment rentals	1
Boating	Kayak Anglers	1
Camping	Horse campgrounds-expand and improve with electricity	47
Camping	Camping-general appreciation	17
Camping	Electric/water hookups	11
Camping	More campsites/campgrounds	6
Camping	Backcountry camping	4
Camping	Free camping	4
Camping	Lodges/cabins	4
Camping	Biking and camping together.	3
Camping	Cookout/Picnic	2
Camping	Larger and improved RV campsites	2
Camping	Open state forests to camping	2
Camping	Primitive camping (just a fire ring)	2
Camping	Update campsites	2
Camping	Campfires	1
Camping	Camping with no animals	1
Camping	Handicap accessible camping	1
Camping	More recycling in campgrounds	1
Camping	Organized trips/activities	1
Camping	Remove camping lottery system	1
Camping	Stop allowing camping	1
Camping	Themed camping trips (e.g. quilting and camping)	1
Camping	Waterfront campsites	1
County Specific	Athens - do not frack the Wayne	5
County Specific	Tuscarawas - need Erie towpath trail	5
County Specific	Ashland - Mohican state park is great	2

Table 10.3: Other comments *(continued)*

Category	Activity	Total Responses
County Specific	Cuyahoga - good hiking	2
County Specific	Delaware - Alum Creek is too congested and noisy	2
County Specific	Hocking - hocking hills are great	2
County Specific	Medina - need to repair creek crossing in Hinckley	2
County Specific	Morrow - need more room for horse trailers in Mt. Gilead SP	2
County Specific	Adams - horse trails need limestone screenings	1
County Specific	Ashland - Mohican needs more room for horse trailers	1
County Specific	Ashland and Richland - I enjoy the special events at Pleaseant Hill Lake	1
County Specific	Ashtabula - needs more fishing	1
County Specific	Ashtabula - Pymatuning needs shelter areas for storms	1
County Specific	Athens - not good for winter sports	1
County Specific	Athens - off road vehicle riding in Wayne national forest need to be safer	1
County Specific	Auglaize - expand walking paths	1
County Specific	Brown - too few public spaces	1
County Specific	Butler - more mountain biking trails	1
County Specific	Butler and Preble - trails in Hueston Woods need repair and local groups need support	1
County Specific	Clark - Buck creek is great	1
County Specific	Clermont - concerned about rowing events closing beach area	1
County Specific	Clermont - do more educational and informational events	1
County Specific	Clermont - in East Fork State Park there are too many no wake zones and not enough water skiing areas)	1
County Specific	Clermont - playground, picnic, and general facilities were in bad shape	1
County Specific	Crawford - increase or add fish/pheasant stocking	1
County Specific	Cuyahoga - Cuyahoga Nat'l Park is great	1
County Specific	Cuyahoga - need more dirt on horse trails	1
County Specific	Cuyahoga - quiet and peaceful	1
County Specific	Cuyahoga - wedding was nice in Cuyahga Nat'l Park	1
County Specific	Delaware - not safe for swimming but good kayaking	1
County Specific	Franklin - expanded mountain bike trails	1
County Specific	Franklin - Good Foot Golf	1
County Specific	Franklin - add more trails and towers for birdwatching	1
County Specific	Geauga - add horse camping facilities	1
County Specific	Geauga - remove Tim Grendell from parks oversight	1
County Specific	Greene - Beach pavilion needs maintenance	1
County Specific	Greene - Sugarcreek Metropark is great	1
County Specific	Guernsey - Upgrade camping sites allow more bow hunting	1
County Specific	Hamilton - love Miami Whitewater Forest	1
County Specific	Highland and Ross - Trails need work in Paint Creek Park	1
County Specific	Highland/Ross - Paint Creek State Parks needs management change	1
County Specific	Hocking - horse rides are great but riders are not treated well at facilities	1
County Specific	Hocking - Open Tar Hollow to mountain biking	1
County Specific	Hocking - stopped camping in Ohio State parks due to an incident at Tar Hollow State park	1

Table 10.3: Other comments *(continued)*

Category	Activity	Total Responses
County Specific	Hocking - Tar Hollow facilities in poor condition	1
County Specific	Hocking - Tar Hollow is one of the few places in OH where Jeeps can drive offroad	1
County Specific	Jefferson - neglected parks	1
County Specific	Lake - Good for ATVs	1
County Specific	Lake - need to add mountain bike trails	1
County Specific	Lorain - more RV electric sites	1
County Specific	Lucas - better boat ramps	1
County Specific	Lucas - looking forward to investments in Toledo metroparks	1
County Specific	Lucas - more horse trails	1
County Specific	Lucas - needs shooting range, needs beach park, needs shelterhouses, needs to finish trails	1
County Specific	Madison - Deer creek lodge is great	1
County Specific	Mahoning - Lake Milton State park needs improvement and more rentals	1
County Specific	Mahoning - Mill Creek Park is great	1
County Specific	Mahoning - need river reclaimation	1
County Specific	Mahoning - Paddle Palooza was great	1
County Specific	Medina - weak in hiking and biking trails	1
County Specific	Medina - fix horse trails	1
County Specific	Mercer - fix spillway and convert farmland to water buffer	1
County Specific	Mercer and Auglaize - stop draining water off the grand lake	1
County Specific	Miami - more multi-use horse trails	1
County Specific	Muskingum - improve facilities	1
County Specific	Ottawa - more picnic pavilions	1
County Specific	Ottawa - need to improve boat ramps	1
County Specific	Portage - clean up Tinkers Creek	1
County Specific	Richland - upgrade Fowler Woods	1
County Specific	Ross and Pike - more mountain bike trails	1
County Specific	Scioto - an untapped resource	1
County Specific	Scioto - shawnee forest looks like it has been bombed and the lakes are unclean	1
County Specific	Summit - wonderful parks	1
County Specific	Tuscarawas - little to offer for public outdoor recreation facilities	1
County Specific	Vinton - Add hunting trips, camping, and cottages at Lake Hope	1
County Specific	Vinton - love lake hope lodge restaurant	1
County Specific	Vinton - reopen motorcycle trails	1
County Specific	Warren - Ceasar's Creek Lake needs more fishing areas	1
County Specific	Warren - Stonelick for stargazing	1
County Specific	Wayne - extend heartland trail	1
County Specific	Wyandot - create primitive campgrounds	1
County Specific	Wyandot - needs canoe access and archery	1
General	Leave OH to visit parks for various reasons (mostly off-road vehicles and horse riding)	44
General	Generally content	32
General	Hard to use/don't like this survey	23
General	Using parks less than before	22

Table 10.3: Other comments *(continued)*

Category	Activity	Total Responses
General	No oil/gas drilling or mining on public lands	21
General	More parks/natural areas/public land	20
General	Maintain/improve existing parks and facilities	19
General	Not enough free time to use parks	10
General	Stop or decrease timbering/logging	9
General	Metroparks are great	7
General	Restrooms - more and better	7
General	Increase fees/taxes to build financial support	6
General	Cannot afford fees, etc.	5
General	Unsatisfied with OH parks/facilities	5
General	Booking for programs too difficult/always full	4
General	Improve foot/biking/public transportation to parks	4
General	Starting to use parks more	4
General	Thankful for this survey	4
General	Advertising/promotion and electronic and print materials	3
General	More parking	3
General	Some parks feel unsafe	3
General	I use private land instead of parks	3
General	Hire more DNR employees	3
General	Clean up	2
General	Common park user	2
General	Fewer parking lots and roads	2
General	More public water fountains	2
General	ODNR should visit other state DNR's in order to learn new things	2
General	Indirect costs (transportation, food, etc.) are prohibitive	2
General	Wish parks were closer to me	2
General	Privatize state parks	2
General	Enforce policies (no alcohol dogs on leash)	1
General	Handicap accessibility	1
General	More roads	1
General	NW Ohio is underserved	1
General	Overly aggressive enforcement of policies	1
General	Worried about new charges/fees	1
General	Less roads	1
General	Repurpose existing buildings before destroying them	1
General	More recycling options	1
General	I work for a park district	1
Other Outdoor	Separate motorized and non motorized activities	13
Other Outdoor	Expanded outdoor education	10
Other Outdoor	Remove or reduce built infratructure in parks	10
Other Outdoor	Promote passive and peaceful activities (versus motorized or active recreation)	9
Other Outdoor	More natural areas/conservation	8

Table 10.3: Other comments *(continued)*

Category	Activity	Total Responses
Other Outdoor	Dog parks/walks	5
Other Outdoor	Free activities/admission	3
Other Outdoor	Boy/Girl Scouts	3
Other Outdoor	Horse education	3
Other Outdoor	More activities should be offered in general	3
Other Outdoor	Photography and education/resources	3
Other Outdoor	Playgrounds (more, better, and shaded areas)	3
Other Outdoor	Prospecting/metal detecting	3
Other Outdoor	Volunteerism/Charity	3
Other Outdoor	Youth/family activities	3
Other Outdoor	Digital support for recreation (not digital games but digital guides, etc.)	2
Other Outdoor	Separate recreation/sport from nature appreciation	2
Other Outdoor	Shed Hunting	2
Other Outdoor	Support active outdoor recreation	2
Other Outdoor	Weekday activities (versus weekend)	2
Other Outdoor	Limit large-scale events in parks	1
Other Outdoor	Climbing area development	1
Other Outdoor	Drone usage expanded	1
Other Outdoor	Geocaching/Scavenger hunting	1
Other Outdoor	Getaway weekends	1
Other Outdoor	Horse facilities	1
Other Outdoor	Naturalist/guide engagement with visitors	1
Other Outdoor	Off-road motorcycle community underserved	1
Other Outdoor	Professional/corporate events	1
Other Outdoor	State park passport books	1
Other Outdoor	Too many playgrounds	1
Other Outdoor	Add Water Parks	1
Other Outdoor	Urban sprawl is a problem	1
Other Outdoor	Allow for limited alcohol consumption	1
Other Outdoor	Women's weekend is good	1
Other Outdoor	Vendor initiatives	1
Other Outdoor	Visit parks for many reasons	1
Other Outdoor	Enjoy using Golden Buckeye Card	1
Sports	Horse Events/Shows	7
Sports	Cycling	4
Sports	Archery	3
Sports	Shooting range	3
Sports	Bicycle tracks/parks	2
Sports	Golfing - course improvements	2
Sports	Shooting areas	2
Sports	Bocce ball	1

Table 10.3: Other comments *(continued)*

Category	Activity	Total Responses
Sports	Cyclocross	1
Sports	Dirt bike tracks	1
Sports	Disc golf	1
Sports	Fitness Stations	1
Sports	Foot golf course	1
Sports	Pickleball courts	1
Sports	Rock climbing	1
Sports	Scuba diving	1
Sports	Triathalon	1
Sports	Trike accessibility for the disabled	1
Sports	Tennis/tennis courts	1
Sports	Kiteboarding areas	1
Sports	Swimming	1
Sports	Ultimate Frisbee	1
Sports	Stargazing	1
Sports	Skateparks	1
Trail	Horse trails-more and better	61
Trail	Mountain Biking/trails	27
Trail	Trail Expansion/Maintenance	21
Trail	Jeep trails/Full size vehicle trails	19
Trail	ATV/dirt bike trails-more	16
Trail	Hiking	11
Trail	Long distance trails	10
Trail	Biking trails-general	9
Trail	Paved trails	9
Trail	Increase trail network connectivity	7
Trail	Backpacking	5
Trail	Update trail markers	5
Trail	Less horse trails	4
Trail	Multi-use trails	4
Trail	Walking trails	4
Trail	Rails to trails	4
Trail	Dog trails	3
Trail	Trail running	3
Trail	Trail widening - for motorized vehicles	3
Trail	Advanced mountain bike trails	2
Trail	ATVs - fewer restrictions	2
Trail	Maps for hikers-better/more	2
Trail	Buckeye Trail Association	1
Trail	Guided excursions	1
Trail	Horse-drawn vehicles trails	1
Trail	Primitive trails	1

Table 10.3: Other comments *(continued)*

Category	Activity	Total Responses
Trail	Water trails	1
Trail	No limestone on horse trails	1
Trail	Single-use trails	1
Trail	Bridle tag system for horse trails	1
Water	River reclaimation	3
Water	Polluted lakes	1
Water	Adult swimming areas	1
Water	Expand beaches	1
Water	Acid mine drainage cleanup	1
Water	Limit fracking waste water sites	1
Water	Clean up swimming areas	1
Water	Toxic algae is a threat	1
Water	Water quality improvements - general	1
Water	Ohio river is dirty	1
Wildlife	More wildlife/non-human areas	20
Wildlife	Expansion and protection of hunting/fishing	13
Wildlife	Birdwatching	7
Wildlife	Fishing	7
Wildlife	Limit intrusive activities in wildlife areas	5
Wildlife	Invasive species removal	4
Wildlife	General appreciation of wildlife is enjoyed	3
Wildlife	Wetlands/habitat protection	3
Wildlife	Stock fish in rivers and lakes	2
Wildlife	Protections of fish	1
Wildlife	More fishing options in NW Ohio	1
Wildlife	Built infrastructure for wildlife appreciation	1
Wildlife	Native species reestablishment	1
Wildlife	Wildlife refuges open more to visitors	1
Wildlife	Hunt pesky waterfowl in parks	1
Wildlife	Less deer hunting	1
Wildlife	Manage deer in suburbs	1
Wildlife	Wildlife corridor establishment	1
Winter	More snow	2
Winter	Ski areas	2
Winter	Cheaper entry fees in winter	1
Winter	Ice Climbing	1
Winter	More toilets open in winter	1
Winter	Snowmobile trails	1
Winter	Winter hikes	1
Winter	Weather too unpredictable for winter sports	1
Winter	Winter sport equipment rentals	1

10.4 Top Five Facilities per County that Respondents Want More Of on Ohio Public Lands

Table 10.4: Top facilities by county that respondents want more of on Ohio public lands.

County	Rank	Responses	Category	Facility
Adams	1	4	Wildlife	Fishing areas
Adams	2	4	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
Adams	3	3	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing/birding areas
Adams	4	3	Wildlife	Hunting areas
Adams	5	3	Trails	Natural surface trails
Allen	1	12	Camping	Developed campgrounds
Allen	2	12	Trails	Natural surface trails
Allen	3	11	Camping	Primitive, undeveloped campgrounds
Allen	4	11	Other	Outdoor adult fitness areas with equipment
Allen	5	10	Trails	Finely crushed stone trails
Ashland	1	9	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Ashland	2	9	Water	Splash pads/Spray parks
Ashland	3	7	Trails	Natural surface trails
Ashland	4	7	Sports	Archery
Ashland	5	7	Sports	Climbing/Rappelling walls
Ashtabula	1	29	Trails	Natural surface trails
Ashtabula	2	27	Trails	Finely crushed stone trails
Ashtabula	3	24	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing/birding areas
Ashtabula	4	24	Trails	Paved, multi-use trails
Ashtabula	5	24	Winter	Cross-country skiing areas
Athens	1	48	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
Athens	2	41	Winter	Sledding/Tubing areas
Athens	3	34	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing/birding areas
Athens	4	34	Camping	Primitive, undeveloped campgrounds
Athens	5	34	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Auglaize	1	10	Trails	Paved, multi-use trails
Auglaize	2	9	Trails	Natural surface trails
Auglaize	3	8	Wildlife	Hunting areas
Auglaize	4	8	Trails	Mountain biking trails
Auglaize	5	8	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
Belmont	1	7	Trails	Finely crushed stone trails
Belmont	2	5	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Belmont	3	5	Sports	Target/Skeet/Shooting areas
Belmont	4	4	Trails	Natural surface trails
Belmont	5	4	Trails	Paved, multi-use trails
Brown	1	12	Water	Outdoor pools
Brown	2	10	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Brown	3	9	Trails	Finely crushed stone trails

Table 10.4: Top facilities by county that respondents want more of on Ohio public lands. *(continued)*

County	Rank	Responses	Category	Facility
Brown	4	9	Trails	Mountain biking trails
Brown	5	9	Water	Splash pads/Spray parks
Butler	1	42	Trails	Natural surface trails
Butler	2	37	Trails	Paved, multi-use trails
Butler	3	34	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing/birding areas
Butler	4	34	Trails	Finely crushed stone trails
Butler	5	31	Camping	Primitive, undeveloped campgrounds
Carroll	1	9	Trails	Natural surface trails
Carroll	2	8	Trails	Equestrian trails
Carroll	3	7	Winter	Sledding/Tubing areas
Carroll	4	7	Other	Outdoor adult fitness areas with equipment
Carroll	5	6	Camping	Equestrian camping areas
Champaign	1	7	Other	Historic/Heritage sites
Champaign	2	6	Camping	Developed campgrounds
Champaign	3	6	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
Champaign	4	6	Water	Outdoor pools
Champaign	5	6	Sports	Archery
Clark	1	17	Water	Outdoor pools
Clark	2	12	Trails	Paved, multi-use trails
Clark	3	11	Other	Outdoor adult fitness areas with equipment
Clark	4	10	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing/birding areas
Clark	5	10	Trails	Equestrian trails
Clermont	1	54	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Clermont	2	54	Winter	Sledding/Tubing areas
Clermont	3	52	Water	Outdoor pools
Clermont	4	51	Trails	Natural surface trails
Clermont	5	48	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing/birding areas
Clinton	1	20	Water	Outdoor pools
Clinton	2	19	Trails	Natural surface trails
Clinton	3	17	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Clinton	4	16	Trails	Finely crushed stone trails
Clinton	5	15	Water	Splash pads/Spray parks
Columbiana	1	12	Trails	Natural surface trails
Columbiana	2	12	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Columbiana	3	10	Winter	Sledding/Tubing areas
Columbiana	4	9	Trails	Equestrian trails
Columbiana	5	9	Water	Splash pads/Spray parks
Coshocton	1	9	Trails	Natural surface trails
Coshocton	2	8	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing/birding areas
Coshocton	3	8	Camping	Equestrian camping areas
Coshocton	4	8	Trails	Finely crushed stone trails
Coshocton	5	8	Trails	Paved, multi-use trails

Table 10.4: Top facilities by county that respondents want more of on Ohio public lands. *(continued)*

County	Rank	Responses	Category	Facility
Crawford	1	13	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Crawford	2	10	Camping	Primitive, undeveloped campgrounds
Crawford	3	10	Trails	Paved, multi-use trails
Crawford	4	9	Trails	Natural surface trails
Crawford	5	9	Trails	Finely crushed stone trails
Cuyahoga	1	180	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
Cuyahoga	2	167	Camping	Primitive, undeveloped campgrounds
Cuyahoga	3	149	Trails	Natural surface trails
Cuyahoga	4	125	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing/birding areas
Cuyahoga	5	123	Trails	Mountain biking trails
Darke	1	12	Trails	Paved, multi-use trails
Darke	2	9	Trails	Natural surface trails
Darke	3	9	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
Darke	4	9	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Darke	5	8	Water	Splash pads/Spray parks
Defiance	1	5	Sports	Archery
Defiance	2	5	Sports	Target/Skeet/Shooting areas
Defiance	3	4	Trails	Natural surface trails
Defiance	4	4	Trails	Finely crushed stone trails
Defiance	5	4	Trails	Paved, multi-use trails
Delaware	1	63	Trails	Natural surface trails
Delaware	2	47	Winter	Sledding/Tubing areas
Delaware	3	45	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
Delaware	4	44	Trails	Paved, multi-use trails
Delaware	5	42	Trails	Finely crushed stone trails
Erie	1	35	Winter	Sledding/Tubing areas
Erie	2	32	Water	Outdoor pools
Erie	3	32	Winter	Ice skating areas
Erie	4	31	Trails	Natural surface trails
Erie	5	31	Trails	Paved, multi-use trails
Fairfield	1	35	Trails	Natural surface trails
Fairfield	2	29	Winter	Sledding/Tubing areas
Fairfield	3	25	Camping	Developed campgrounds
Fairfield	4	25	Trails	Paved, multi-use trails
Fairfield	5	24	Trails	Equestrian trails
Fayette	1	5	Winter	Sledding/Tubing areas
Fayette	2	4	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing/birding areas
Fayette	3	4	Sports	Basketball courts
Fayette	4	4	Sports	Target/Skeet/Shooting areas
Fayette	5	3	Wildlife	Fishing areas
Franklin	1	258	Trails	Natural surface trails

Table 10.4: Top facilities by county that respondents want more of on Ohio public lands. *(continued)*

County	Rank	Responses	Category	Facility
Franklin	2	223	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
Franklin	3	209	Camping	Primitive, undeveloped campgrounds
Franklin	4	201	Trails	Paved, multi-use trails
Franklin	5	199	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing/birding areas
Fulton	1	11	Water	Outdoor pools
Fulton	2	11	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Fulton	3	10	Water	Splash pads/Spray parks
Fulton	4	9	Winter	Sledding/Tubing areas
Fulton	5	9	Other	Dog parks
Gallia	1	10	Water	Splash pads/Spray parks
Gallia	2	9	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Gallia	3	8	Camping	Developed campgrounds
Gallia	4	8	Water	Outdoor pools
Gallia	5	7	Camping	Group camping areas
Geauga	1	62	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing/birding areas
Geauga	2	57	Trails	Natural surface trails
Geauga	3	45	Camping	Primitive, undeveloped campgrounds
Geauga	4	45	Trails	Equestrian trails
Geauga	5	41	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
Greene	1	39	Trails	Natural surface trails
Greene	2	32	Trails	Finely crushed stone trails
Greene	3	32	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Greene	4	31	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing/birding areas
Greene	5	31	Water	Outdoor pools
Guernsey	1	14	Sports	Target/Skeet/Shooting areas
Guernsey	2	13	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
Guernsey	3	12	Trails	ATV/UTV trails
Guernsey	4	12	Water	Splash pads/Spray parks
Guernsey	5	11	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Hamilton	1	102	Trails	Natural surface trails
Hamilton	2	80	Trails	Paved, multi-use trails
Hamilton	3	69	Trails	Finely crushed stone trails
Hamilton	4	66	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
Hamilton	5	65	Camping	Primitive, undeveloped campgrounds
Hancock	1	16	Trails	Natural surface trails
Hancock	2	14	Trails	Paved, multi-use trails
Hancock	3	13	Winter	Sledding/Tubing areas
Hancock	4	12	Trails	Finely crushed stone trails
Hancock	5	11	Sports	Target/Skeet/Shooting areas
Hardin	1	4	Trails	Paved, multi-use trails
Hardin	2	3	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing/birding areas
Hardin	3	3	Trails	Natural surface trails

Table 10.4: Top facilities by county that respondents want more of on Ohio public lands. *(continued)*

County	Rank	Responses	Category	Facility
Hardin	4	3	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
Hardin	5	3	Sports	Climbing/Rappelling walls
Harrison	1	5	Trails	Finely crushed stone trails
Harrison	2	5	Trails	ATV/UTV trails
Harrison	3	5	Winter	Sledding/Tubing areas
Harrison	4	4	Water	Outdoor pools
Harrison	5	4	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Henry	1	10	Camping	Equestrian camping areas
Henry	2	9	Trails	Equestrian trails
Henry	3	9	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Henry	4	8	Other	Outdoor adult fitness areas with equipment
Henry	5	7	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
Highland	1	7	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Highland	2	7	Other	Historic/Heritage sites
Highland	3	6	Camping	Developed campgrounds
Highland	4	6	Water	Outdoor pools
Highland	5	6	Water	Splash pads/Spray parks
Hocking	1	12	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
Hocking	2	11	Trails	Natural surface trails
Hocking	3	11	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Hocking	4	11	Sports	Archery
Hocking	5	10	Water	Outdoor pools
Holmes	1	13	Camping	Equestrian camping areas
Holmes	2	12	Trails	Equestrian trails
Holmes	3	11	Trails	Natural surface trails
Holmes	4	10	Camping	Primitive, undeveloped campgrounds
Holmes	5	9	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Huron	1	12	Winter	Sledding/Tubing areas
Huron	2	11	Other	Historic/Heritage sites
Huron	3	10	Trails	Equestrian trails
Huron	4	10	Sports	Archery
Huron	5	10	Other	Scenic drives
Jackson	1	10	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Jackson	2	9	Other	Playgrounds
Jackson	3	9	Other	Scenic drives
Jackson	4	8	Trails	Natural surface trails
Jackson	5	8	Trails	Finely crushed stone trails
Jefferson	1	10	Winter	Sledding/Tubing areas
Jefferson	2	8	Trails	Finely crushed stone trails
Jefferson	3	8	Trails	Paved, multi-use trails
Jefferson	4	8	Winter	Ice skating areas
Jefferson	5	7	Trails	Natural surface trails

Table 10.4: Top facilities by county that respondents want more of on Ohio public lands. *(continued)*

County	Rank	Responses	Category	Facility
Knox	1	13	Trails	Equestrian trails
Knox	2	11	Camping	Equestrian camping areas
Knox	3	10	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing/birding areas
Knox	4	10	Camping	Primitive, undeveloped campgrounds
Knox	5	10	Trails	Natural surface trails
Lake	1	42	Trails	Natural surface trails
Lake	2	39	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
Lake	3	32	Camping	Primitive, undeveloped campgrounds
Lake	4	32	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Lake	5	31	Sports	Archery
Lawrence	1	4	Sports	Climbing/Rappelling walls
Lawrence	2	3	Trails	Natural surface trails
Lawrence	3	3	Trails	Mountain biking trails
Lawrence	4	3	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Lawrence	5	3	Winter	Ice skating areas
Licking	1	39	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
Licking	2	36	Trails	Natural surface trails
Licking	3	35	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Licking	4	31	Trails	Mountain biking trails
Licking	5	31	Trails	Equestrian trails
Logan	1	11	Trails	Natural surface trails
Logan	2	10	Wildlife	Hunting areas
Logan	3	9	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing/birding areas
Logan	4	9	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Logan	5	8	Trails	Equestrian trails
Lorain	1	45	Trails	Natural surface trails
Lorain	2	40	Trails	Paved, multi-use trails
Lorain	3	39	Trails	Finely crushed stone trails
Lorain	4	39	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
Lorain	5	37	Water	Outdoor pools
Lucas	1	96	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
Lucas	2	90	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Lucas	3	88	Camping	Primitive, undeveloped campgrounds
Lucas	4	85	Water	Outdoor pools
Lucas	5	82	Other	Dog parks
Madison	1	16	Trails	Equestrian trails
Madison	2	14	Camping	Equestrian camping areas
Madison	3	13	Winter	Sledding/Tubing areas
Madison	4	12	Other	Historic/Heritage sites
Madison	5	12	Other	Dog parks
Mahoning	1	24	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar

Table 10.4: Top facilities by county that respondents want more of on Ohio public lands. *(continued)*

County	Rank	Responses	Category	Facility
Mahoning	2	22	Trails	Mountain biking trails
Mahoning	3	20	Other	Outdoor adult fitness areas with equipment
Mahoning	4	18	Water	Outdoor pools
Mahoning	5	18	Water	Splash pads/Spray parks
Marion	1	11	Water	Outdoor pools
Marion	2	11	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Marion	3	10	Water	Splash pads/Spray parks
Marion	4	10	Sports	Archery
Marion	5	10	Sports	Target/Skeet/Shooting areas
Medina	1	45	Trails	Natural surface trails
Medina	2	35	Camping	Primitive, undeveloped campgrounds
Medina	3	35	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
Medina	4	34	Trails	Paved, multi-use trails
Medina	5	33	Camping	Developed campgrounds
Meigs	1	5	Camping	Developed campgrounds
Meigs	2	4	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing/birding areas
Meigs	3	4	Camping	Primitive, undeveloped campgrounds
Meigs	4	4	Camping	Group camping areas
Meigs	5	4	Trails	Natural surface trails
Mercer	1	12	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Mercer	2	11	Water	Splash pads/Spray parks
Mercer	3	10	Winter	Sledding/Tubing areas
Mercer	4	8	Trails	Natural surface trails
Mercer	5	8	Trails	Finely crushed stone trails
Miami	1	23	Winter	Sledding/Tubing areas
Miami	2	20	Camping	Primitive, undeveloped campgrounds
Miami	3	19	Sports	Target/Skeet/Shooting areas
Miami	4	17	Wildlife	Hunting areas
Miami	5	16	Trails	Paved, multi-use trails
Monroe	1	2	Trails	Natural surface trails
Monroe	2	2	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
Monroe	3	2	Other	Picnic shelters
Monroe	4	1	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing/birding areas
Monroe	5	1	Wildlife	Hunting areas
Montgomery	1	75	Camping	Primitive, undeveloped campgrounds
Montgomery	2	75	Trails	Natural surface trails
Montgomery	3	72	Trails	Paved, multi-use trails
Montgomery	4	67	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Montgomery	5	65	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
Morgan	1	3	Sports	Climbing/Rappelling walls
Morgan	2	2	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing/birding areas
Morgan	3	2	Camping	Designated boat camping areas

Table 10.4: Top facilities by county that respondents want more of on Ohio public lands. *(continued)*

County	Rank	Responses	Category	Facility
Morgan	4	2	Trails	Natural surface trails
Morgan	5	2	Trails	Paved, multi-use trails
Morrow	1	12	Camping	Equestrian camping areas
Morrow	2	11	Trails	Equestrian trails
Morrow	3	8	Camping	Primitive, undeveloped campgrounds
Morrow	4	7	Wildlife	Hunting areas
Morrow	5	7	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
Muskingum	1	36	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Muskingum	2	31	Water	Outdoor pools
Muskingum	3	28	Trails	Paved, multi-use trails
Muskingum	4	28	Water	Splash pads/Spray parks
Muskingum	5	27	Trails	Natural surface trails
Noble	1	4	Trails	Paved, multi-use trails
Noble	2	3	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Noble	3	3	Water	Splash pads/Spray parks
Noble	4	2	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing/birding areas
Noble	5	2	Wildlife	Fishing areas
Ottawa	1	24	Trails	Natural surface trails
Ottawa	2	23	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
Ottawa	3	22	Winter	Sledding/Tubing areas
Ottawa	4	21	Winter	Cross-country skiing areas
Ottawa	5	20	Trails	Finely crushed stone trails
Paulding	1	2	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing/birding areas
Paulding	2	2	Wildlife	Fishing areas
Paulding	3	2	Camping	Primitive, undeveloped campgrounds
Paulding	4	2	Camping	Group camping areas
Paulding	5	2	Camping	Equestrian camping areas
Perry	1	10	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
Perry	2	9	Camping	Developed campgrounds
Perry	3	8	Water	Splash pads/Spray parks
Perry	4	8	Winter	Winter camping areas
Perry	5	8	Other	Historic/Heritage sites
Pickaway	1	15	Water	Outdoor pools
Pickaway	2	13	Trails	Paved, multi-use trails
Pickaway	3	12	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Pickaway	4	12	Water	Splash pads/Spray parks
Pickaway	5	10	Trails	Natural surface trails
Pike	1	9	Trails	Equestrian trails
Pike	2	8	Camping	Equestrian camping areas
Pike	3	8	Winter	Sledding/Tubing areas
Pike	4	7	Camping	Developed campgrounds
Pike	5	6	Wildlife	Fishing areas

Table 10.4: Top facilities by county that respondents want more of on Ohio public lands. *(continued)*

County	Rank	Responses	Category	Facility
Portage	1	43	Water	Outdoor pools
Portage	2	43	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Portage	3	39	Camping	Primitive, undeveloped campgrounds
Portage	4	36	Trails	Natural surface trails
Portage	5	36	Sports	Archery
Preble	1	5	Other	Scenic drives
Preble	2	4	Trails	Natural surface trails
Preble	3	4	Trails	Paved, multi-use trails
Preble	4	4	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Preble	5	4	Sports	Target/Skeet/Shooting areas
Putnam	1	7	Trails	Finely crushed stone trails
Putnam	2	6	Camping	Primitive, undeveloped campgrounds
Putnam	3	6	Trails	Natural surface trails
Putnam	4	6	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
Putnam	5	5	Camping	Developed campgrounds
Richland	1	12	Trails	Natural surface trails
Richland	2	11	Water	Splash pads/Spray parks
Richland	3	9	Trails	Finely crushed stone trails
Richland	4	9	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Richland	5	8	Trails	Paved, multi-use trails
Ross	1	38	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Ross	2	33	Water	Splash pads/Spray parks
Ross	3	28	Winter	Sledding/Tubing areas
Ross	4	27	Water	Outdoor pools
Ross	5	26	Trails	Natural surface trails
Sandusky	1	21	Trails	Natural surface trails
Sandusky	2	18	Trails	Paved, multi-use trails
Sandusky	3	17	Camping	Developed campgrounds
Sandusky	4	17	Sports	Archery
Sandusky	5	15	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Scioto	1	33	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Scioto	2	29	Water	Outdoor pools
Scioto	3	29	Water	Splash pads/Spray parks
Scioto	4	28	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
Scioto	5	28	Other	Dog parks
Seneca	1	10	Trails	Natural surface trails
Seneca	2	9	Trails	Finely crushed stone trails
Seneca	3	9	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
Seneca	4	9	Water	Splash pads/Spray parks
Seneca	5	9	Winter	Sledding/Tubing areas
Shelby	1	7	Trails	Natural surface trails

Table 10.4: Top facilities by county that respondents want more of on Ohio public lands. *(continued)*

County	Rank	Responses	Category	Facility
Shelby	2	7	Sports	Target/Skeet/Shooting areas
Shelby	3	6	Sports	Archery
Shelby	4	6	Sports	Climbing/Rappelling walls
Shelby	5	5	Camping	Primitive, undeveloped campgrounds
Stark	1	59	Trails	Natural surface trails
Stark	2	49	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Stark	3	43	Camping	Primitive, undeveloped campgrounds
Stark	4	43	Winter	Sledding/Tubing areas
Stark	5	39	Water	Outdoor pools
Summit	1	123	Camping	Primitive, undeveloped campgrounds
Summit	2	119	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
Summit	3	98	Water	Outdoor pools
Summit	4	97	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Summit	5	94	Camping	Developed campgrounds
Trumbull	1	27	Water	Outdoor pools
Trumbull	2	25	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Trumbull	3	23	Trails	Natural surface trails
Trumbull	4	23	Trails	Finely crushed stone trails
Trumbull	5	23	Water	Splash pads/Spray parks
Tuscarawas	1	19	Trails	Natural surface trails
Tuscarawas	2	19	Trails	Finely crushed stone trails
Tuscarawas	3	19	Trails	Paved, multi-use trails
Tuscarawas	4	19	Winter	Sledding/Tubing areas
Tuscarawas	5	17	Sports	Target/Skeet/Shooting areas
Union	1	22	Trails	Natural surface trails
Union	2	16	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing/birding areas
Union	3	15	Trails	Finely crushed stone trails
Union	4	14	Trails	Paved, multi-use trails
Union	5	14	Trails	Mountain biking trails
Van Wert	1	5	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
Van Wert	2	5	Water	Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
Van Wert	3	4	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing/birding areas
Van Wert	4	4	Wildlife	Fishing areas
Van Wert	5	4	Camping	Primitive, undeveloped campgrounds
Vinton	1	5	Camping	Equestrian camping areas
Vinton	2	5	Trails	Equestrian trails
Vinton	3	5	Water	Outdoor pools
Vinton	4	4	Wildlife	Hunting areas
Vinton	5	4	Trails	Paved, multi-use trails
Warren	1	49	Trails	Natural surface trails
Warren	2	39	Trails	Paved, multi-use trails
Warren	3	35	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing/birding areas

Table 10.4: Top facilities by county that respondents want more of on Ohio public lands. *(continued)*

County	Rank	Responses	Category	Facility
Warren	4	33	Winter	Sledding/Tubing areas
Warren	5	31	Trails	Equestrian trails
Washington	1	10	Trails	Natural surface trails
Washington	2	10	Winter	Sledding/Tubing areas
Washington	3	9	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
Washington	4	9	Sports	Target/Skeet/Shooting areas
Washington	5	8	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing/birding areas
Wayne	1	33	Trails	Natural surface trails
Wayne	2	32	Trails	Paved, multi-use trails
Wayne	3	29	Trails	Finely crushed stone trails
Wayne	4	22	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
Wayne	5	21	Winter	Sledding/Tubing areas
Williams	1	5	Trails	Natural surface trails
Williams	2	4	Trails	Mountain biking trails
Williams	3	4	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
Williams	4	4	Sports	Climbing/Rappelling walls
Williams	5	3	Trails	Finely crushed stone trails
Wood	1	33	Other	Dog parks
Wood	2	32	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
Wood	3	32	Sports	Climbing/Rappelling walls
Wood	4	31	Trails	Natural surface trails
Wood	5	29	Trails	Paved, multi-use trails
Wyandot	1	5	Other	Picnic shelters
Wyandot	2	4	Camping	Primitive, undeveloped campgrounds
Wyandot	3	4	Camping	Developed campgrounds
Wyandot	4	4	Camping	Group camping areas
Wyandot	5	4	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails

10.5 Top Five Outdoor Recreational Activities Participated in by County

Table 10.5: Top five outdoor recreational activities participated in by county

County	Rank	Responses	Category	Activity
Adams	1	7	Wildlife	Nature photography
Adams	2	7	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Adams	3	7	Other	Scenic driving
Adams	4	6	Wildlife	Birdwatching
Adams	5	6	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Allen	1	19	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Allen	2	17	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Allen	3	17	Other	Scenic driving
Allen	4	16	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Allen	5	16	Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms
Ashland	1	17	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Ashland	2	17	Other	Scenic driving
Ashland	3	16	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Ashland	4	15	Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms
Ashland	5	14	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Ashtabula	1	36	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Ashtabula	2	36	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Ashtabula	3	32	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Ashtabula	4	31	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Ashtabula	5	31	Other	Scenic driving
Athens	1	100	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Athens	2	82	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Athens	3	78	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Athens	4	77	Other	Scenic driving
Athens	5	75	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Auglaize	1	20	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Auglaize	2	19	Other	Scenic driving
Auglaize	3	18	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Auglaize	4	18	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Auglaize	5	17	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Belmont	1	7	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Belmont	2	7	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Belmont	3	7	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Belmont	4	6	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Belmont	5	6	Trails	Bicycling on a paved trail
Brown	1	13	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Brown	2	12	Other	Scenic driving
Brown	3	11	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing

Table 10.5: Top five outdoor recreational activities participated in by county *(continued)*

County	Rank	Responses	Category	Activity
Brown	4	11	Other	Picnicking with shelter
Brown	5	10	Camping	Group camping or camping as part of an event
Butler	1	74	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Butler	2	69	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Butler	3	62	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Butler	4	60	Other	Scenic driving
Butler	5	60	Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms
Carroll	1	13	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Carroll	2	12	Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms
Carroll	3	11	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Carroll	4	10	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Carroll	5	10	Other	Scenic driving
Champaign	1	13	Other	Picnicking without shelter
Champaign	2	12	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Champaign	3	11	Other	Picnicking with shelter
Champaign	4	11	Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms
Champaign	5	10	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Clark	1	37	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Clark	2	34	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Clark	3	34	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Clark	4	29	Other	Scenic driving
Clark	5	27	Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms
Clermont	1	103	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Clermont	2	88	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Clermont	3	85	Other	Scenic driving
Clermont	4	80	Other	Picnicking without shelter
Clermont	5	79	Other	Picnicking with shelter
Clinton	1	33	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Clinton	2	29	Other	Scenic driving
Clinton	3	26	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Clinton	4	26	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Clinton	5	25	Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms
Columbiana	1	24	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Columbiana	2	23	Other	Scenic driving
Columbiana	3	20	Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms
Columbiana	4	19	Other	Picnicking without shelter
Columbiana	5	18	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Coshocton	1	13	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Coshocton	2	11	Other	Picnicking without shelter
Coshocton	3	11	Other	Scenic driving
Coshocton	4	10	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Coshocton	5	10	Trails	Walking on a paved trail

Table 10.5: Top five outdoor recreational activities participated in by county *(continued)*

County	Rank	Responses	Category	Activity
Crawford	1	16	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Crawford	2	16	Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms
Crawford	3	15	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Crawford	4	14	Trails	Bicycling on a paved trail
Crawford	5	14	Other	Scenic driving
Cuyahoga	1	399	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Cuyahoga	2	371	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Cuyahoga	3	366	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Cuyahoga	4	316	Other	Scenic driving
Cuyahoga	5	299	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Darke	1	17	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Darke	2	15	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Darke	3	15	Other	Scenic driving
Darke	4	14	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Darke	5	14	Other	Picnicking with shelter
Defiance	1	5	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Defiance	2	5	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Defiance	3	4	Wildlife	Hunting
Defiance	4	4	Wildlife	Fishing from the shore
Defiance	5	4	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Delaware	1	121	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Delaware	2	104	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Delaware	3	99	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Delaware	4	90	Other	Scenic driving
Delaware	5	87	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Erie	1	63	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Erie	2	57	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Erie	3	53	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Erie	4	48	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Erie	5	47	Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms
Fairfield	1	79	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Fairfield	2	69	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Fairfield	3	66	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Fairfield	4	61	Other	Scenic driving
Fairfield	5	58	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Fayette	1	10	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Fayette	2	10	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Fayette	3	8	Other	Scenic driving
Fayette	4	7	Wildlife	Fishing from the shore
Fayette	5	7	Camping	Camping in a tent or pop-up camper in a developed campground
Franklin	1	531	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail

Table 10.5: Top five outdoor recreational activities participated in by county *(continued)*

County	Rank	Responses	Category	Activity
Franklin	2	492	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Franklin	3	487	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Franklin	4	398	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Franklin	5	396	Other	Scenic driving
Fulton	1	17	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Fulton	2	16	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Fulton	3	15	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Fulton	4	14	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Fulton	5	13	Other	Playground
Gallia	1	9	Water	Swimming in an outdoor pool
Gallia	2	8	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Gallia	3	8	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Gallia	4	8	Other	Scenic driving
Gallia	5	7	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Geauga	1	136	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Geauga	2	131	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Geauga	3	126	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Geauga	4	120	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Geauga	5	110	Other	Scenic driving
Greene	1	93	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Greene	2	83	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Greene	3	82	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Greene	4	67	Trails	Bicycling on a paved trail
Greene	5	67	Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms
Guernsey	1	26	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Guernsey	2	26	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Guernsey	3	23	Other	Scenic driving
Guernsey	4	21	Wildlife	Fishing from the shore
Guernsey	5	19	Wildlife	Birdwatching
Hamilton	1	171	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Hamilton	2	155	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Hamilton	3	151	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Hamilton	4	123	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Hamilton	5	118	Trails	Bicycling on a paved trail
Hancock	1	20	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Hancock	2	19	Other	Scenic driving
Hancock	3	17	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Hancock	4	17	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Hancock	5	16	Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms
Hardin	1	6	Other	Scenic driving
Hardin	2	5	Water	Swimming in a lake, pond, river
Hardin	3	5	Other	Picnicking with shelter

Table 10.5: Top five outdoor recreational activities participated in by county *(continued)*

County	Rank	Responses	Category	Activity
Hardin	4	5	Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms
Hardin	5	4	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Harrison	1	10	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Harrison	2	9	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Harrison	3	9	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Harrison	4	7	Wildlife	Fishing from the shore
Harrison	5	7	Other	Picnicking with shelter
Henry	1	13	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Henry	2	12	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Henry	3	12	Other	Picnicking without shelter
Henry	4	11	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Henry	5	11	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Highland	1	9	Other	Picnicking without shelter
Highland	2	9	Other	Scenic driving
Highland	3	7	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Highland	4	7	Other	Picnicking with shelter
Highland	5	7	Other	Playground
Hocking	1	23	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Hocking	2	19	Other	Scenic driving
Hocking	3	18	Wildlife	Birdwatching
Hocking	4	18	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Hocking	5	17	Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms
Holmes	1	22	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Holmes	2	21	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Holmes	3	20	Other	Scenic driving
Holmes	4	18	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Holmes	5	16	Wildlife	Birdwatching
Huron	1	19	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Huron	2	16	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Huron	3	16	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Huron	4	16	Other	Picnicking without shelter
Huron	5	15	Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms
Jackson	1	16	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Jackson	2	16	Other	Scenic driving
Jackson	3	13	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Jackson	4	13	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Jackson	5	13	Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms
Jefferson	1	11	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Jefferson	2	10	Other	Scenic driving
Jefferson	3	9	Water	Swimming in a lake, pond, river
Jefferson	4	8	Wildlife	Fishing from the shore
Jefferson	5	8	Water	Swimming in an outdoor pool

Table 10.5: Top five outdoor recreational activities participated in by county *(continued)*

County	Rank	Responses	Category	Activity
Knox	1	29	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Knox	2	28	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Knox	3	26	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Knox	4	26	Other	Scenic driving
Knox	5	25	Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms
Lake	1	96	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Lake	2	93	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Lake	3	88	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Lake	4	73	Other	Scenic driving
Lake	5	72	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Lawrence	1	4	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Lawrence	2	4	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Lawrence	3	3	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Lawrence	4	3	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Lawrence	5	3	Water	Swimming in an outdoor pool
Licking	1	83	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Licking	2	68	Other	Scenic driving
Licking	3	67	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Licking	4	66	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Licking	5	59	Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms
Logan	1	14	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Logan	2	13	Other	Scenic driving
Logan	3	12	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Logan	4	12	Water	Swimming in a lake, pond, river
Logan	5	12	Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms
Lorain	1	104	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Lorain	2	97	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Lorain	3	93	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Lorain	4	85	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Lorain	5	83	Other	Scenic driving
Lucas	1	192	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Lucas	2	187	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Lucas	3	183	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Lucas	4	170	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Lucas	5	166	Other	Scenic driving
Madison	1	21	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Madison	2	18	Other	Picnicking with shelter
Madison	3	17	Other	Picnicking without shelter
Madison	4	16	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Madison	5	16	Other	Scenic driving
Mahoning	1	49	Trails	Walking on a paved trail

Table 10.5: Top five outdoor recreational activities participated in by county *(continued)*

County	Rank	Responses	Category	Activity
Mahoning	2	47	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Mahoning	3	42	Other	Scenic driving
Mahoning	4	41	Trails	Bicycling on a paved trail
Mahoning	5	40	Other	Outdoor festival/ Concert/Play
Marion	1	16	Other	Scenic driving
Marion	2	14	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Marion	3	12	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Marion	4	12	Wildlife	Fishing from the shore
Marion	5	12	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Medina	1	83	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Medina	2	81	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Medina	3	75	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Medina	4	66	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Medina	5	64	Other	Scenic driving
Meigs	1	6	Wildlife	Nature photography
Meigs	2	6	Wildlife	Fishing from the shore
Meigs	3	6	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Meigs	4	6	Other	Picnicking without shelter
Meigs	5	5	Wildlife	Fishing from a pier or ADA accessible site
Mercer	1	15	Water	Swimming in a lake, pond, river
Mercer	2	15	Other	Scenic driving
Mercer	3	14	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Mercer	4	14	Other	Outdoor festival/ Concert/Play
Mercer	5	13	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Miami	1	46	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Miami	2	42	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Miami	3	38	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Miami	4	36	Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms
Miami	5	35	Other	Scenic driving
Monroe	1	3	Sports	Archery
Monroe	2	2	Wildlife	Hunting
Monroe	3	1	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Monroe	4	1	Wildlife	Fishing from a motorized boat
Monroe	5	1	Wildlife	Fishing from a nonmotorized boat/kayak
Montgomery	1	201	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Montgomery	2	179	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Montgomery	3	179	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Montgomery	4	159	Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms
Montgomery	5	151	Other	Scenic driving
Morgan	1	5	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Morgan	2	4	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Morgan	3	4	Trails	Walking on a paved trail

Table 10.5: Top five outdoor recreational activities participated in by county *(continued)*

County	Rank	Responses	Category	Activity
Morgan	4	4	Trails	Bicycling on a paved trail
Morgan	5	4	Water	Swimming in a lake, pond, river
Morrow	1	21	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Morrow	2	18	Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms
Morrow	3	16	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Morrow	4	15	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Morrow	5	15	Other	Scenic driving
Muskingum	1	59	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Muskingum	2	50	Water	Swimming in a lake, pond, river
Muskingum	3	45	Water	Swimming in an outdoor pool
Muskingum	4	44	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Muskingum	5	42	Other	Scenic driving
Noble	1	5	Water	Swimming in a lake, pond, river
Noble	2	4	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Noble	3	4	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Noble	4	4	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Noble	5	3	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Ottawa	1	51	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Ottawa	2	46	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Ottawa	3	45	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Ottawa	4	45	Other	Scenic driving
Ottawa	5	44	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Paulding	1	2	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Paulding	2	2	Wildlife	Nature photography
Paulding	3	2	Wildlife	Fishing from the shore
Paulding	4	2	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Paulding	5	2	Trails	Backpacking on a natural surface trail
Perry	1	13	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Perry	2	12	Other	Scenic driving
Perry	3	11	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Perry	4	11	Other	Picnicking with shelter
Perry	5	11	Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms
Pickaway	1	24	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Pickaway	2	22	Other	Scenic driving
Pickaway	3	20	Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms
Pickaway	4	19	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Pickaway	5	19	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Pike	1	12	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Pike	2	11	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Pike	3	10	Other	Picnicking with shelter
Pike	4	10	Other	Scenic driving
Pike	5	9	Camping	Group camping or camping as part of an event

Table 10.5: Top five outdoor recreational activities participated in by county *(continued)*

County	Rank	Responses	Category	Activity
Portage	1	97	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Portage	2	87	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Portage	3	85	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Portage	4	72	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Portage	5	71	Other	Scenic driving
Preble	1	9	Other	Scenic driving
Preble	2	8	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Preble	3	7	Other	Picnicking without shelter
Preble	4	6	Wildlife	Birdwatching
Preble	5	6	Camping	Camping in a RV in a developed campground
Putnam	1	9	Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms
Putnam	2	8	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Putnam	3	8	Other	Scenic driving
Putnam	4	7	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Putnam	5	7	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Richland	1	27	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Richland	2	25	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Richland	3	22	Other	Scenic driving
Richland	4	22	Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms
Richland	5	20	Wildlife	Birdwatching
Ross	1	51	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Ross	2	46	Other	Scenic driving
Ross	3	42	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Ross	4	38	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Ross	5	38	Other	Picnicking without shelter
Sandusky	1	35	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Sandusky	2	32	Other	Scenic driving
Sandusky	3	29	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Sandusky	4	28	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Sandusky	5	28	Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms
Scioto	1	39	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Scioto	2	37	Other	Picnicking without shelter
Scioto	3	37	Other	Scenic driving
Scioto	4	35	Other	Picnicking with shelter
Scioto	5	33	Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms
Seneca	1	15	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Seneca	2	15	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Seneca	3	15	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Seneca	4	12	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Seneca	5	12	Other	Scenic driving
Shelby	1	9	Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking in a lake or pond

Table 10.5: Top five outdoor recreational activities participated in by county *(continued)*

County	Rank	Responses	Category	Activity
Shelby	2	8	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Shelby	3	8	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Shelby	4	7	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Shelby	5	7	Other	Picnicking with shelter
Stark	1	112	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Stark	2	109	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Stark	3	97	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Stark	4	88	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Stark	5	88	Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms
Summit	1	293	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Summit	2	280	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Summit	3	273	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Summit	4	243	Other	Scenic driving
Summit	5	230	Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms
Trumbull	1	43	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Trumbull	2	40	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Trumbull	3	38	Other	Scenic driving
Trumbull	4	37	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Trumbull	5	36	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Tuscarawas	1	32	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Tuscarawas	2	29	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Tuscarawas	3	25	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Tuscarawas	4	25	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Tuscarawas	5	25	Other	Scenic driving
Union	1	31	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Union	2	30	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Union	3	27	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Union	4	25	Other	Scenic driving
Union	5	22	Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms
Van Wert	1	5	Other	Playground
Van Wert	2	4	Other	Picnicking without shelter
Van Wert	3	4	Other	Scenic driving
Van Wert	4	4	Other	Outdoor festival/ Concert/Play
Van Wert	5	3	Wildlife	Hunting
Vinton	1	8	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Vinton	2	7	Wildlife	Hunting
Vinton	3	7	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Vinton	4	7	Other	Scenic driving
Vinton	5	6	Other	Picnicking without shelter
Warren	1	106	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Warren	2	91	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Warren	3	85	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail

Table 10.5: Top five outdoor recreational activities participated in by county *(continued)*

County	Rank	Responses	Category	Activity
Warren	4	72	Other	Scenic driving
Warren	5	72	Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms
Washington	1	19	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Washington	2	17	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Washington	3	17	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Washington	4	17	Other	Picnicking without shelter
Washington	5	16	Other	Picnicking with shelter
Wayne	1	52	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Wayne	2	51	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Wayne	3	51	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Wayne	4	44	Other	Scenic driving
Wayne	5	37	Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms
Williams	1	6	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Williams	2	5	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Williams	3	5	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Williams	4	5	Other	Scenic driving
Williams	5	4	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Wood	1	69	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Wood	2	65	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail
Wood	3	65	Trails	Walking on a paved trail
Wood	4	55	Other	Scenic driving
Wood	5	53	Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms
Wyandot	1	6	Wildlife	Wildlife viewing
Wyandot	2	6	Wildlife	Nature photography
Wyandot	3	6	Trails	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail
Wyandot	4	6	Other	Picnicking with shelter
Wyandot	5	6	Other	Scenic driving

10.6 Survey Submissions By County

Table 10.6: Number of submissions by county.

County	Submissions
Adams	7
Allen	22
Ashland	19
Ashtabula	41
Athens	106
Auglaize	23
Belmont	8
Brown	17
Butler	82
Carroll	14
Champaign	15
Clark	39
Clermont	119
Clinton	37
Columbiana	29
Coshocton	14
Crawford	22
Cuyahoga	420
Darke	20
Defiance	7
Delaware	130
Erie	68
Fairfield	86
Fayette	10
Franklin	564
Fulton	18
Gallia	11
Geauga	151
Greene	103
Guernsey	37
Hamilton	180
Hancock	25
Hardin	6
Harrison	10
Henry	15
Highland	11
Hocking	26
Holmes	26
Huron	22
Jackson	17

Table 10.6: Number of submissions by county. *(continued)*

County	Submissions
Jefferson	15
Knox	33
Lake	100
Lawrence	4
Licking	95
Logan	19
Lorain	111
Lucas	206
Madison	26
Mahoning	56
Marion	18
Medina	94
Meigs	6
Mercer	19
Miami	52
Monroe	3
Montgomery	218
Morgan	6
Morrow	24
Muskingum	72
Noble	5
Ottawa	52
Paulding	2
Perry	14
Pickaway	27
Pike	13
Portage	103
Preble	10
Putnam	9
Richland	31
Ross	60
Sandusky	41
Scioto	47
Seneca	15
Shelby	10
Stark	125
Summit	316
Trumbull	47
Tuscarawas	38
Union	33
Van Wert	5

Table 10.6: Number of submissions by county. *(continued)*

County	Submissions
Vinton	9
Warren	118
Washington	22
Wayne	63
Williams	7
Wood	76
Wyandot	7

10.7 Interest and Participation Totals for each Activity

Table 10.7: Interest and participation totals for each outdoor recreational activity.

Category	Activity	Participation	Interest Only	Total
Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking in a lake or pond	1969	2250	4219
Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking in a stream, river or following a water trail	2210	2142	4352
Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking on Lake Erie	448	2552	3000
Boating	Canoeing/Kayaking utilizing ADA-accessible launch area	394	1807	2201
Boating	Jet skiing	357	1727	2084
Boating	Paddleboarding/Stand-up paddleboarding	494	2066	2560
Boating	Pontoon boating	727	2061	2788
Boating	Powerboating or waterskiing	777	1580	2357
Boating	Sailing	217	1815	2032
Camping	Camping in a designated boat camping area	195	1660	1855
Camping	Camping in a RV in a developed campground	926	1663	2589
Camping	Camping in a tent or pop-up camper in a developed campground	1633	1893	3526
Camping	Camping in a tent or pop-up camper in an undeveloped or primitive campground	1509	2041	3550
Camping	Camping in a yurt, pre-set up tent or similar structure	168	2494	2662
Camping	Camping in an ADA accessible site	124	1034	1158
Camping	Camping in the backcountry, accessed by hiking, backpacking, cycling or paddling	1143	2401	3544
Camping	Equestrian camping	630	1048	1678
Camping	Group camping or camping as part of an event	1178	1929	3107
Other	Dog park	1130	1377	2507
Other	Horseshoes/ Bocce/Bag toss	879	1678	2557
Other	Kite flying	636	1946	2582
Other	Night sky viewing	2456	1887	4343
Other	Outdoor adult fitness area with equipment	699	2033	2732
Other	Outdoor festival/ Concert/Play	2741	1581	4322
Other	Outdoor movie	723	2595	3318
Other	Picnicking with shelter	2894	1513	4407
Other	Picnicking without shelter	3026	1340	4366
Other	Playground	1922	780	2702
Other	Scenic driving	3649	617	4266
Other	Technology-driven recreation (smart phone game)	611	749	1360
Other	Touring historic/heritage sites, farms	3315	1282	4597
Other	Yoga/Tai Chi/Outdoor meditation	499	1889	2388
Sport	Archery	657	1868	2525
Sport	Baseball/Softball	524	1215	1739
Sport	Basketball	550	989	1539
Sport	Climbing/Rappelling on constructed outdoor wall/facility	379	2006	2385
Sport	Disc Golf/Ultimate Frisbee	645	1377	2022
Sport	Football	312	843	1155
Sport	Geocaching/Orienteering	612	1760	2372
Sport	Golf – Driving range	792	1059	1851

Table 10.7: Interest and participation totals for each outdoor recreational activity. *(continued)*

Category	Activity	Participation	Interest Only	Total
Sport	Golf (9-hole or 18-hole)	969	951	1920
Sport	Lacrosse/Rugby	65	578	643
Sport	Outdoor rock climbing/ Rappelling/Bouldering on natural surfaces	392	1864	2256
Sport	Pickleball	111	845	956
Sport	Skate park/Skateboarding	184	605	789
Sport	Soccer	484	854	1338
Sport	Target/Skeet/Shooting Sports	806	1684	2490
Sport	Tennis	430	1109	1539
Sport	Tree climbing	546	1368	1914
Sport	Volleyball	441	1324	1765
Trail	ATV/UTV riding	517	1102	1619
Trail	Backpacking on a natural surface trail	1286	2353	3639
Trail	Bicycling on a finely crushed stone trail	1770	1729	3499
Trail	Bicycling on a paved trail	2777	1323	4100
Trail	Bicycling on a trail for transportation	1249	1859	3108
Trail	Dirt bike/Off-road motorcycle riding on a trail	315	860	1175
Trail	Fitness trail with exercise/equipment stations	579	1781	2360
Trail	Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail	3991	672	4663
Trail	Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail	4565	311	4876
Trail	Horseback riding on a trail	988	1483	2471
Trail	Mountain biking on a trail	978	1585	2563
Trail	Trail jogging/Running on a finely crushed stone trail	1103	1142	2245
Trail	Trail jogging/Running on a natural surface trail	1209	1139	2348
Trail	Trail jogging/Running on a paved trail	1314	1030	2344
Trail	Walking on a paved trail	4020	535	4555
Water	Splash pad/Spray park	942	1553	2495
Water	Swimming in a lake, pond, river	2589	1347	3936
Water	Swimming in an outdoor pool	2421	1550	3971
Water	Swimming in an outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool or similar features	1202	2260	3462
Wildlife	Birdwatching	2521	1074	3595
Wildlife	Fishing from a motorized boat	1063	1526	2589
Wildlife	Fishing from a nonmotorized boat/kayak	789	1792	2581
Wildlife	Fishing from a pier or ADA accessible site	769	1429	2198
Wildlife	Fishing from the shore	1877	1273	3150
Wildlife	Hunting	964	933	1897
Wildlife	Nature photography	2470	1429	3899
Wildlife	Wildlife viewing	3525	929	4454
Winter	Cross-country skiing	405	2082	2487
Winter	Downhill skiing	405	1521	1926
Winter	Ice fishing	249	1321	1570
Winter	Ice skating	475	2006	2481

Table 10.7: Interest and participation totals for each outdoor recreational activity. *(continued)*

Category	Activity	Participation	Interest Only	Total
Winter	Sledding/Tubing	984	2328	3312
Winter	Snowboarding	216	1229	1445
Winter	Snowmobiling	121	1476	1597
Winter	Snowshoeing	278	1964	2242
Winter	Winter camping	450	1803	2253
Winter	Winter festival	638	2493	3131

10.8 Survey Instrument

2017 SCORP ODNR Survey

Ohio Resident Outdoor Recreation Survey Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2018
From Lake Erie to the Ohio River, Ohio offers a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities in local, state and national parks, recreation areas and preserves. Outdoor recreation involves many activities, including walking, fishing, boating, cycling and playing sports. The Ohio Department of Natural Resources is asking your opinion on improvements to sustain and develop outdoor recreation experiences and opportunities. As you complete this survey, respond to the questions keeping the following in mind: Respond for yourself and all members of your household. By HOUSEHOLD, we mean all of the adults and children who permanently lived in your residence in 2016. Period of outdoor recreation participation: January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016. Respond for outdoor recreation only on public lands in Ohio, including local, community, state and national parks and recreation areas, state wildlife areas, state and national forest areas and state nature preserves. Do not include activities or time spent on your personal property, school district properties or on land held by non-public entities, such as non-profit organizations, clubs and commercial recreation entities, or for activities outside of Ohio. Please answer each question completely. All responses are confidential. This survey is estimated to take 15 minutes to complete.

Q1 Which Ohio county do you live in?

Q2 What is your zip code where you live?

Q3 How many adults (age 18 or older) live in your household, including yourself?
- ❍ 1
- ❍ 2
- ❍ 3
- ❍ 4
- ❍ >4

Q4 How many children (age 17 or younger) live in your household?
- ❍ 0
- ❍ 1
- ❍ 2
- ❍ 3
- ❍ 4
- ❍ >4

Q5What is your gender?
- ❍ Male
- ❍ Female

Q6 What is your age?
- ❍ 18 to 24
- ❍ 25-34
- ❍ 35-44
- ❍ 45-54
- ❍ 55-64
- ❍ 65-74
- ❍ 75 or older

Q7 Is English the primary language in your household? If No, what is the primary language?

- ❍ Yes
- ❍ No _____

Q8 What is your race?

- ❍ American Indian or Alaskan Native
- ❍ Asian
- ❍ Black or African American
- ❍ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- ❍ White
- ❍ Two or more races
- ❍ Some other race

Q9 What is your household income level?

- ❍ under $10,000
- ❍ $10,000 to $14,999
- ❍ $15,000 to $24,999
- ❍ $25,000 to $34,999
- ❍ $35,000 to $49,999
- ❍ $50,000 to $74,999
- ❍ $75,000 to $99,999
- ❍ $100,000 to $149,999
- ❍ $150,000 to $199,999
- ❍ $200,000 or more
- ❍ Choose not to answer

Section 2: Participation As a reminder, as you complete the survey, respond to the questions keeping the following parameters in mind: Respond for yourself and all members of your household. By HOUSEHOLD, we mean all of the adults and children who permanently lived in your residence in 2016. Period of outdoor recreation participation: January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016. Respond for outdoor recreation only on public lands in Ohio, including local, community, state and national parks and recreation areas, state wildlife areas, state and national forest areas and state nature preserves. Do not include activities or time spent on your personal property, school district properties or on land held by non-public entities, such as non-profit organizations, clubs and commercial recreation entities, or for activities outside of Ohio. Please answer each question completely. All responses are confidential.

Q10 During 2016, how often did you or anyone in your household participate in the following WILDLIFE-BASED outdoor recreational activities?

	One or more times a week (50 or more times/year)	Once or twice a month (12 to 49 times/year	A few times during the year (1 to 11 times/year)	Interested but did not participate	Not interested in this activity
Birdwatching	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Wildlife viewing	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Nature photography	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Hunting	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Fishing from the shore	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Fishing from a motorized boat	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Fishing from a nonmotorized boat/kayak	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Fishing from a pier or ADA accessible site	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍

Q11 Please use the drop-down lists to the right of each activity to identify your primary reason for participating in these WILDLIFE-BASED activities.

	Fun/Entertainment	Health/Wellness/ Fitness	Share time with family and/or friends	Experience nature/quiet time/serenity	New challenge/ event	Social media club/meet-ups
Birdwatching	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Wildlife viewing	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Nature photography	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Hunting	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Fishing from the shore	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Fishing from a motorized boat	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Fishing from a nonmotorized boat/kayak	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Fishing from a pier or ADA accessible site	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍

Q12 During 2016, how often did you or anyone in your household participate in the following CAMPING activities?

	One or more times a week (50 or more times/year)	Once or twice a month (12 to 49 times/year	A few times during the year (1 to 11 times/year)	Interested but did not participate	Not interested in this activity
Camping in the backcountry, accessed by hiking, backpacking, cycling or paddling	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Camping in a tent or pop-up camper in an undeveloped or primitive campground	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Camping in a tent or pop-up camper in a developed campground	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Camping in a RV in a developed campground	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Camping in a yurt, pre-set up tent or similar structure	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Group camping or camping as part of an event	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Equestrian camping	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Camping in a designated boat camping area	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Camping in an ADA accessible site	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍

Q13 Please use the drop-down lists to the right of each activity to identify your primary reason for participating in these CAMPING activities.

	Fun/Entertainment	Health/Wellness/ Fitness	Share time with family and/or friends	Experience nature/quiet time/serenity	New challenge/event	Social media club/meet-ups
Camping in the backcountry, accessed by hiking, backpacking, cycling or paddling	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Camping in a tent or pop-up camper in an undeveloped or primitive campground	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Camping in a tent or pop-up camper in a developed campground	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Camping in a RV in a developed campground	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Camping in a yurt, pre-set up tent or similar structure	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Group camping or camping as part of an event	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Equestrian camping	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Camping in a designated boat camping area	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Camping in an ADA accessible site	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍

Q14 During 2016, how often did you or anyone in your household participate in the following TRAIL activities?

	One or more times a week (50 or more times/year)	Once or twice a month (12 to 49 times/year	A few times during the year (1 to 11 times/year)	Interested but did not participate	Not interested in this activity
Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Walking on a paved trail	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Backpacking on a natural surface trail	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Bicycling on a paved trail	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Bicycling on a finely crushed stone trail	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Bicycling on a trail for transportation	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Mountain biking on a trail	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Trail jogging/Running on a paved trail	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Trail jogging/Running on a finely crushed stone trail	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Trail jogging/Running on a natural surface trail	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Horseback riding on a trail	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Fitness trail with exercise/equipment stations	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
ATV/UTV riding	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Dirt bike/Off-road motorcycle riding on a trail	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍

Q15 Please use the drop-down lists to the right of each activity to identify your primary reason for participating in these TRAIL activities.

	Fun/Entertainment	Health/Wellness /Fitness	Share time with family and/or friends	Experience nature/quiet time/serenity	New challenge/event	Social media club/meet-ups
Hiking/Walking on a natural surface trail	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Hiking/Walking on a finely crushed stone trail	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Walking on a paved trail	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Backpacking on a natural surface trail	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Bicycling on a paved trail	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Bicycling on a finely crushed stone trail	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Bicycling on a trail for transportation	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Mountain biking on a trail	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Trail jogging/Running on a paved trail	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Trail jogging/Running on a finely crushed stone trail	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Trail jogging/Running on a natural surface trail	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Horseback riding on a trail	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Fitness trail with exercise/equipment stations	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
ATV/UTV riding	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Dirt bike/Off-road motorcycle riding on a trail	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍

Q16 During 2016, how often did you or anyone in your household participate in the following BOATING activities?

	One or more times a week (50 or more times/year)	Once or twice a month (12 to 49 times/year	A few times during the year (1 to 11 times/year)	Interested but did not participate	Not interested in this activity
Canoeing/Kayaking in a stream, river or following a water trail	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Canoeing/Kayaking in a lake or pond	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Canoeing/Kayaking on Lake Erie	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Canoeing/Kayaking utilizing ADA-accessible launch area	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Sailing	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Pontoon boating	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Powerboating or waterskiing	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Jet skiing	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Paddleboarding/Stand-up paddleboarding	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍

Q17 Please use the drop-down lists to the right of each activity to identify your primary reason for participating in these BOATING activities.

	Fun/Entertainment	Health/Wellness/ Fitness	Share time with family and/or friends	Experience nature/quiet time/serenity	New challenge/event	Social media club/meet-ups
Canoeing/Kayaking in a stream, river or following a water trail	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Canoeing/Kayaking in a lake or pond	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Canoeing/Kayaking on Lake Erie	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Canoeing/Kayaking utilizing ADA-accessible launch area	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Sailing	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Pontoon boating	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Powerboating or waterskiing	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Jet Skiing	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Paddleboarding/Stand-up paddleboarding	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍

Q18 During 2016, how often did you or anyone in your household participate in the following WATER activities?

	One or more times a week (50 or more times/year)	Once or twice a month (12 to 49 times/year	A few times during the year (1 to 11 times/year)	Interested but did not participate	Not interested in this activity
Swimming in a lake, pond, river	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Swimming in an outdoor pool	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Swimming in an outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool or similar features	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Splash pad/Spray park	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍

Q19 Please use the drop-down lists to the right of each activity to identify your primary reason for participating in these WATER activities.

	Fun/Entertainment	Health/Wellness/ Fitness	Share time with family and/or friends	Experience nature/quiet time/serenity	New challenge/event	Social media club/meet-ups
Swimming in a lake, pond, river	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Swimming in an outdoor pool	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Swimming in an outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool or similar features	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Splash pad/Spray park	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍

Q20 During 2016, how often did you or anyone in your household participate in the following OUTDOOR SPORT activities on public lands in Ohio? Remember, do NOT include participation on your personal property, school district properties or on land held by non-public entities, such as non-profit organizations, clubs and commercial recreation entities.

	One or more times a week (50 or more times/year)	Once or twice a month (12 to 49 times/year	A few times during the year (1 to 11 times/year)	Interested but did not participate	Not interested in this activity
Soccer	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Baseball/Softball	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Basketball	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Tennis	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Pickleball	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Volleyball	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Lacrosse/Rugby	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Football	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Golf (9-hole or 18-hole)	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Golf – Driving range	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Disc Golf/Ultimate Frisbee	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Archery	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Target/Skeet/Shooting Sports	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Climbing/Rappelling on constructed outdoor wall/facility	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Skate park/Skateboarding	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Geocaching/Orienteering	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Outdoor rock climbing/ Rappelling/Bouldering on natural surfaces	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Tree climbing	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍

Q21 Please use the drop-down lists to the right of each activity to identify your primary reason for participating in these OUTDOOR SPORT activities.

	Fun/Entertainment	Health/Wellness/Fitness	Share time with family and/or friends	Experience nature/quiet time/serenity	New challenge/event	Social media club/meet-ups
Soccer	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Baseball/Softball	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Basketball	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Tennis	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Pickleball	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Volleyball	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Lacrosse/Rugby	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Football	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Golf (9-hole or 18-hole)	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Golf - Driving range	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Disc Golf/Ultimate Frisbee	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Archery	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Target/Skeet/Shooting Sports	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Climbing/Rappelling on constructed outdoor wall/facility	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Skate park/Skateboarding	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Geocaching/Orienteering	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Outdoor rock climbing/Rappelling/Bouldering on natural surfaces	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Tree climbing	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍

Q22 During 2016, how often did you or anyone in your household participate in the following WINTER activities on public lands in Ohio?

	One or more times a week (50 or more times/year)	Once or twice a month (12 to 49 times/year	A few times during the year (1 to 11 times/year)	Interested but did not participate	Not interested in this activity
Snowshoeing	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Sledding/Tubing	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Cross-country skiing	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Downhill skiing	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Ice skating	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Snowboarding	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Snowmobiling	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Ice fishing	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Winter camping	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Winter festival	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍

Q23 Please use the drop-down lists to the right of each activity to identify your primary reason for participating in these WINTER activities.

	Fun/Entertainment	Health/Wellness/ Fitness	Share time with family and/or friends	Experience nature/quiet time/serenity	New challenge/ event	Social media club/meet-ups
Snowshoeing	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Sledding/Tubing	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Cross-country skiing	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Downhill skiing	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Ice skating	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Snowboarding	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Snowmobiling	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Ice fishing	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Winter camping	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Winter festival	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍

Q24 During 2016, how often did you or anyone in your household participate in the following OTHER OUTDOOR RECREATION activities on public lands in Ohio?

	One or more times a week (50 or more times/year)	Once or twice a month (12 to 49 times/year	A few times during the year (1 to 11 times/year)	Interested but did not participate	Not interested in this activity
Picnicking – no shelter	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Picnicking - shelter	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Playground	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Kite flying	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Scenic driving	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Touring historic/heritage sites, farms	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Dog park	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Outdoor festival/ Concert/Play	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Outdoor movie	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Night sky viewing	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Horseshoes/ Bocce/Bag toss	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Outdoor adult fitness area with equipment	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Technology-driven recreation (smart phone game)	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Yoga/Tai Chi/Outdoor meditation	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍

Q25 Please use the drop-down lists to the right of each activity to identify your primary reason for participating in these OTHER OUTDOOR RECREATION activities.

	Fun/Entertainment	Health/ Wellness /Fitness	Share time with family and/or friends	Experience nature/quiet time/serenity	New challenge/event	Social media club/meet-ups
Picnicking - no shelter	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Picnicking - shelter	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Playground	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Kite flying	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Scenic driving	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Touring historic/heritage sites, farms	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Dog park	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Outdoor festival/Concert/Play	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Outdoor movie	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Night sky viewing	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Horseshoes/Bocce/Bag toss	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Outdoor adult fitness area with equipment	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Technology-driven recreation (smart phone game)	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Yoga/Tai Chi/Outdoor meditation	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍

Q26 During 2016, were there other outdoor recreation activities you or anyone in your household participated in on public lands in Ohio? If so, please list them below.

Q27 Please think about the following activity categories: Wildlife-Based, Camping, Trail, Boating, Water, Outdoor Sport, Winter, and Other Outdoor Recreation. For the activities that you are most interested in, but did not participate, what was the ONE primary reason why you did not participate?

- ❍ No facilities available
- ❍ Facilities too far away
- ❍ Facilities seem poorly maintained and/or seem unsafe
- ❍ The activity or the equipment is too costly
- ❍ Do not have information on where facilities are offered
- ❍ Do not have the skills
- ❍ Health issues
- ❍ No one to go with
- ❍ Too busy with other responsibilities and activities
- ❍ Do not own or have access to equipment
- ❍ Facilities are not ADA accessible

Q28 What is your preferred method to receive information?

- ❍ Newspapers
- ❍ Mail
- ❍ Email
- ❍ Online websites
- ❍ Social Media (Facebook, Twitter)
- ❍ Newsletters
- ❍ Other

Q29 Would you attend a class to learn and develop skills needed for these activities?

- ❍ Yes
- ❍ No

Q30 What type of equipment would you like available to rent for a nominal fee? Please use the text box below to list the types of equipment.

Q31 How do you feel about the following outdoor recreational areas and facilities near where you live, regarding WILDLIFE-BASED activities?

	Need more	Adequate/need updated or rehabilitated	Adequate/need is met	Not interested/don't know
Wildlife viewing/birding areas	❍	❍	❍	❍
Hunting areas	❍	❍	❍	❍
Fishing areas	❍	❍	❍	❍

Q32 How do you feel about the following outdoor recreational areas and facilities near where you live, regarding CAMPING activities?

	Need more	Adequate/need updated or rehabilitated	Adequate/need is met	Not interested/don't know
Primitive, undeveloped campgrounds	❍	❍	❍	❍
Developed campgrounds	❍	❍	❍	❍
Group camping areas	❍	❍	❍	❍
Equestrian camping areas	❍	❍	❍	❍
Designated boat camping areas	❍	❍	❍	❍

Q33 How do you feel about the following outdoor recreational areas and facilities near where you live, regarding TRAIL activities?

	Need more	Adequate/need updated or rehabilitated	Adequate/need is met	Not interested/don't know
Natural surface trails	❍	❍	❍	❍
Finely crushed stone trails	❍	❍	❍	❍
Paved, multi-use trails	❍	❍	❍	❍
Mountain biking trails	❍	❍	❍	❍
Equestrian trails	❍	❍	❍	❍
ATV/UTV trails	❍	❍	❍	❍
Dirt bike/off-road motorcycle riding trails	❍	❍	❍	❍

Q34 How do you feel about the following outdoor recreational areas and facilities near where you live, regarding BOATING activities?

	Need more	Adequate/need updated or rehabilitated	Adequate/need is met	Not interested/don't know
Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails	❍	❍	❍	❍
Sailing facilities	❍	❍	❍	❍
Motorized boating facilities	❍	❍	❍	❍

Q35 How do you feel about the following outdoor recreational areas and facilities near where you live, regarding SWIMMING activities?

	Need more	Adequate/need updated or rehabilitated	Adequate/need is met	Not interested/don't know
Outdoor pools	❍	❍	❍	❍
Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar	❍	❍	❍	❍
Splash pads/Spray parks	❍	❍	❍	❍

Q36 How do you feel about the following outdoor recreational areas and facilities near where you live, regarding SPORTS activities?

	Need more	Adequate/need updated or rehabilitated	Adequate/need is met	Not interested/don't know
Baseball/Softball fields	❍	❍	❍	❍
Basketball courts	❍	❍	❍	❍
Tennis courts	❍	❍	❍	❍
Pickleball courts	❍	❍	❍	❍
Volleyball courts	❍	❍	❍	❍
Lacrosse/Rugby fields	❍	❍	❍	❍
Football fields	❍	❍	❍	❍
Golf (9-hole or 18-hole) courses	❍	❍	❍	❍
Golf – Driving ranges	❍	❍	❍	❍
Disc Golf/Ultimate Frisbee courses	❍	❍	❍	❍
Archery	❍	❍	❍	❍
Target/Skeet/Shooting areas	❍	❍	❍	❍
Climbing/Rappelling walls	❍	❍	❍	❍
Skate park/Skateboarding areas	❍	❍	❍	❍

Q37 How do you feel about the following outdoor recreational areas and facilities near where you live, regarding WINTER activities?

	Need more	Adequate/need updated or rehabilitated	Adequate/need is met	Not interested/don't know
Sledding/Tubing areas	❍	❍	❍	❍
Cross-country skiing areas	❍	❍	❍	❍
Downhill skiing areas	❍	❍	❍	❍
Ice skating areas	❍	❍	❍	❍
Snowboarding areas	❍	❍	❍	❍
Snowmobiling trails	❍	❍	❍	❍
Winter camping areas	❍	❍	❍	❍

Q38 How do you feel about the following outdoor recreational areas and facilities near where you live, regarding OTHER OUTDOOR activities?

	Need more	Adequate/need updated or rehabilitated	Adequate/need is met	Not interested/don't know
Picnic shelters	❍	❍	❍	❍
Playgrounds	❍	❍	❍	❍
Scenic drives	❍	❍	❍	❍
Historic/Heritage sites	❍	❍	❍	❍
Dog parks	❍	❍	❍	❍
Outdoor adult fitness areas with equipment	❍	❍	❍	❍

Q39 Of the facilities you checked as 'Need more,' please prioritize your top 5. Click and drag responses to rank in order.

_____ Wildlife viewing/birding areas
_____ Hunting areas
_____ Fishing areas
_____ Primitive, undeveloped campgrounds
_____ Developed campgrounds
_____ Group camping areas
_____ Equestrian camping areas
_____ Designated boat camping areas
_____ Natural surface trails
_____ Finely crushed stone trails
_____ Paved, multi-use trails
_____ Mountain biking trails
_____ Equestrian trails
_____ ATV/UTV trails
_____ Dirt bike/off-road motorcycle riding trails
_____ Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
_____ Sailing facilities
_____ Motorized boating facilities
_____ Outdoor pools
_____ Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
_____ Splash pads/Spray parks
_____ Baseball/Softball fields
_____ Basketball courts
_____ Tennis courts
_____ Pickleball courts
_____ Volleyball courts
_____ Lacrosse/Rugby fields
_____ Football fields
_____ Golf (9-hole or 18-hole) courses
_____ Golf – Driving ranges
_____ Disc Golf/Ultimate Frisbee courses
_____ Archery
_____ Target/Skeet/Shooting areas
_____ Climbing/Rappelling walls
_____ Skate park/Skateboarding areas
_____ Sledding/Tubing areas
_____ Cross-country skiing areas
_____ Downhill skiing areas
_____ Ice skating areas
_____ Snowboarding areas
_____ Snowmobiling trails
_____ Winter camping areas
_____ Picnic shelters
_____ Playgrounds
_____ Scenic drives
_____ Historic/Heritage sites
_____ Dog parks
_____ Outdoor adult fitness areas with equipment

Q40 Of the facilities you checked as 'Adequate/need updated or rehabilitated,' please prioritize your top 5. Click and drag responses to rank in order.

_____ Wildlife viewing/birding areas
_____ Hunting areas
_____ Fishing areas
_____ Primitive, undeveloped campgrounds
_____ Developed campgrounds
_____ Group camping areas
_____ Equestrian camping areas
_____ Designated boat camping areas
_____ Natural surface trails
_____ Finely crushed stone trails
_____ Paved, multi-use trails
_____ Mountain biking trails
_____ Equestrian trails
_____ ATV/UTV trails
_____ Dirt bike/off-road motorcycle riding trails
_____ Canoeing/Kayaking access, facilities, water trails
_____ Sailing facilities
_____ Motorized boating facilities
_____ Outdoor pools
_____ Outdoor pool complex with lazy river, wave pool, other similar
_____ Splash pads/Spray parks
_____ Baseball/Softball fields
_____ Basketball courts
_____ Tennis courts
_____ Pickleball courts
_____ Volleyball courts
_____ Lacrosse/Rugby fields
_____ Football fields
_____ Golf (9-hole or 18-hole) courses
_____ Golf – Driving ranges
_____ Disc Golf/Ultimate Frisbee courses
_____ Archery
_____ Target/Skeet/Shooting areas
_____ Climbing/Rappelling walls
_____ Skate park/Skateboarding areas
_____ Sledding/Tubing areas
_____ Cross-country skiing areas
_____ Downhill skiing areas
_____ Ice skating areas
_____ Snowboarding areas
_____ Snowmobiling trails
_____ Winter camping areas
_____ Picnic shelters
_____ Playgrounds
_____ Scenic drives
_____ Historic/Heritage sites
_____ Dog parks
_____ Outdoor adult fitness areas with equipment

Q41 How valuable do you think public facilities are for people to enjoy outdoor recreation?

- ❍ Not Important
- ❍ Somewhat Important
- ❍ Important
- ❍ Very Important

Q42 There are many ways in which park systems could improve outdoor recreation. Please rank from most important (number 1) to least important (number 8) how important each of the following priorities are to you for funding outdoor recreation and conservation efforts in Ohio. Click and drag responses to rank in order.

_____ Rehabilitate and upgrade existing park facilities
_____ Develop active, multi-use parks that provide multiple outdoor recreation activities within a park area (for example, sports fields with trails and picnic shelters)
_____ Acquire land for preservation of habitat, wetlands, forests, rivers and lakes
_____ Acquire land for park development (picnic shelters, playgrounds, ballfields, sport fields, etc.)
_____ Integrate technology (mobile applications, fitness gear) with parks and outdoor recreation
_____ Offer basic outdoor recreation skill development programs and events (examples: how to paddleboard, how to prepare for long day hike, how to pitch a tent)
_____ Expand trail network with a focus on developing longer distance trails
_____ Develop more loop trails

Q43 How much did your household spend in a typical day in 2016 engaged in outdoor recreation on public lands in Ohio, including transportation, equipment rental, food and other costs?

- ❍ Did not participate/Not applicable
- ❍ < $20
- ❍ $20 - $49
- ❍ $50 - $99
- ❍ $100 - $249
- ❍ $250 - $500
- ❍ >$500

Q44 How much did your household spend for outdoor recreation in 2016 on a getaway weekend, large-scale special event or other similar special activity that you participated in on public lands in Ohio during 2016? (Estimate cost based on one such event.)

- ❍ Did not participate/Not applicable
- ❍ < $20
- ❍ $20 - $49
- ❍ $50 - $99
- ❍ $100 - $249
- ❍ $250 - $500
- ❍ >$500

Q45 Approximately how many such getaway weekends/large-scale events did you engage in during 2016 in Ohio on public lands?

Q46 Other comments?

Q47 Finally, how/where did you learn about this survey? Please check all that apply.

- ❑ Ohio Department of Natural Resources Website
- ❑ Ohio Tourism Website
- ❑ Facebook or Twitter
- ❑ Read about it in the paper
- ❑ Friend/colleague
- ❑ Email
- ❑ Newsletter
- ❑ Other _____

APPENDIX B



APPENDIX B

Summary of SCORP Focus Group Meetings

Focus groups were held throughout the state between August and October 2017 at the following locations:

- Northwest Ohio – Paulding County Library, South Main Street, Paulding. Meeting held on August 17, 2017.
- Northeast Ohio – Velma Davis Education & Visitor Center, Mill Creek Metroparks, Youngstown. Meeting held on August 24, 2017.
- Central Ohio – Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Morse Road, Columbus. Meeting held on September 18, 2017.
- Southwest Ohio – Adventure Central, Wesleyan Metropark, Dayton. Meeting held on October 6, 2017.
- Southeast Ohio – Lake Hope State Park, Vinton County, McArthur. Meeting held on October 25, 2017.

For each meeting, a targeted group of 20-70 stakeholders were invited via letter or email. The southwest and northeast groups focused on representatives and recreational providers of urban populations and the southeast and northwest groups focused on representatives and recreational providers of rural populations that had low response rates in the survey. The central group focused on representatives of immigrant populations and minorities. A total of 39 stakeholders attended.

Popular outdoor recreation activities:

- Trail-based activities – walking, hiking, jogging, and bicycling
- Water-based activities – kayaking, canoeing, boating, fishing, and stand-up paddle boarding
- Hunting and fishing
- Picnicking
- Playgrounds
- Spray parks
- Camping
- Area-specific – basketball, soccer, cricket, covered outdoor ice skating, ATVs, backpacking, and mountain biking

Observed Outdoor Recreation Trends:

- Increase in paddling sports (kayaking, canoeing, stand-up paddle boarding).
- Trail use increasing (walking, jogging, hiking, bicycling). Also seeing more trail use at all hours, for running/health events, walking/hiking/running groups and meet-ups, and for commuting.
- More non-traditional running/endurance races such as mud runs, ninja-type course events.
- Disc golf increasing as more new courses added; more leagues and tournaments; less use of courses that do not meet standards.

- Increase in demand for sites for large family/group gatherings – including picnic shelters, large open areas for setting up tents, and larger cabins.
- Increase in low impact activities such as pickleball, cornhole, and yoga.
- Use of electronics outside is common– fitness applications, augmented reality games, listening to music.
- Nature play areas for young people are popular.
- School programs are driving area specific recreational demands such as archery and pickleball.
- Birding is still popular.
- RVs are getting bigger and users want full hook-ups in the campgrounds.
- ATV use is increasing in specific areas.
- More "casual" outdoor recreationalists – "anyone can be outside recreating".

Biggest challenges to engage people in outdoor recreation:

- Time/Responsibilities/Obligations
- Technology/cell phone/computer games – "screen time" competes with recreation
- Lack of access and connections to and between trails, parks and outdoor recreation areas
- Language and cultural barriers; lack of information
- Lack of transportation
- Lack of map reading skills
- Concern for perceived safety, especially for seniors and youth
- Facilities dated or in poor condition

Perceived Current Capacity of Outdoor Recreational Facilities:

- Trails are well utilized year-round and in some areas, over-utilized and crowded. For trails that need maintenance or rehabilitation, use is declining as well as the outdoor experience.
- Athletic fields are seasonally well-utilized. Generally, enough fields but need improvements to increase and extend use in spring and fall (ex: lighting).
- State parks are well-utilized, such as Hocking Hills, Mary Jane Thurston, Independence, and Mosquito Lake state parks. Recent state investments and improvements well received but in some popular areas, facilities such as restrooms are over-utilized.
- Tennis courts are being converted to pickleball courts or striped and configured for both tennis and pickleball.
- Park and forestry areas that are undeveloped, "featureless" and/or in areas where population has moved are perceived as under-utilized.
- Boat ramps are over-utilized on the weekends, especially in areas where kayaks and stand-up paddleboards are using the ramps.

Pressing Outdoor Recreation Needs & Opportunities:

- More and improved access to trails.
- More and improved water access and facilities, including ADA access ramps and docks, for kayaks and canoes. Access and recreational amenities along urban rivers for recreational use – including Maumee River, Mahoning River, and Great Miami River.
- More trail connectivity – filling gaps, connecting trails, connecting neighborhoods, longer-distance for commuting, and connecting parks, museums, art sites, and work locations.
- Rehabilitation/improvements/updates to existing outdoor recreation facilities, including safety enhancements (i.e., signage, lighting), extending seasonality of facility (i.e., lighting, suspended roofs), technology integration (i.e., accessibility to wi-fi), restrooms, and additional access and parking.
- Recreation for all/Inclusiveness – more education, information, signage on available recreation opportunities, use of alternative languages, how-to related skill development, equipment availability, and consideration of distance from parking lots to facilities.
- Motorized trails, dirt-bike trails, and mountain bike trails.

Priorities for Outdoor Recreation Funding:

- Trails
- Improved access to trails with parking areas and trailheads with information.
- Fill in trail gaps and connect trails for longer-distance recreation and commuting.
- Improved signage, lighting, or other safety features.
- Paddling access and facilities for kayaks and canoes.
- Rehabilitation/updates/improvements/safety enhancements/technology integration.
- Land acquisition for habitat preservation, nature enjoyment and passive activities such as birdwatching, fishing, and hiking.



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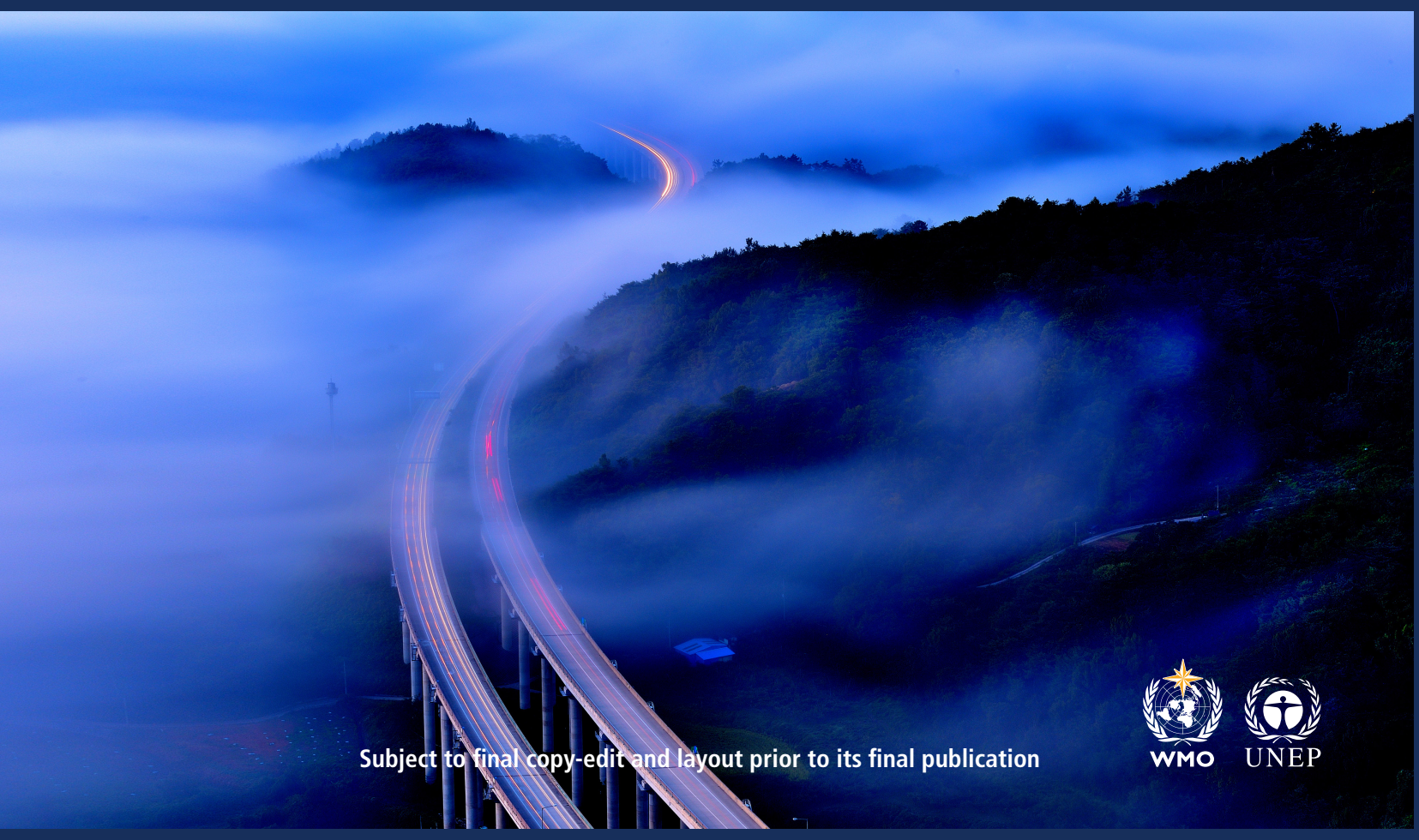
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CLIMATE CHANGE 2023

Synthesis Report

Summary for Policymakers

A Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change



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CLIMATE CHANGE 2023

Synthesis Report

Summary for Policymakers

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Summary for Policymakers

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In the Summary for Policymakers, the references refer to the numbers of the Sections, figures, tables and boxes in the underlying Longer Report of the Synthesis Report, or to other sections of the SPM itself (in round brackets).

Other IPCC reports cited in this Synthesis Report: AR5 Fifth Assessment Report

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Introduction

This Synthesis Report (SYR) of the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) summarises the state of knowledge of climate change, its widespread impacts and risks, and climate change mitigation and adaptation. It integrates the main findings of the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) based on contributions from the three Working Groups[1], and the three Special Reports[2]. The summary for Policymakers (SPM) is structured in three parts: SPM.A Current Status and Trends, SPM.B Future Climate Change, Risks, and Long-Term Responses, and SPM.C Responses in the Near Term[3].

This report recognizes the interdependence of climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and human societies; the value of diverse forms of knowledge; and the close linkages between climate change adaptation, mitigation, ecosystem health, human well-being and sustainable development, and reflects the increasing diversity of actors involved in climate action.

Based on scientific understanding, key findings can be formulated as statements of fact or associated with an assessed level of confidence using the IPCC calibrated language[4].

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[1] The three Working Group contributions to AR6 are: AR6 Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis; AR6 Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability; and AR6 Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change. Their assessments cover scientific literature accepted for publication respectively by 31 January 2021, 1 September 2021 and 11 October 2021.

[2] The three Special Reports are: Global Warming of 1.5°C (2018): an IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty (SR1.5); Climate Change and Land (2019): an IPCC Special Report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems (SRCCL); and The Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate (2019) (SROCC). The Special Reports cover scientific literature accepted for publication respectively by 15 May 2018, 7 April 2019 and 15 May 2019.

[3] In this report, the near term is defined as the period until 2040. The long term is defined as the period beyond 2040.

[4] Each finding is grounded in an evaluation of underlying evidence and agreement. The IPCC calibrated language uses five qualifiers to express a level of confidence: very low, low, medium, high and very high, and typeset in italics, for example, *medium confidence*. The following terms are used to indicate the assessed likelihood of an outcome or a result: virtually certain 99–100% probability, very likely 90–100%, likely 66–100%, more likely than not >50–100%, about as likely as not 33–66%, unlikely 0–33%, very unlikely 0–10%, exceptionally unlikely 0–1%. Additional terms (extremely likely 95–100%; more likely than not >50–100%; and extremely unlikely 0–5%) are also used when appropriate. Assessed likelihood is typeset in italics, e.g., *very likely*. This is consistent with AR5 and the other AR6 Reports.

A. Current Status and Trends

Observed Warming and its Causes

A.1 Human activities, principally through emissions of greenhouse gases, have unequivocally caused global warming, with global surface temperature reaching 1.1°C above 1850-1900 in 2011-2020. Global greenhouse gas emissions have continued to increase, with unequal historical and ongoing contributions arising from unsustainable energy use, land use and land-use change, lifestyles and patterns of consumption and production across regions, between and within countries, and among individuals *(high confidence). {2.1, Figure 2.1, Figure 2.2}*

A.1.1 Global surface temperature was 1.09°C [0.95 to 1.20] °C[5] higher in 2011-2020 than 1850-1900[6], with larger increases over land (1.59 [1.34 to 1.83] °C) than over the ocean (0.88 [0.68 to 1.01] °C). Global surface temperature in the first two decades of the 21st century (2001-2020) was 0.99 [0.84 to 1.10] °C higher than 1850-1900. Global surface temperature has increased faster since 1970 than in any other 50-year period over at least the last 2000 years *(high confidence)*. *{2.1.1, Figure 2.1}*

A.1.2 The *likely* range of total human-caused global surface temperature increase from 1850-1900 to 2010-2019[7] is 0.8°C to 1.3°C, with a best estimate of 1.07°C. Over this period, it is *likely* that well-mixed greenhouse gases (GHGs) contributed a warming of 1.0°C to 2.0°C[8], and other human drivers (principally aerosols) contributed a cooling of 0.0°C to 0.8°C, natural drivers changed global surface temperature by –0.1°C to +0.1°C, and internal variability changed it by –0.2°C to +0.2°C. *{2.1.1, Figure 2.1}*

A.1.3 Observed increases in well-mixed GHG concentrations since around 1750 are unequivocally caused by GHG emissions from human activities over this period. Historical cumulative net CO_2 emissions from 1850 to 2019 were 2400 ± 240 $GtCO_2$ of which more than half (58%) occurred between 1850 and 1989, and about 42% occurred between 1990 and 2019 *(high confidence)*. In 2019, atmospheric CO_2 concentrations (410 parts per million) were higher than at any time in at least 2 million years *(high confidence)*, and concentrations of methane (1866 parts per billion) and nitrous oxide (332 parts per billion) were higher than at any time in at least 800,000 years *(very high confidence)*. *{2.1.1, Figure 2.1}*

A.1.4 Global net anthropogenic GHG emissions have been estimated to be 59 ± 6.6 $GtCO_2$-eq[9] in 2019, about 12% (6.5 $GtCO_2$-eq) higher than in 2010 and 54% (21 $GtCO_2$-eq) higher than in 1990, with the largest share and growth in gross GHG emissions occurring in CO_2 from fossil fuels combustion and industrial processes (CO_2-FFI) followed by methane, whereas the highest relative growth occurred in fluorinated gases (F-gases), starting from low levels in 1990. Average annual GHG emissions during 2010-2019 were higher than in any previous decade on record, while the rate of growth between 2010 and 2019 (1.3% $year^{-1}$) was lower than that between 2000 and 2009 (2.1% $year^{-1}$). In 2019, approximately 79% of global

---

5 Ranges given throughout the SPM represent *very likely* ranges (5–95% range) unless otherwise stated.

6 The estimated increase in global surface temperature since AR5 is principally due to further warming since 2003-2012 (+0.19 [0.16 to 0.22] °C). Additionally, methodological advances and new datasets have provided a more complete spatial representation of changes in surface temperature, including in the Arctic. These and other improvements have also increased the estimate of global surface temperature change by approximately 0.1°C, but this increase does not represent additional physical warming since AR5.

7 The period distinction with A.1.1 arises because the attribution studies consider this slightly earlier period. The observed warming to 2010-2019 is 1.06 [0.88 to 1.21] °C.

8 Contributions from emissions to the 2010-2019 warming relative to 1850-1900 assessed from radiative forcing studies are: CO_2 0.8 [0.5 to 1.2] °C; methane 0.5 [0.3 to 0.8] °C; nitrous oxide 0.1 [0.0 to 0.2] °C and fluorinated gases 0.1 [0.0 to 0.2] °C. *{2.1.1}*

9 GHG emission metrics are used to express emissions of different greenhouse gases in a common unit. Aggregated GHG emissions in this report are stated in CO_2-equivalents (CO_2-eq) using the Global Warming Potential with a time horizon of 100 years (GWP100) with values based on the contribution of Working Group I to the AR6. The AR6 WGI and WGIII reports contain updated emission metric values, evaluations of different metrics with regard to mitigation objectives, and assess new approaches to aggregating gases. The choice of metric depends on the purpose of the analysis and all GHG emission metrics have limitations and uncertainties, given that they simplify the complexity of the physical climate system and its response to past and future GHG emissions. *{2.1.1}*

GHG emissions came from the sectors of energy, industry, transport, and buildings together and 22%[10] from agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU). Emissions reductions in CO_2-FFI due to improvements in energy intensity of GDP and carbon intensity of energy, have been less than emissions increases from rising global activity levels in industry, energy supply, transport, agriculture and buildings. *(high confidence) {2.1.1}*

A.1.5 Historical contributions of CO_2 emissions vary substantially across regions in terms of total magnitude, but also in terms of contributions to CO_2-FFI and net CO_2 emissions from land use, land-use change and forestry (CO_2-LULUCF). In 2019, around 35% of the global population live in countries emitting more than 9 tCO_2-eq per capita[11] (excluding CO_2-LULUCF) while 41% live in countries emitting less than 3 tCO_2-eq per capita; of the latter a substantial share lacks access to modern energy services. Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) have much lower per capita emissions (1.7 tCO_2-eq and 4.6 tCO_2-eq, respectively) than the global average (6.9 tCO_2-eq), excluding CO_2-LULUCF. The 10% of households with the highest per capita emissions contribute 34–45% of global consumption-based household GHG emissions, while the bottom 50% contribute 13–15%. *(high confidence) {2.1.1, Figure 2.2}*

Observed Changes and Impacts

A.2 Widespread and rapid changes in the atmosphere, ocean, cryosphere and biosphere have occurred. Human-caused climate change is already affecting many weather and climate extremes in every region across the globe. This has led to widespread adverse impacts and related losses and damages to nature and people *(high confidence)*. Vulnerable communities who have historically contributed the least to current climate change are disproportionately affected *(high confidence)*. *{2.1, Table 2.1, Figure 2.2 and 2.3} (Figure SPM.1)*

A.2.1 It is unequivocal that human influence has warmed the atmosphere, ocean and land. Global mean sea level increased by 0.20 [0.15 to 0.25] m between 1901 and 2018. The average rate of sea level rise was 1.3 [0.6 to 2.1] mm yr^{-1} between 1901 and 1971, increasing to 1.9 [0.8 to 2.9] mm yr^{-1} between 1971 and 2006, and further increasing to 3.7 [3.2 to 4.2] mm yr^{-1} between 2006 and 2018 *(high confidence)*. Human influence was *very likely* the main driver of these increases since at least 1971. Evidence of observed changes in extremes such as heatwaves, heavy precipitation, droughts, and tropical cyclones, and, in particular, their attribution to human influence, has further strengthened since AR5. Human influence has *likely* increased the chance of compound extreme events since the 1950s, including increases in the frequency of concurrent heatwaves and droughts *(high confidence)*. *{2.1.2, Table 2.1, Figure 2.3, Figure 3.4} (Figure SPM.1)*

A.2.2 Approximately 3.3 to 3.6 billion people live in contexts that are highly vulnerable to climate change. Human and ecosystem vulnerability are interdependent. Regions and people with considerable development constraints have high vulnerability to climatic hazards. Increasing weather and climate extreme events have exposed millions of people to acute food insecurity[12] and reduced water security, with the largest adverse impacts observed in many locations and/or communities in Africa, Asia, Central and South America, LDCs, Small Islands and the Arctic, and globally for Indigenous Peoples, small-scale food producers and low-income households. Between 2010 and 2020, human mortality from floods, droughts and storms was 15 times higher in highly vulnerable regions, compared to regions with very low vulnerability. *(high confidence) {2.1.2, 4.4} (Figure SPM.1)*

A.2.3 Climate change has caused substantial damages, and increasingly irreversible losses, in terrestrial, freshwater, cryospheric, and coastal and open ocean ecosystems *(high confidence)*. Hundreds of local losses of species have been driven by increases in the magnitude of heat extremes *(high confidence)* with mass mortality events recorded on land and in the ocean *(very high confidence)*. Impacts on some ecosystems are approaching irreversibility such as the impacts of hydrological changes resulting from the retreat of glaciers, or the changes in some mountain *(medium confidence)* and Arctic ecosystems driven by permafrost thaw *(high confidence)*. *{2.1.2, Figure 2.3} (Figure SPM.1)*

[10] GHG emission levels are rounded to two significant digits; as a consequence, small differences in sums due to rounding may occur. *{2.1.1}*

[11] Territorial emissions.

[12] Acute food insecurity can occur at any time with a severity that threatens lives, livelihoods or both, regardless of the causes, context or duration, as a result of shocks risking determinants of food security and nutrition, and is used to assess the need for humanitarian action. *{2.1}*

A.2.4 Climate change has reduced food security and affected water security, hindering efforts to meet Sustainable Development Goals *(high confidence)*. Although overall agricultural productivity has increased, climate change has slowed this growth over the past 50 years globally *(medium confidence)*, with related negative impacts mainly in mid- and low latitude regions but positive impacts in some high latitude regions *(high confidence)*. Ocean warming and ocean acidification have adversely affected food production from fisheries and shellfish aquaculture in some oceanic regions *(high confidence)*. Roughly half of the world's population currently experience severe water scarcity for at least part of the year due to a combination of climatic and non-climatic drivers *(medium confidence)*. *{2.1.2, Figure 2.3} (Figure SPM.1)*

A.2.5 In all regions increases in extreme heat events have resulted in human mortality and morbidity *(very high confidence)*. The occurrence of climate-related food-borne and water-borne diseases *(very high confidence)* and the incidence of vector-borne diseases *(high confidence)* have increased. In assessed regions, some mental health challenges are associated with increasing temperatures *(high confidence)*, trauma from extreme events *(very high confidence)*, and loss of livelihoods and culture *(high confidence)*. Climate and weather extremes are increasingly driving displacement in Africa, Asia, North America *(high confidence)*, and Central and South America *(medium confidence)*, with small island states in the Caribbean and South Pacific being disproportionately affected relative to their small population size *(high confidence)*. *{2.1.2, Figure 2.3} (Figure SPM.1)*

A.2.6 Climate change has caused widespread adverse impacts and related losses and damages[13] to nature and people that are unequally distributed across systems, regions and sectors. Economic damages from climate change have been detected in climate-exposed sectors, such as agriculture, forestry, fishery, energy, and tourism. Individual livelihoods have been affected through, for example, destruction of homes and infrastructure, and loss of property and income, human health and food security, with adverse effects on gender and social equity. *(high confidence) {2.1.2} (Figure SPM.1)*

A.2.7 In urban areas, observed climate change has caused adverse impacts on human health, livelihoods and key infrastructure. Hot extremes have intensified in cities. Urban infrastructure, including transportation, water, sanitation and energy systems have been compromised by extreme and slow-onset events[14], with resulting economic losses, disruptions of services and negative impacts to well-being. Observed adverse impacts are concentrated amongst economically and socially marginalised urban residents. *(high confidence) {2.1.2}*

[13] In this report, the term 'losses and damages' refer to adverse observed impacts and/or projected risks and can be economic and/or non-economic (see Annex I: Glossary).

[14] Slow-onset events are described among the climatic-impact drivers of the AR6 WGI and refer to the risks and impacts associated with e.g., increasing temperature means, desertification, decreasing precipitation, loss of biodiversity, land and forest degradation, glacial retreat and related impacts, ocean acidification, sea level rise and salinization. *{2.1.2}*

Adverse impacts from human-caused climate change will continue to intensify

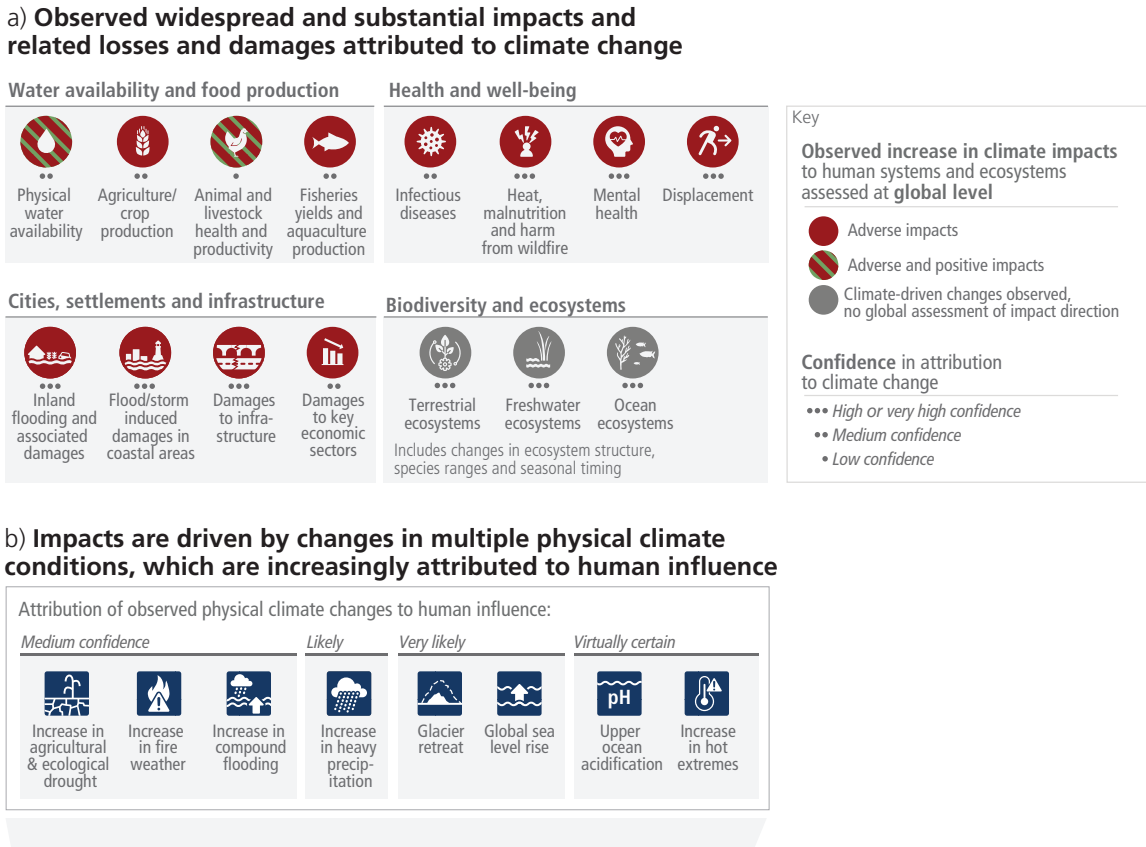


Figure SPM.1: (a) Climate change has already caused widespread impacts and related losses and damages on human systems and altered terrestrial, freshwater and ocean ecosystems worldwide. Physical water availability includes balance of water available from various sources including ground water, water quality and demand for water. Global mental health and displacement assessments reflect only assessed regions. Confidence levels reflect the assessment of attribution of the observed impact to climate change. **(b)** Observed impacts are connected to physical climate changes including many that have been attributed to human influence such as the selected climatic impact-drivers shown. Confidence and likelihood levels reflect the assessment of attribution of the observed climatic impact-driver to human influence. **(c)** Observed (1900-2020) and projected (2021-2100) changes in global surface temperature (relative to 1850-1900), which are linked to changes in climate conditions and impacts, illustrate how the climate has already changed and will change along the lifespan of

three representative generations (born in 1950, 1980 and 2020). Future projections (2021-2100) of changes in global surface temperature are shown for very low (SSP1-1.9), low (SSP1-2.6), intermediate (SSP2-4.5), high (SSP3-7.0) and very high (SSP5-8.5) GHG emissions scenarios. Changes in annual global surface temperatures are presented as 'climate stripes', with future projections showing the human-caused long-term trends and continuing modulation by natural variability (represented here using observed levels of past natural variability). Colours on the generational icons correspond to the global surface temperature stripes for each year, with segments on future icons differentiating possible future experiences. *{2.1, 2.1.2, Figure 2.1, Table 2.1, Figure 2.3, Cross-Section Box.2, 3.1, Figure 3.3, 4.1, 4.3} (Box SPM.1)*

Current Progress in Adaptation and Gaps and Challenges

A.3 Adaptation planning and implementation has progressed across all sectors and regions, with documented benefits and varying effectiveness. Despite progress, adaptation gaps exist, and will continue to grow at current rates of implementation. Hard and soft limits to adaptation have been reached in some ecosystems and regions. Maladaptation is happening in some sectors and regions. Current global financial flows for adaptation are insufficient for, and constrain implementation of, adaptation options, especially in developing countries *(high confidence)*. *{2.2, 2.3}*

A.3.1 Progress in adaptation planning and implementation has been observed across all sectors and regions, generating multiple benefits *(very high confidence).* Growing public and political awareness of climate impacts and risks has resulted in at least 170 countries and many cities including adaptation in their climate policies and planning processes *(high confidence)*. *{2.2.3}*

A.3.2 Effectiveness[15] of adaptation in reducing climate risks[16] is documented for specific contexts, sectors and regions *(high confidence).* Examples of effective adaptation options include: cultivar improvements, on-farm water management and storage, soil moisture conservation, irrigation, agroforestry, community-based adaptation, farm and landscape level diversification in agriculture, sustainable land management approaches, use of agroecological principles and practices and other approaches that work with natural processes *(high confidence)*. Ecosystem-based adaptation[17] approaches such as urban greening, restoration of wetlands and upstream forest ecosystems have been effective in reducing flood risks and urban heat *(high confidence)*. Combinations of non-structural measures like early warning systems and structural measures like levees have reduced loss of lives in case of inland flooding *(medium confidence)*. Adaptation options such as disaster risk management, early warning systems, climate services and social safety nets have broad applicability across multiple sectors *(high confidence). {2.2.3}*

A.3.3 Most observed adaptation responses are fragmented, incremental[18], sector-specific and unequally distributed across regions. Despite progress, adaptation gaps exist across sectors and regions, and will continue to grow under current levels of implementation, with the largest adaptation gaps among lower income groups. *(high confidence)*. *{2.3.2}*

A.3.4 There is increased evidence of maladaptation in various sectors and regions *(high confidence)*. Maladaptation especially affects marginalised and vulnerable groups adversely *(high confidence)*. *{2.3.2}*

A.3.5 Soft limits to adaptation are currently being experienced by small-scale farmers and households along some low-lying coastal areas *(medium confidence)* resulting from financial, governance, institutional and policy constraints *(high confidence)*. Some tropical, coastal, polar and mountain ecosystems have reached hard adaptation limits *(high confidence).* Adaptation does not prevent all losses and damages, even with effective adaptation and before reaching soft and hard limits *(high confidence)*. *{2.3.2}*

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15 Effectiveness refers here to the extent to which an adaptation option is anticipated or observed to reduce climate-related risk. *{2.2.3}*

16 See Annex I: Glossary. *{2.2.3}*

17 Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) is recognized internationally under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD14/5). A related concept is Nature-based Solutions (NbS), see Annex I: Glossary.

18 Incremental adaptations to change in climate are understood as extensions of actions and behaviours that already reduce the losses or enhance the benefits of natural variations in extreme weather/climate events. *{2.3.2}*

A.3.6 Key barriers to adaptation are limited resources, lack of private sector and citizen engagement, insufficient mobilization of finance (including for research), low climate literacy, lack of political commitment, limited research and/or slow and low uptake of adaptation science, and low sense of urgency. There are widening disparities between the estimated costs of adaptation and the finance allocated to adaptation *(high confidence)*. Adaptation finance has come predominantly from public sources, and a small proportion of global tracked climate finance was targeted to adaptation and an overwhelming majority to mitigation *(very high confidence)*. Although global tracked climate finance has shown an upward trend since AR5, current global financial flows for adaptation, including from public and private finance sources, are insufficient and constrain implementation of adaptation options, especially in developing countries *(high confidence)*. Adverse climate impacts can reduce the availability of financial resources by incurring losses and damages and through impeding national economic growth, thereby further increasing financial constraints for adaptation, particularly for developing and least developed countries *(medium confidence). {2.3.2, 2.3.3}*

Box SPM.1 The use of scenarios and modelled pathways in the AR6 Synthesis Report

Modelled scenarios and pathways[19] are used to explore future emissions, climate change, related impacts and risks, and possible mitigation and adaptation strategies and are based on a range of assumptions, including socio-economic variables and mitigation options. These are quantitative projections and are neither predictions nor forecasts. Global modelled emission pathways, including those based on cost effective approaches contain regionally differentiated assumptions and outcomes, and have to be assessed with the careful recognition of these assumptions. Most do not make explicit assumptions about global equity, environmental justice or intra-regional income distribution. IPCC is neutral with regard to the assumptions underlying the scenarios in the literature assessed in this report, which do not cover all possible futures.[20] *{Cross-Section Box.2}*

WGI assessed the climate response to five illustrative scenarios based on Shared Socio-economic Pathways (SSPs)[21] that cover the range of possible future development of anthropogenic drivers of climate change found in the literature. High and very high GHG emissions scenarios (SSP3-7.0 and SSP5-8.5[22]) have CO_2 emissions that roughly double from current levels by 2100 and 2050, respectively. The intermediate GHG emissions scenario (SSP2-4.5) has CO_2 emissions remaining around current levels until the middle of the century. The very low and low GHG emissions scenarios (SSP1-1.9 and SSP1-2.6) have CO_2 emissions declining to net zero around 2050 and 2070, respectively, followed by varying levels of net negative CO_2 emissions. In addition, Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs)[23] were used by WGI and WGII to assess regional climate changes, impacts and risks. In WGIII, a large number of global modelled emissions pathways were assessed, of which 1202 pathways were categorised based on their assessed global warming over the 21st century; categories range from pathways that limit warming to 1.5°C with more than 50% likelihood (noted >50% in this report) with no or limited overshoot (C1) to pathways that exceed 4°C (C8). *{Cross-Section Box.2} (Box SPM.1, Table 1)*

Global warming levels (GWLs) relative to 1850-1900 are used to integrate the assessment of climate change and related impacts and risks since patterns of changes for many variables at a given GWL are common to all scenarios considered and independent of timing when that level is reached. *{Cross-Section Box.2}*

[19] In the literature, the terms pathways and scenarios are used interchangeably, with the former more frequently used in relation to climate goals. WGI primarily used the term scenarios and WGIII mostly used the term modelled emission and mitigation pathways. The SYR primarily uses scenarios when referring to WGI and modelled emission and mitigation pathways when referring to WGIII.

[20] Around half of all modelled global emission pathways assume cost-effective approaches that rely on least-cost mitigation/abatement options globally. The other half looks at existing policies and regionally and sectorally differentiated actions.

[21] SSP-based scenarios are referred to as SSPx-y, where 'SSPx' refers to the Shared Socioeconomic Pathway describing the socioeconomic trends underlying the scenarios, and 'y' refers to the level of radiative forcing (in watts per square metre, or W m^{-2}) resulting from the scenario in the year 2100. *{Cross-Section Box.2}*

[22] Very high emissions scenarios have become *less likely* but cannot be ruled out. Warming levels >4°C may result from very high emissions scenarios, but can also occur from lower emission scenarios if climate sensitivity or carbon cycle feedbacks are higher than the best estimate. *{3.1.1}*

[23] RCP-based scenarios are referred to as RCPy, where 'y' refers to the level of radiative forcing (in watts per square metre, or W m^{-2}) resulting from the scenario in the year 2100. The SSP scenarios cover a broader range of greenhouse gas and air pollutant futures than the RCPs. They are similar but not identical, with differences in concentration trajectories. The overall effective radiative forcing tends to be higher for the SSPs compared to the RCPs with the same label *(medium confidence). {Cross-Section Box.2}*

Box SPM.1, Table 1: Description and relationship of scenarios and modelled pathways considered across AR6 Working Group reports. *{Cross-Section Box.2, Figure 1}*

Category in WGIII	Category description	GHG emissions scenarios (SSPx-y*) in WGI & WGII	RCPy** in WGI & WGII
C1	limit warming to 1.5°C (>50%) with no or limited overshoot***	Very low (SSP1-1.9)	
C2	return warming to 1.5°C (>50%) after a high overshoot***		
C3	limit warming to 2°C (>67%)	Low (SSP1-2.6)	RCP2.6
C4	limit warming to 2°C (>50%)		
C5	limit warming to 2.5°C (>50%)		
C6	limit warming to 3°C (>50%)	Intermediate (SSP2-4.5)	RCP 4.5
C7	limit warming to 4°C (>50%)	High (SSP3-7.0)	
C8	exceed warming of 4°C (>50%)	Very high (SSP5-8.5)	RCP 8.5

* See footnote 27 for the SSPx-y terminology.

** See footnote 28 for the RCPy terminology.

*** Limited overshoot refers to exceeding 1.5°C global warming by up to about 0.1°C, high overshoot by 0.1°C-0.3°C, in both cases for up to several decades.

Current Mitigation Progress, Gaps and Challenges

A.4 Policies and laws addressing mitigation have consistently expanded since AR5. Global GHG emissions in 2030 implied by nationally determined contributions (NDCs) announced by October 2021 make it *likely* that warming will exceed 1.5°C during the 21st century and make it harder to limit warming below 2°C. There are gaps between projected emissions from implemented policies and those from NDCs and finance flows fall short of the levels needed to meet climate goals across all sectors and regions. *(high confidence) {2.2, 2.3, Figure 2.5, Table 2.2}*

A.4.1 The UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement are supporting rising levels of national ambition. The Paris Agreement, adopted under the UNFCCC, with near universal participation, has led to policy development and target-setting at national and sub-national levels, in particular in relation to mitigation, as well as enhanced transparency of climate action and support *(medium confidence)*. Many regulatory and economic instruments have already been deployed successfully *(high confidence)*. In many countries, policies have enhanced energy efficiency, reduced rates of deforestation and accelerated technology deployment, leading to avoided and in some cases reduced or removed emissions *(high confidence)*. Multiple lines of evidence suggest that mitigation policies have led to several Gt CO_2-eq yr^{-1}[24] of avoided global emissions *(medium confidence)*. At least 18 countries have sustained absolute production-based GHG and consumption-based CO_2 reductions[25] for longer than 10 years. These reductions have only partly offset global emissions growth *(high confidence). {2.2.1, 2.2.2}*

A.4.2 Several mitigation options, notably solar energy, wind energy, electrification of urban systems, urban green infrastructure, energy efficiency, demand-side management, improved forest- and crop/grassland management, and reduced food waste and loss, are technically viable, are becoming increasingly cost effective and are generally supported by the

[24] At least 1.8 $GtCO_2$-eq yr^{-1} can be accounted for by aggregating separate estimates for the effects of economic and regulatory instruments. Growing numbers of laws and executive orders have impacted global emissions and were estimated to result in 5.9 $GtCO_2$-eq yr^{-1} less emissions in 2016 than they otherwise would have been. *(medium confidence). {2.2.2}*

[25] Reductions were linked to energy supply decarbonisation, energy efficiency gains, and energy demand reduction, which resulted from both policies and changes in economic structure *(high confidence). {2.2.2}*

public. From 2010-2019 there have been sustained decreases in the unit costs of solar energy (85%), wind energy (55%), and lithium-ion batteries (85%), and large increases in their deployment, e.g., >10x for solar and >100x for electric vehicles (EVs), varying widely across regions. The mix of policy instruments that reduced costs and stimulated adoption includes public R&D, funding for demonstration and pilot projects, and demand-pull instruments such as deployment subsidies to attain scale. Maintaining emission-intensive systems may, in some regions and sectors, be more expensive than transitioning to low emission systems. *(high confidence) {2.2.2, Figure 2.4}*

A.4.3 A substantial 'emissions gap' exists between global GHG emissions in 2030 associated with the implementation of NDCs announced prior to COP26[26] and those associated with modelled mitigation pathways that limit warming to 1.5°C (>50%) with no or limited overshoot or limit warming to 2°C (>67%) assuming immediate action *(high confidence)*. This would make it *likely* that warming will exceed 1.5°C during the 21st century *(high confidence)*. Global modelled mitigation pathways that limit warming to 1.5°C (>50%) with no or limited overshoot or limit warming to 2°C (>67%) assuming immediate action imply deep global GHG emissions reductions this decade *(high confidence)* (see SPM Box 1, Table 1, B.6)[27]. Modelled pathways that are consistent with NDCs announced prior to COP26 until 2030 and assume no increase in ambition thereafter have higher emissions, leading to a median global warming of 2.8 [2.1 to 3.4] °C by 2100 *(medium confidence).* Many countries have signalled an intention to achieve net zero GHG or net zero CO_2 by around mid-century but pledges differ across countries in terms of scope and specificity, and limited policies are to date in place to deliver on them. *{2.3.1, Table 2.2, Figure 2.5, Table 3.1, 4.1}*

A.4.4 Policy coverage is uneven across sectors *(high confidence)*. Policies implemented by the end of 2020 are projected to result in higher global GHG emissions in 2030 than emissions implied by NDCs, indicating an 'implementation gap' *(high confidence)*. Without a strengthening of policies, global warming of 3.2 [2.2 to 3.5] °C is projected by 2100 *(medium confidence). {2.2.2, 2.3.1, 3.1.1, Figure 2.5} (Box SPM.1, Figure SPM.5)*

A.4.5 The adoption of low-emission technologies lags in most developing countries, particularly least developed ones, due in part to limited finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity *(medium confidence)*. The magnitude of climate finance flows has increased over the last decade and financing channels have broadened but growth has slowed since 2018 *(high confidence)*. Financial flows have developed heterogeneously across regions and sectors *(high confidence)*. Public and private finance flows for fossil fuels are still greater than those for climate adaptation and mitigation *(high confidence)*. The overwhelming majority of tracked climate finance is directed towards mitigation, but nevertheless falls short of the levels needed to limit warming to below 2°C or to 1.5°C across all sectors and regions (see C7.2) *(very high confidence)*. In 2018, public and publicly mobilised private climate finance flows from developed to developing countries were below the collective goal under the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement to mobilise USD 100 billion per year by 2020 in the context of meaningful mitigation action and transparency on implementation *(medium confidence). {2.2.2, 2.3.1, 2.3.3}*

[26] Due to the literature cutoff date of WGIII, the additional NDCs submitted after 11 October 2021 are not assessed here. *{Footnote 32 in the Longer Report}*

[27] Projected 2030 GHG emissions are 50 (47–55) $GtCO_2$-eq if all conditional NDC elements are taken into account. Without conditional elements, the global emissions are projected to be approximately similar to modelled 2019 levels at 53 (50–57) $GtCO_2$-eq. *{2.3.1, Table 2.2}*

B. Future Climate Change, Risks, and Long-Term Responses

Future Climate Change

B.1 Continued greenhouse gas emissions will lead to increasing global warming, with the best estimate of reaching 1.5°C in the near term in considered scenarios and modelled pathways. Every increment of global warming will intensify multiple and concurrent hazards *(high confidence)*. Deep, rapid, and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions would lead to a discernible slowdown in global warming within around two decades, and also to discernible changes in atmospheric composition within a few years *(high confidence)*. *{Cross-Section Boxes 1 and 2, 3.1, 3.3, Table 3.1, Figure 3.1, 4.3} (Figure SPM.2, Box SPM.1)*

B.1.1 Global warming[28] will continue to increase in the near term (2021-2040) mainly due to increased cumulative CO_2 emissions in nearly all considered scenarios and modelled pathways. In the near term, global warming *is more likely than not* to reach 1.5°C even under the very low GHG emission scenario (SSP1-1.9) and *likely* or *very likely* to exceed 1.5°C under higher emissions scenarios. In the considered scenarios and modelled pathways, the best estimates of the time when the level of global warming of 1.5°C is reached lie in the near term[29]. Global warming declines back to below 1.5°C by the end of the 21st century in some scenarios and modelled pathways (see B.7). The assessed climate response to GHG emissions scenarios results in a best estimate of warming for 2081-2100 that spans a range from 1.4°C for a very low GHG emissions scenario (SSP1-1.9) to 2.7°C for an intermediate GHG emissions scenario (SSP2-4.5) and 4.4°C for a very high GHG emissions scenario (SSP5-8.5)[30], with narrower uncertainty ranges[31] than for corresponding scenarios in AR5. *{Cross-Section Boxes 1 and 2, 3.1.1, 3.3.4, Table 3.1, 4.3} (Box SPM.1)*

B.1.2 Discernible differences in trends of global surface temperature between contrasting GHG emissions scenarios (SSP1-1.9 and SSP1-2.6 vs. SSP3-7.0 and SSP5-8.5) would begin to emerge from natural variability[32] within around 20 years. Under these contrasting scenarios, discernible effects would emerge within years for GHG concentrations, and sooner for air quality improvements, due to the combined targeted air pollution controls and strong and sustained methane emissions reductions. Targeted reductions of air pollutant emissions lead to more rapid improvements in air quality within years compared to reductions in GHG emissions only, but in the long term, further improvements are projected in scenarios that combine efforts to reduce air pollutants as well as GHG emissions[33]. *(high confidence) {3.1.1} (Box SPM.1)*

B.1.3 Continued emissions will further affect all major climate system components. With every additional increment of global warming, changes in extremes continue to become larger. Continued global warming is projected to further intensify the global water cycle, including its variability, global monsoon precipitation, and very wet and very dry weather and

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[28] Global warming (see Annex I: Glossary) is here reported as running 20-year averages, unless stated otherwise, relative to 1850-1900. Global surface temperature in any single year can vary above or below the long-term human-caused trend, due to natural variability. The internal variability of global surface temperature in a single year is estimated to be about ±0.25°C (5–95% range, *high confidence*). The occurrence of individual years with global surface temperature change above a certain level does not imply that this global warming level has been reached. *{4.3, Cross-Section Box.2}*

[29] Median five-year interval at which a 1.5°C global warming level is reached (50% probability) in categories of modelled pathways considered in WGIII is 2030-2035. By 2030, global surface temperature in any individual year could exceed 1.5°C relative to 1850-1900 with a probability between 40% and 60%, across the five scenarios assessed in WGI *(medium confidence)*. In all scenarios considered in WGI except the very high emissions scenario (SSP5-8.5), the midpoint of the first 20-year running average period during which the assessed average global surface temperature change reaches 1.5°C lies in the first half of the 2030s. In the very high GHG emissions scenario, the midpoint is in the late 2020s. *{3.1.1, 3.3.1, 4.3} (Box SPM.1)*

[30] The best estimates [and *very likely* ranges] for the different scenarios are: 1.4 [1.0 to 1.8] °C (SSP1-1.9); 1.8 [1.3 to 2.4] °C (SSP1-2.6); 2.7 [2.1 to 3.5] °C (SSP2-4.5)); 3.6 [2.8 to 4.6] °C (SSP3-7.0); and 4.4 [3.3 to 5.7] °C (SSP5-8.5). *{3.1.1} (Box SPM.1)*

[31] Assessed future changes in global surface temperature have been constructed, for the first time, by combining multi-model projections with observational constraints and the assessed equilibrium climate sensitivity and transient climate response. The uncertainty range is narrower than in the AR5 thanks to improved knowledge of climate processes, paleoclimate evidence and model-based emergent constraints. *{3.1.1}*

[32] See Annex I: Glossary. Natural variability includes natural drivers and internal variability. The main internal variability phenomena include El Niño-Southern Oscillation, Pacific Decadal Variability and Atlantic Multi-decadal Variability. *{4.3}*

[33] Based on additional scenarios.

climate events and seasons *(high confidence)*. In scenarios with increasing CO_2 emissions, natural land and ocean carbon sinks are projected to take up a decreasing proportion of these emissions *(high confidence)*. Other projected changes include further reduced extents and/or volumes of almost all cryospheric elements[34] *(high confidence)*, further global mean sea level rise *(virtually certain)*, and increased ocean acidification *(virtually certain)* and deoxygenation *(high confidence)*. *{3.1.1, 3.3.1, Figure 3.4} (Figure SPM.2)*

B.1.4 With further warming, every region is projected to increasingly experience concurrent and multiple changes in climatic impact-drivers. Compound heatwaves and droughts are projected to become more frequent, including concurrent events across multiple locations *(high confidence)*. Due to relative sea level rise, current 1-in-100 year extreme sea level events are projected to occur at least annually in more than half of all tide gauge locations by 2100 under all considered scenarios *(high confidence).* Other projected regional changes include intensification of tropical cyclones and/or extratropical storms *(medium confidence)*, and increases in aridity and fire weather *(medium to high confidence). {3.1.1, 3.1.3}*

B.1.5 Natural variability will continue to modulate human-caused climate changes, either attenuating or amplifying projected changes, with little effect on centennial-scale global warming *(high confidence)*. These modulations are important to consider in adaptation planning, especially at the regional scale and in the near term. If a large explosive volcanic eruption were to occur[35], it would temporarily and partially mask human-caused climate change by reducing global surface temperature and precipitation for one to three years *(medium confidence)*. *{4.3}*

[34] Permafrost, seasonal snow cover, glaciers, the Greenland and Antarctic Ice Sheets, and Arctic Sea ice.

[35] Based on 2500-year reconstructions, eruptions with a radiative forcing more negative than –1 W m^{-2}, related to the radiative effect of volcanic stratospheric aerosols in the literature assessed in this report, occur on average twice per century. *{4.3}*

With every increment of global warming, regional changes in mean climate and extremes become more widespread and pronounced

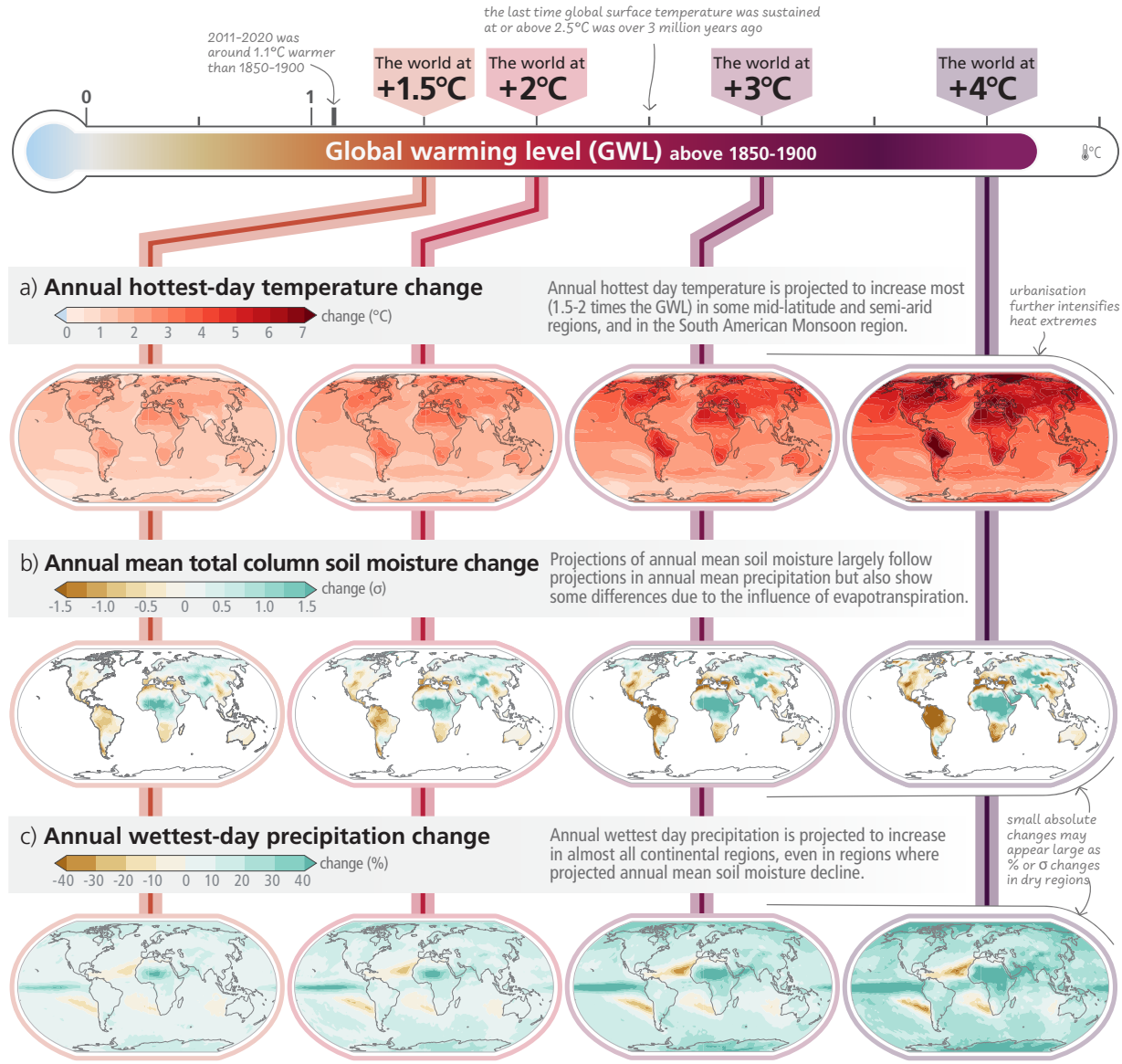


Figure SPM.2: Projected changes of annual maximum daily maximum temperature, annual mean total column soil moisture and annual maximum 1-day precipitation at global warming levels of 1.5°C, 2°C, 3°C, and 4°C relative to 1850-1900. Projected **(a)** annual maximum daily temperature change (°C), **(b)** annual mean total column soil moisture (standard deviation), **(c)** annual maximum 1-day precipitation change (%). The panels show CMIP6 multi-model median changes. In panels (b) and (c), large positive relative changes in dry regions may correspond to small absolute changes. In panel (b), the unit is the standard deviation of interannual variability in soil moisture during 1850-1900. Standard deviation is a widely used metric in characterising drought severity. A projected reduction in mean soil moisture by one standard deviation corresponds to soil moisture conditions typical of droughts that occurred about once every six years during 1850-1900. The WGI Interactive Atlas (https://interactive-atlas.ipcc.ch/) can be used to explore additional changes in the climate system across the range of global warming levels presented in this figure. *{Figure 3.1, Cross-Section Box.2}*

Climate Change Impacts and Climate-Related Risks

B.2 **For any given future warming level, many climate-related risks are higher than assessed in AR5, and projected long-term impacts are up to multiple times higher than currently observed *(high confidence)*. Risks and projected adverse impacts and related losses and damages from climate change escalate with every increment of global warming *(very high confidence)*. Climatic and non-climatic risks will increasingly interact, creating compound and cascading risks that are more complex and difficult to manage *(high confidence)*. *{Cross-Section Box.2, 3.1, 4.3, Figure 3.3, Figure 4.3} (Figure SPM.3, Figure SPM.4)***

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B.2.1 In the near term, every region in the world is projected to face further increases in climate hazards (*medium to high confidence*, depending on region and hazard), increasing multiple risks to ecosystems and humans *(very high confidence)*. Hazards and associated risks expected in the near-term include an increase in heat-related human mortality and morbidity *(high confidence)*, food-borne, water-borne, and vector-borne diseases *(high confidence)*, and mental health challenges[36] *(very high confidence)*, flooding in coastal and other low-lying cities and regions *(high confidence)*, biodiversity loss in land, freshwater and ocean ecosystems (*medium to very high confidence*, depending on ecosystem), and a decrease in food production in some regions *(high confidence)*. Cryosphere-related changes in floods, landslides, and water availability have the potential to lead to severe consequences for people, infrastructure and the economy in most mountain regions *(high confidence)*. The projected increase in frequency and intensity of heavy precipitation *(high confidence)* will increase rain-generated local flooding *(medium confidence)*. *{Figure 3.2, Figure 3.3, 4.3, Figure 4.3} (Figure SPM.3, Figure SPM.4)*

B.2.2 Risks and projected adverse impacts and related losses and damages from climate change will escalate with every increment of global warming *(very high confidence)*. They are higher for global warming of 1.5°C than at present, and even higher at 2°C (*high confidence)*. Compared to the AR5, global aggregated risk levels[37] (Reasons for Concern[38]) are assessed to become high to very high at lower levels of global warming due to recent evidence of observed impacts, improved process understanding, and new knowledge on exposure and vulnerability of human and natural systems, including limits to adaptation *(high confidence)*. Due to unavoidable sea level rise (see also B.3), risks for coastal ecosystems, people and infrastructure will continue to increase beyond 2100 *(high confidence)*. *{3.1.2, 3.1.3, Figure 3.4, Figure 4.3} (Figures SPM.3, Figure SPM.4)*

B.2.3 With further warming, climate change risks will become increasingly complex and more difficult to manage. Multiple climatic and non-climatic risk drivers will interact, resulting in compounding overall risk and risks cascading across sectors and regions. Climate-driven food insecurity and supply instability, for example, are projected to increase with increasing global warming, interacting with non-climatic risk drivers such as competition for land between urban expansion and food production, pandemics and conflict. *(high confidence) {3.1.2, 4.3, Figure 4.3}*

B.2.4 For any given warming level, the level of risk will also depend on trends in vulnerability and exposure of humans and ecosystems. Future exposure to climatic hazards is increasing globally due to socio-economic development trends including migration, growing inequality and urbanisation. Human vulnerability will concentrate in informal settlements and rapidly growing smaller settlements. In rural areas vulnerability will be heightened by high reliance on climate-sensitive livelihoods. Vulnerability of ecosystems will be strongly influenced by past, present, and future patterns of unsustainable consumption and production, increasing demographic pressures, and persistent unsustainable use and management of land, ocean, and water. Loss of ecosystems and their services has cascading and long-term impacts on people globally, especially for Indigenous Peoples and local communities who are directly dependent on ecosystems, to meet basic needs. *(high confidence) {Cross-Section Box.2, Figure 1c, 3.1.2, 4.3}*

[36] In all assessed regions.

[37] Undetectable risk level indicates no associated impacts are detectable and attributable to climate change; moderate risk indicates associated impacts are both detectable and attributable to climate change with at least *medium confidence*, also accounting for the other specific criteria for key risks; high risk indicates severe and widespread impacts that are judged to be high on one or more criteria for assessing key risks; and very high risk level indicates very high risk of severe impacts and the presence of significant irreversibility or the persistence of climate-related hazards, combined with limited ability to adapt due to the nature of the hazard or impacts/risks. *{3.1.2}*

[38] The Reasons for Concern (RFC) framework communicates scientific understanding about accrual of risk for five broad categories. RFC1: Unique and threatened systems: ecological and human systems that have restricted geographic ranges constrained by climate-related conditions and have high endemism or other distinctive properties. RFC2: Extreme weather events: risks/impacts to human health, livelihoods, assets and ecosystems from extreme weather events. RFC3: Distribution of impacts: risks/impacts that disproportionately affect particular groups due to uneven distribution of physical climate change hazards, exposure or vulnerability. RFC4: Global aggregate impacts: impacts to socio-ecological systems that can be aggregated globally into a single metric. RFC5: Large-scale singular events: relatively large, abrupt and sometimes irreversible changes in systems caused by global warming. See also Annex I: Glossary. *{3.1.2, Cross-Section Box.2}*

Future climate change is projected to increase the severity of impacts across natural and human systems and will increase regional differences

Examples of impacts without additional adaptation

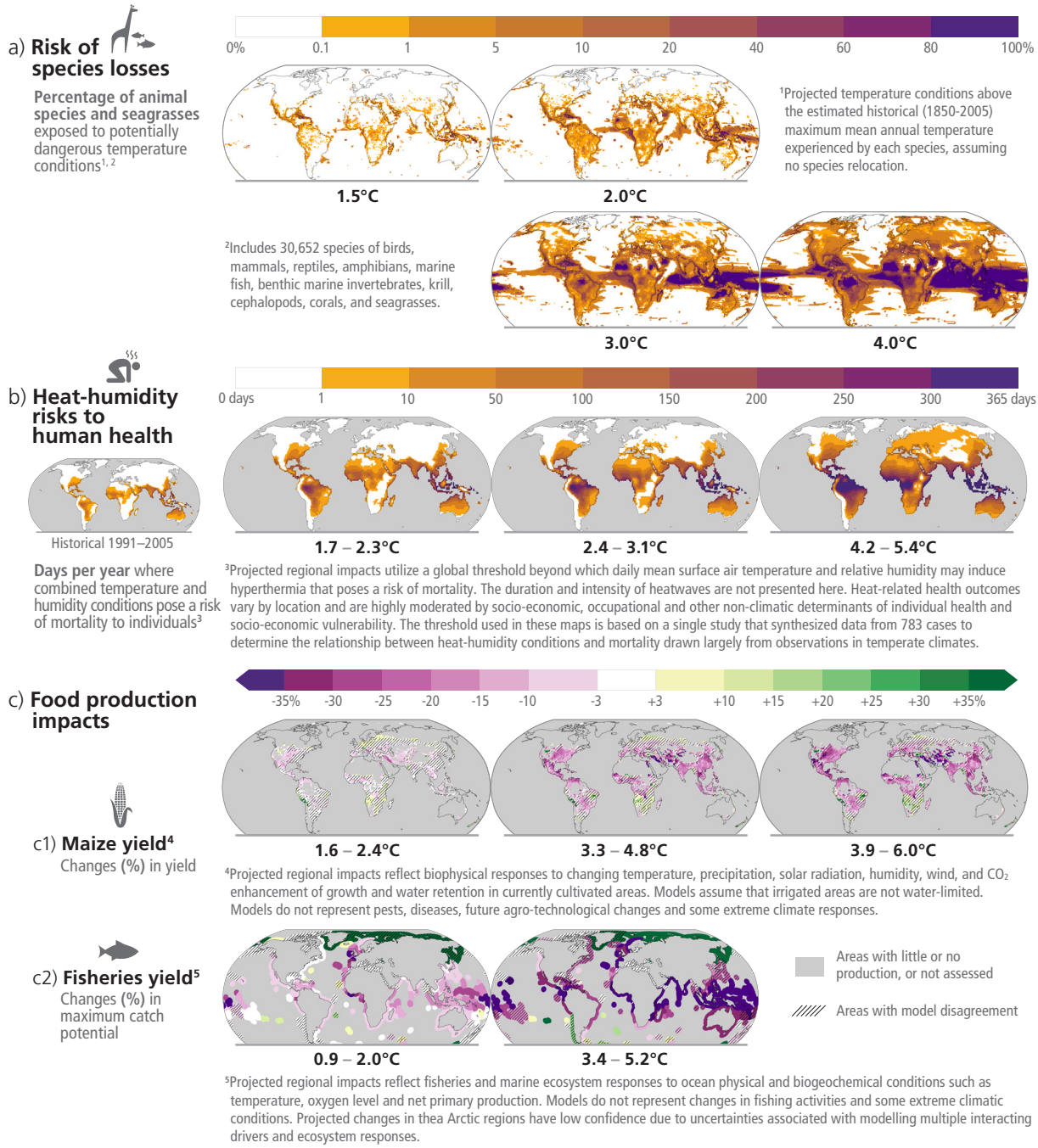


Figure SPM.3: Projected risks and impacts of climate change on natural and human systems at different global warming levels (GWLs) relative to 1850-1900 levels. Projected risks and impacts shown on the maps are based on outputs from different subsets of Earth system and impact models that were used to project each impact indicator without additional adaptation. WGII provides further assessment of the impacts on human and natural systems using these projections and additional lines of evidence. **(a)** Risks of species losses as indicated by the percentage of assessed species exposed to potentially dangerous temperature conditions, as defined by conditions beyond the estimated historical (1850-2005) maximum mean annual temperature experienced by each species, at GWLs of 1.5°C, 2°C,3°C and 4°C. Underpinning projections of temperature are from 21 Earth system models and do not consider extreme events impacting ecosystems such as the Arctic. **(b)** Risks to human health as indicated by the days per year of population exposure to hyperthermic conditions that pose a risk of mortality from surface air temperature and humidity conditions for historical period (1991-2005) and at GWLs of 1.7°C–2.3°C (mean = 1.9°C; 13 climate models), 2.4°C–3.1°C (2.7°C; 16 climate models) and 4.2°C–5.4°C (4.7°C; 15 climate models). Interquartile ranges of GWLs by 2081-2100 under RCP2.6, RCP4.5 and RCP8.5. The presented index is consistent with common features found in many indices included within WGI and WGII assessments. **(c)** Impacts on food production: (c1) Changes in maize yield by 2080-2099 relative to 1986-2005 at projected GWLs of 1.6°C–2.4°C (2.0°C), 3.3°C–4.8°C (4.1°C) and 3.9°C–6.0°C (4.9°C). Median yield changes from an ensemble of 12 crop models, each driven by bias-adjusted outputs from 5 Earth system models, from the Agricultural Model Intercomparison and Improvement Project (AgMIP) and the Inter-Sectoral Impact Model Intercomparison Project (ISIMIP). Maps depict

2080-2099 compared to 1986-2005 for current growing regions (>10 ha), with the corresponding range of future global warming levels shown under SSP1-2.6, SSP3-7.0 and SSP5-8.5, respectively. Hatching indicates areas where <70% of the climate-crop model combinations agree on the sign of impact. (c2) Change in maximum fisheries catch potential by 2081-2099 relative to 1986-2005 at projected GWLs of 0.9°C–2.0°C (1.5°C) and 3.4°C–5.2°C (4.3°C). GWLs by 2081-2100 under RCP2.6 and RCP8.5. Hatching indicates where the two climate-fisheries models disagree in the direction of change. Large relative changes in low yielding regions may correspond to small absolute changes. Biodiversity and fisheries in Antarctica were not analysed due to data limitations. Food security is also affected by crop and fishery failures not presented here. *{3.1.2, Figure 3.2, Cross-Section Box.2} (Box SPM.1)*

Risks are increasing with every increment of warming

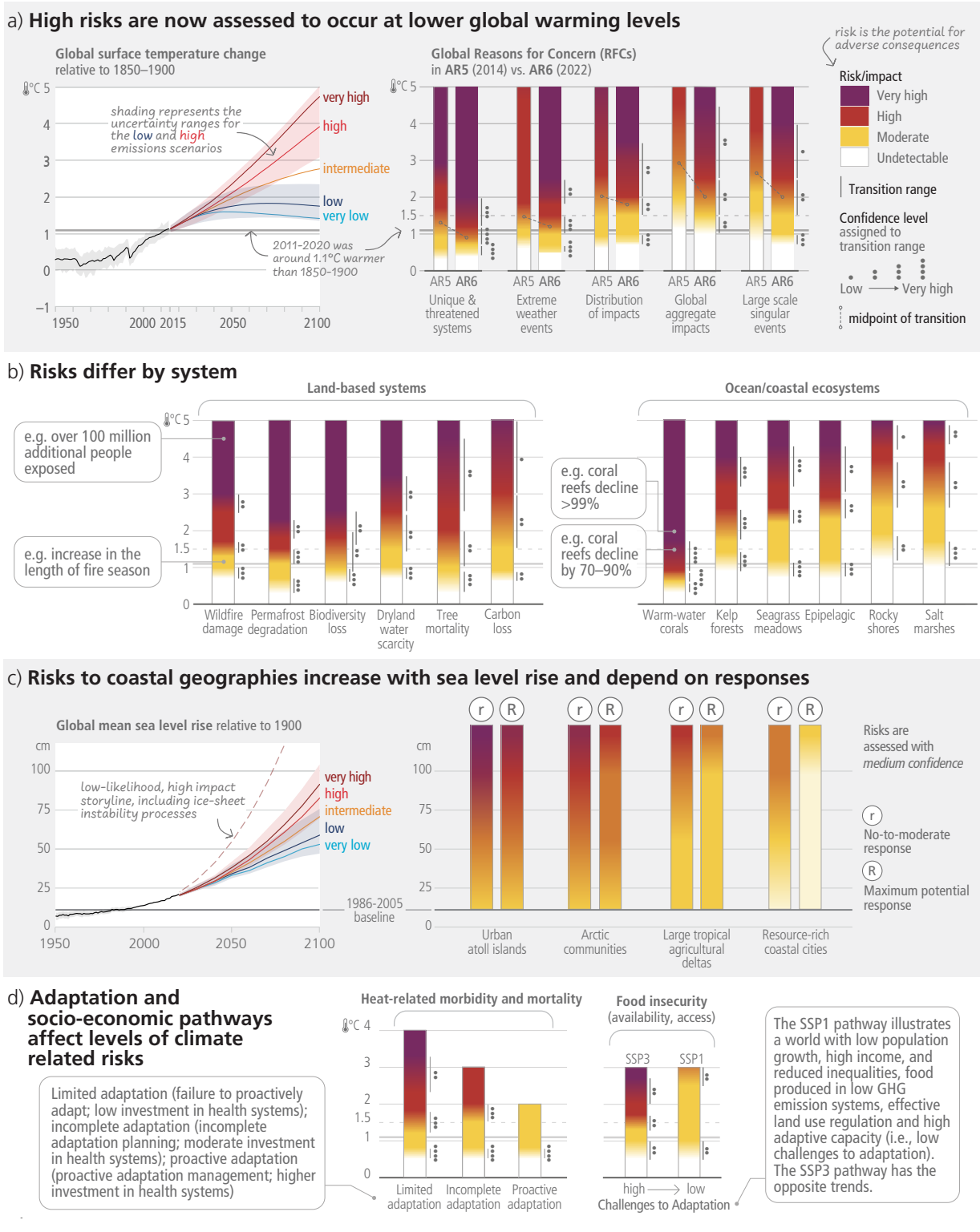


Figure SPM.4: Subset of assessed climate outcomes and associated global and regional climate risks. The burning embers result from a literature based expert elicitation. **Panel (a): Left** – Global surface temperature changes in °C relative to 1850-1900. These changes were obtained by combining CMIP6 model simulations with observational constraints based on past simulated warming, as well as an updated assessment of equilibrium climate sensitivity. *Very likely* ranges are shown for the low and high GHG emissions scenarios (SSP1-2.6 and SSP3-7.0) (Cross-Section Box.2). **Right** – Global Reasons for Concern (RFC), comparing AR6 (thick embers) and AR5 (thin embers) assessments. Risk transitions have generally shifted towards lower temperatures with updated scientific understanding. Diagrams are shown for each RFC, assuming low to no adaptation. Lines connect the midpoints of the transitions from moderate to high risk across AR5 and AR6. **Panel (b)**: Selected global risks for land and ocean ecosystems, illustrating general increase of risk with global warming levels with low to no adaptation. **Panel (c): Left** - Global mean sea level change in centimetres, relative to 1900. The historical changes (black) are observed by tide gauges before 1992 and altimeters afterwards. The future changes to 2100 (coloured lines and shading) are assessed consistently with observational constraints based on emulation of CMIP, ice-sheet, and glacier models, and *likely* ranges are shown for SSP1-2.6 and SSP3-7.0. **Right** - Assessment of the combined risk of coastal flooding, erosion and salinization for four illustrative coastal geographies in 2100, due to changing mean and extreme sea levels, under two response scenarios, with respect to the SROCC baseline period (1986-2005). The assessment does not account for changes in extreme sea level beyond those directly induced by mean sea level rise; risk levels could increase if other changes in extreme sea levels were considered (e.g., due to changes in cyclone intensity). "No-to-moderate response" describes efforts as of today (i.e., no further significant action or new types of actions). "Maximum potential response" represent a combination of responses implemented to their full extent and thus significant additional efforts compared to today, assuming minimal financial, social and political barriers. (In this context, 'today' refers to 2019.) The assessment criteria include exposure and vulnerability, coastal hazards, in-situ responses and planned relocation. Planned relocation refers to managed retreat or resettlements. The term response is used here instead of adaptation because some responses, such as retreat, may or may not be considered to be adaptation. **Panel (d)**: Selected risks under different socio-economic pathways, illustrating how development strategies and challenges to adaptation influence risk. **Left** - Heat-sensitive human health outcomes under three scenarios of adaptation effectiveness. The diagrams are truncated at the nearest whole °C within the range of temperature change in 2100 under three SSP scenarios. **Right** - Risks associated with food security due to climate change and patterns of socio-economic development. Risks to food security include availability and access to food, including population at risk of hunger, food price increases and increases in disability adjusted life years attributable to childhood underweight. Risks are assessed for two contrasted socio-economic pathways (SSP1 and SSP3) excluding the effects of targeted mitigation and adaptation policies. *{Figure 3.3} (Box SPM.1)*

Likelihood and Risks of Unavoidable, Irreversible or Abrupt Changes

B.3 Some future changes are unavoidable and/or irreversible but can be limited by deep, rapid and sustained global greenhouse gas emissions reduction. The likelihood of abrupt and/or irreversible changes increases with higher global warming levels. Similarly, the probability of low-likelihood outcomes associated with potentially very large adverse impacts increases with higher global warming levels. *(high confidence) {3.1}*

B.3.1 Limiting global surface temperature does not prevent continued changes in climate system components that have multi-decadal or longer timescales of response *(high confidence)*. Sea level rise is unavoidable for centuries to millennia due to continuing deep ocean warming and ice sheet melt, and sea levels will remain elevated for thousands of years *(high confidence)*. However, deep, rapid and sustained GHG emissions reductions would limit further sea level rise acceleration and projected long-term sea level rise commitment. Relative to 1995-2014, the *likely* global mean sea level rise under the SSP1-1.9 GHG emissions scenario is 0.15–0.23 m by 2050 and 0.28–0.55 m by 2100; while for the SSP5-8.5 GHG emissions scenario it is 0.20–0.29 m by 2050 and 0.63–1.01 m by 2100 *(medium confidence)*. Over the next 2000 years, global mean sea level will rise by about 2–3 m if warming is limited to 1.5°C and 2–6 m if limited to 2°C *(low confidence)*. *{3.1.3, Figure 3.4} (Box SPM.1)*

B.3.2 The likelihood and impacts of abrupt and/or irreversible changes in the climate system, including changes triggered when tipping points are reached, increase with further global warming *(high confidence)*. As warming levels increase, so do the risks of species extinction or irreversible loss of biodiversity in ecosystems including forests *(medium confidence)*, coral reefs *(very high confidence)* and in Arctic regions *(high confidence)*. At sustained warming levels between 2°C and 3°C, the Greenland and West Antarctic ice sheets will be lost almost completely and irreversibly over multiple millennia, causing several metres of sea level rise *(limited evidence)*. The probability and rate of ice mass loss increase with higher global surface temperatures *(high confidence)*. *{3.1.2, 3.1.3}*

B.3.3 The probability of low-likelihood outcomes associated with potentially very large impacts increases with higher global warming levels *(high confidence)*. Due to deep uncertainty linked to ice-sheet processes, global mean sea level rise above the *likely* range – approaching 2 m by 2100 and in excess of 15 m by 2300 under the very high GHG emissions scenario (SSP5-8.5) *(low confidence)* – cannot be excluded. There is *medium confidence* that the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation will not collapse abruptly before 2100, but if it were to occur, it would *very likely* cause abrupt shifts in regional weather patterns, and large impacts on ecosystems and human activities. *{3.1.3} (Box SPM.1)*

Adaptation Options and their Limits in a Warmer World

B.4 Adaptation options that are feasible and effective today will become constrained and less effective with increasing global warming. With increasing global warming, losses and damages will increase and additional human and natural systems will reach adaptation limits. Maladaptation can be avoided by flexible, multi-sectoral, inclusive, long-term planning and implementation of adaptation actions, with co-benefits to many sectors and systems. *(high confidence) {3.2, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3}*

B.4.1 The effectiveness of adaptation, including ecosystem-based and most water-related options, will decrease with increasing warming. The feasibility and effectiveness of options increase with integrated, multi-sectoral solutions that differentiate responses based on climate risk, cut across systems and address social inequities. As adaptation options often have long implementation times, long-term planning increases their efficiency. *(high confidence) {3.2, Figure 3.4, 4.1, 4.2}*

B.4.2 With additional global warming, limits to adaptation and losses and damages, strongly concentrated among vulnerable populations, will become increasingly difficult to avoid *(high confidence)*. Above 1.5°C of global warming, limited freshwater resources pose potential hard adaptation limits for small islands and for regions dependent on glacier and snow melt *(medium confidence)*. Above that level, ecosystems such as some warm-water coral reefs, coastal wetlands, rainforests, and polar and mountain ecosystems will have reached or surpassed hard adaptation limits and as a consequence, some Ecosystem-based Adaptation measures will also lose their effectiveness *(high confidence)*. *{2.3.2, 3.2, 4.3}*

B.4.3 Actions that focus on sectors and risks in isolation and on short-term gains often lead to maladaptation over the long-term, creating lock-ins of vulnerability, exposure and risks that are difficult to change. For example, seawalls effectively reduce impacts to people and assets in the short-term but can also result in lock-ins and increase exposure to climate risks in the long-term unless they are integrated into a long-term adaptive plan. Maladaptive responses can worsen existing inequities especially for Indigenous Peoples and marginalised groups and decrease ecosystem and biodiversity resilience. Maladaptation can be avoided by flexible, multi-sectoral, inclusive, long-term planning and implementation of adaptation actions, with co-benefits to many sectors and systems. *(high confidence) {2.3.2, 3.2}*

Carbon Budgets and Net Zero Emissions

B.5 Limiting human-caused global warming requires net zero CO_2 emissions. Cumulative carbon emissions until the time of reaching net zero CO_2 emissions and the level of greenhouse gas emission reductions this decade largely determine whether warming can be limited to 1.5°C or 2°C *(high confidence)*. Projected CO_2 emissions from existing fossil fuel infrastructure without additional abatement would exceed the remaining carbon budget for 1.5°C (50%) *(high confidence)*. *{2.3, 3.1, 3.3, Table 3.1}*

B.5.1 From a physical science perspective, limiting human-caused global warming to a specific level requires limiting cumulative CO_2 emissions, reaching at least net zero CO_2 emissions, along with strong reductions in other greenhouse gas emissions. Reaching net zero GHG emissions primarily requires deep reductions in CO_2, methane, and other GHG emissions, and implies net-negative CO_2 emissions[39]. Carbon dioxide removal (CDR) will be necessary to achieve net-negative CO_2 emissions (see B.6). Net zero GHG emissions, if sustained, are projected to result in a gradual decline in global surface temperatures after an earlier peak. *(high confidence) {3.1.1, 3.3.1, 3.3.2, 3.3.3, Table 3.1, Cross-Section Box.1}*

B.5.2 For every 1000 $GtCO_2$ emitted by human activity, global surface temperature rises by 0.45°C (best estimate, with a *likely* range from 0.27°C to 0.63°C). The best estimates of the remaining carbon budgets from the beginning of 2020 are 500 $GtCO_2$ for a 50% likelihood of limiting global warming to 1.5°C and 1150 $GtCO_2$ for a 67% likelihood of limiting warming to 2°C[40]. The stronger the reductions in non-CO_2 emissions the lower the resulting temperatures are for a given remaining carbon budget or the larger remaining carbon budget for the same level of temperature change[41]. *{3.3.1}*

[39] Net zero GHG emissions defined by the 100-year global warming potential. See footnote 9.

[40] Global databases make different choices about which emissions and removals occurring on land are considered anthropogenic. Most countries report their anthropogenic land CO_2 fluxes including fluxes due to human-caused environmental change (e.g., CO_2 fertilisation) on 'managed' land in their national GHG inventories. Using emissions estimates based on these inventories, the remaining carbon budgets must be correspondingly reduced. *{3.3.1}*

[41] For example, remaining carbon budgets could be 300 or 600 $GtCO_2$ for 1.5°C (50%), respectively for high and low non-CO_2 emissions, compared to 500 $GtCO_2$ in the central case. *{3.3.1}*

B.5.3 If the annual CO_2 emissions between 2020-2030 stayed, on average, at the same level as 2019, the resulting cumulative emissions would almost exhaust the remaining carbon budget for 1.5°C (50%), and deplete more than a third of the remaining carbon budget for 2°C (67%). Estimates of future CO_2 emissions from existing fossil fuel infrastructures without additional abatement[42] already exceed the remaining carbon budget for limiting warming to 1.5°C (50%) *(high confidence)*. Projected cumulative future CO_2 emissions over the lifetime of existing and planned fossil fuel infrastructure, if historical operating patterns are maintained and without additional abatement[43], are approximately equal to the remaining carbon budget for limiting warming to 2°C with a likelihood of 83%[44] *(high confidence)*. *{2.3.1, 3.3.1, Figure 3.5}*

B.5.4 Based on central estimates only, historical cumulative net CO_2 emissions between 1850 and 2019 amount to about four-fifths[45] of the total carbon budget for a 50% probability of limiting global warming to 1.5°C (central estimate about 2900 $GtCO_2$), and to about two thirds[46] of the total carbon budget for a 67% probability to limit global warming to 2°C (central estimate about 3550 $GtCO_2$). *{3.3.1, Figure 3.5}*

Mitigation Pathways

B.6 All global modelled pathways that limit warming to 1.5°C (>50%) with no or limited overshoot, and those that limit warming to 2°C (>67%), involve rapid and deep and, in most cases, immediate greenhouse gas emissions reductions in all sectors this decade. Global net zero CO_2 emissions are reached for these pathway categories, in the early 2050s and around the early 2070s, respectively. *(high confidence) {3.3, 3.4, 4.1, 4.5, Table 3.1} (Figure SPM.5, Box SPM.1)*

B.6.1 Global modelled pathways provide information on limiting warming to different levels; these pathways, particularly their sectoral and regional aspects, depend on the assumptions described in Box SPM.1. Global modelled pathways that limit warming to 1.5°C (>50%) with no or limited overshoot or limit warming to 2°C (>67%) are characterized by deep, rapid and, in most cases, immediate GHG emissions reductions. Pathways that limit warming to 1.5C (>50%) with no or limited overshoot reach net zero CO_2 in the early 2050s, followed by net negative CO_2 emissions. Those pathways that reach net zero GHG emissions do so around the 2070s. Pathways that limit warming to 2C (>67%) reach net zero CO_2 emissions in the early 2070s. Global GHG emissions are projected to peak between 2020 and at the latest before 2025 in global modelled pathways that limit warming to 1.5°C (>50%) with no or limited overshoot and in those that limit warming to 2°C (>67%) and assume immediate action. *(high confidence) {3.3.2, 3.3.4, 4.1, Table 3.1, Figure 3.6} (Table SPM.1)*

[42] Abatement here refers to human interventions that reduce the amount of greenhouse gases that are released from fossil fuel infrastructure to the atmosphere.

[43] Ibid.

[44] WGI provides carbon budgets that are in line with limiting global warming to temperature limits with different likelihoods, such as 50%, 67% or 83%. *{3.3.1}*

[45] Uncertainties for total carbon budgets have not been assessed and could affect the specific calculated fractions.

[46] Ibid.

Table SPM.1: Greenhouse gas and CO_2 emission reductions from 2019, median and 5-95 percentiles. *{3.3.1, 4.1, Table 3.1, Figure 2.5, Box SPM.1}*

		Reductions from 2019 emission levels (%)			
		2030	2035	2040	2050
Limit warming to1.5°C (>50%) with no or limited overshoot	GHS	43 [34-60]	60 [49-77]	69 [58-90]	84 [73-98]
	CO_2	48 [36-69]	65 [50-96]	80 [61-109]	99 [79-119]
Limit warming to 2°C (>67%)	GHG	21 [1-42]	35 [22-55]	46 [34-63]	64 [53-77]
	CO_2	22 [1-44]	37 [21-59]	51 [36-70]	73 [55-90]

B.6.2 Reaching net zero CO_2 or GHG emissions primarily requires deep and rapid reductions in gross emissions of CO_2, as well as substantial reductions of non-CO_2 GHG emissions *(high confidence)*. For example, in modelled pathways that limit warming to 1.5°C (>50%) with no or limited overshoot, global methane emissions are reduced by 34 [21–57] % by 2030 relative to 2019. However, some hard-to-abate residual GHG emissions (e.g., some emissions from agriculture, aviation, shipping, and industrial processes) remain and would need to be counterbalanced by deployment of CDR methods to achieve net zero CO_2 or GHG emissions *(high confidence)*. As a result, net zero CO_2 is reached earlier than net zero GHGs *(high confidence)*. *{3.3.2, 3.3.3, Table 3.1, Figure 3.5} (Figure SPM.5)*

B.6.3 Global modelled mitigation pathways reaching net zero CO_2 and GHG emissions include transitioning from fossil fuels without carbon capture and storage (CCS) to very low- or zero-carbon energy sources, such as renewables or fossil fuels with CCS, demand-side measures and improving efficiency, reducing non-CO_2 GHG emissions, and, and CDR[47]. In most global modelled pathways, land-use change and forestry (via reforestation and reduced deforestation) and the energy supply sector reach net zero CO_2 emissions earlier than the buildings, industry and transport sectors. *(high confidence) {3.3.3, 4.1, 4.5, Figure 4.1} (Figure SPM.5, Box SPM.1)*

B.6.4 Mitigation options often have synergies with other aspects of sustainable development, but some options can also have trade-offs. There are potential synergies between sustainable development and, for instance, energy efficiency and renewable energy. Similarly, depending on the context[48], biological CDR methods like reforestation, improved forest management, soil carbon sequestration, peatland restoration and coastal blue carbon management can enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions, employment and local livelihoods. However, afforestation or production of biomass crops can have adverse socio-economic and environmental impacts, including on biodiversity, food and water security, local livelihoods and the rights of Indigenous Peoples, especially if implemented at large scales and where land tenure is insecure. Modelled pathways that assume using resources more efficiently or that shift global development towards sustainability include fewer challenges, such as less dependence on CDR and pressure on land and biodiversity. *(high confidence) {3.4.1}*

[47] CCS is an option to reduce emissions from large-scale fossil-based energy and industry sources provided geological storage is available. When CO_2 is captured directly from the atmosphere (DACCS), or from biomass (BECCS), CCS provides the storage component of these CDR methods. CO_2 capture and subsurface injection is a mature technology for gas processing and enhanced oil recovery. In contrast to the oil and gas sector, CCS is less mature in the power sector, as well as in cement and chemicals production, where it is a critical mitigation option. The technical geological storage capacity is estimated to be on the order of 1000 $GtCO_2$, which is more than the CO_2 storage requirements through 2100 to limit global warming to 1.5°C, although the regional availability of geological storage could be a limiting factor. If the geological storage site is appropriately selected and managed, it is estimated that the CO_2 can be permanently isolated from the atmosphere. Implementation of CCS currently faces technological, economic, institutional, ecological-environmental and socio-cultural barriers. Currently, global rates of CCS deployment are far below those in modelled pathways limiting global warming to 1.5°C to 2°C. Enabling conditions such as policy instruments, greater public support and technological innovation could reduce these barriers. *(high confidence) {3.3.3}*

[48] The impacts, risks, and co-benefits of CDR deployment for ecosystems, biodiversity and people will be highly variable depending on the method, site-specific context, implementation and scale *(high confidence)*.

Limiting warming to 1.5°C and 2°C involves rapid, deep and in most cases immediate greenhouse gas emission reductions

Net zero CO_2 and net zero GHG emissions can be achieved through strong reductions across all sectors

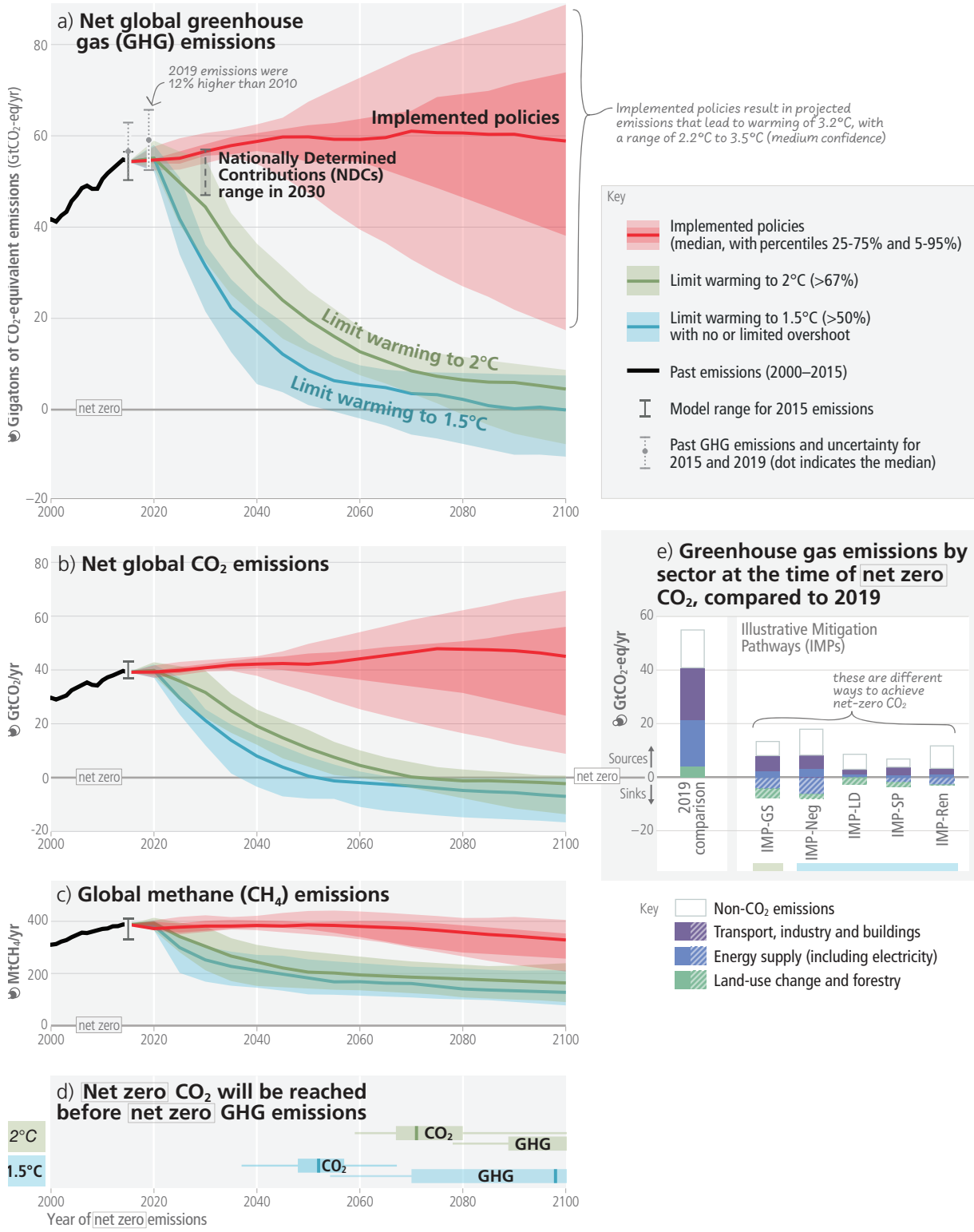


Figure SPM.5: Global emissions pathways consistent with implemented policies and mitigation strategies. Panels (a), (b) and **(c)** show the development of global GHG, CO_2 and methane emissions in modelled pathways, while **panel (d)** shows the associated timing of when GHG and CO_2 emissions reach net zero. Coloured ranges denote the 5th to 95th percentile across the global modelled pathways falling within a given category as described in Box SPM.1. The red ranges depict emissions pathways assuming policies that were implemented by the end of 2020. Ranges of modelled pathways that limit warming to

1.5°C (>50%) with no or limited overshoot are shown in light blue (category C1) and pathways that limit warming to 2°C (>67%) are shown in green (category C3). Global emission pathways that would limit warming to 1.5°C (>50%) with no or limited overshoot and also reach net zero GHG in the second half of the century do so between 2070-2075. **Panel (e)** shows the sectoral contributions of CO_2 and non-CO_2 emissions sources and sinks at the time when net zero CO_2 emissions are reached in illustrative mitigation pathways (IMPs) consistent with limiting warming to 1.5°C with a high reliance on net negative emissions (IMP-Neg) ("high overshoot"), high resource efficiency (IMP-LD), a focus on sustainable development (IMP-SP), renewables (IMP-Ren) and limiting warming to 2°C with less rapid mitigation initially followed by a gradual strengthening (IMP-GS). Positive and negative emissions for different IMPs are compared to GHG emissions from the year 2019. Energy supply (including electricity) includes bioenergy with carbon dioxide capture and storage and direct air carbon dioxide capture and storage. CO_2 emissions from land-use change and forestry can only be shown as a net number as many models do not report emissions and sinks of this category separately. *{Figure 3.6, 4.1} (Box SPM.1)*

Overshoot: Exceeding a Warming Level and Returning

B.7 If warming exceeds a specified level such as 1.5°C, it could gradually be reduced again by achieving and sustaining net negative global CO_2 emissions. This would require additional deployment of carbon dioxide removal, compared to pathways without overshoot, leading to greater feasibility and sustainability concerns. Overshoot entails adverse impacts, some irreversible, and additional risks for human and natural systems, all growing with the magnitude and duration of overshoot. *(high confidence) {3.1, 3.3, 3.4, Table 3.1, Figure 3.6}*

B.7.1 Only a small number of the most ambitious global modelled pathways limit global warming to 1.5°C (>50%) by 2100 without exceeding this level temporarily. Achieving and sustaining net negative global CO_2 emissions, with annual rates of CDR greater than residual CO_2 emissions, would gradually reduce the warming level again *(high confidence)*. Adverse impacts that occur during this period of overshoot and cause additional warming via feedback mechanisms, such as increased wildfires, mass mortality of trees, drying of peatlands, and permafrost thawing, weakening natural land carbon sinks and increasing releases of GHGs would make the return more challenging *(medium confidence)*. *{3.3.2, 3.3.4, Table 3.1, Figure 3.6} (Box SPM.1)*

B.7.2 The higher the magnitude and the longer the duration of overshoot, the more ecosystems and societies are exposed to greater and more widespread changes in climatic impact-drivers, increasing risks for many natural and human systems. Compared to pathways without overshoot, societies would face higher risks to infrastructure, low-lying coastal settlements, and associated livelihoods. Overshooting 1.5°C will result in irreversible adverse impacts on certain ecosystems with low resilience, such as polar, mountain, and coastal ecosystems, impacted by ice-sheet, glacier melt, or by accelerating and higher committed sea level rise. *(high confidence) {3.1.2, 3.3.4}*

B.7.3 The larger the overshoot, the more net negative CO_2 emissions would be needed to return to 1.5°C by 2100. Transitioning towards net zero CO_2 emissions faster and reducing non-CO_2 emissions such as methane more rapidly would limit peak warming levels and reduce the requirement for net negative CO_2 emissions, thereby reducing feasibility and sustainability concerns, and social and environmental risks associated with CDR deployment at large scales. *(high confidence) {3.3.3, 3.3.4, 3.4.1, Table 3.1}*

C. Responses in the Near Term

Urgency of Near-Term Integrated Climate Action

C.1 Climate change is a threat to human well-being and planetary health *(very high confidence)*. There is a rapidly closing window of opportunity to secure a liveable and sustainable future for all *(very high confidence)*. Climate resilient development integrates adaptation and mitigation to advance sustainable development for all, and is enabled by increased international cooperation including improved access to adequate financial resources, particularly for vulnerable regions, sectors and groups, and inclusive governance and coordinated policies *(high confidence)*. The choices and actions implemented in this decade will have impacts now and for thousands of years *(high confidence). {3.1, 3.3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.7, 4.8, 4.9, Figure 3.1, Figure 3.3, Figure 4.2} (Figure SPM.1, Figure SPM.6)*

C.1.1 Evidence of observed adverse impacts and related losses and damages, projected risks, levels and trends in vulnerability and adaptation limits, demonstrate that worldwide climate resilient development action is more urgent than previously assessed in AR5. Climate resilient development integrates adaptation and GHG mitigation to advance sustainable development for all. Climate resilient development pathways have been constrained by past development, emissions and climate change and are progressively constrained by every increment of warming, in particular beyond 1.5°C. *(very high confidence) {3.4, 3.4.2, 4.1}*

C.1.2 Government actions at sub-national, national and international levels, with civil society and the private sector, play a crucial role in enabling and accelerating shifts in development pathways towards sustainability and climate resilient development *(very high confidence)*. Climate resilient development is enabled when governments, civil society and the private sector make inclusive development choices that prioritize risk reduction, equity and justice, and when decision-making processes, finance and actions are integrated across governance levels, sectors, and timeframes *(very high confidence)*. Enabling conditions are differentiated by national, regional and local circumstances and geographies, according to capabilities, and include: political commitment and follow-through, coordinated policies, social and international cooperation, ecosystem stewardship, inclusive governance, knowledge diversity, technological innovation, monitoring and evaluation, and improved access to adequate financial resources, especially for vulnerable regions, sectors and communities *(high confidence)*. *{3.4, 4.2, 4.4, 4.5, 4.7, 4.8} (Figure SPM.6)*

C.1.3 Continued emissions will further affect all major climate system components, and many changes will be irreversible on centennial to millennial time scales and become larger with increasing global warming. Without urgent, effective, and equitable mitigation and adaptation actions, climate change increasingly threatens ecosystems, biodiversity, and the livelihoods, health and wellbeing of current and future generations. *(high confidence) {3.1.3, 3.3.3, 3.4.1, Figure 3.4, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4} (Figure SPM.1, Figure SPM.6)*

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There is a rapidly narrowing window of opportunity to enable climate resilient development

Multiple interacting choices and actions can shift development pathways towards sustainability

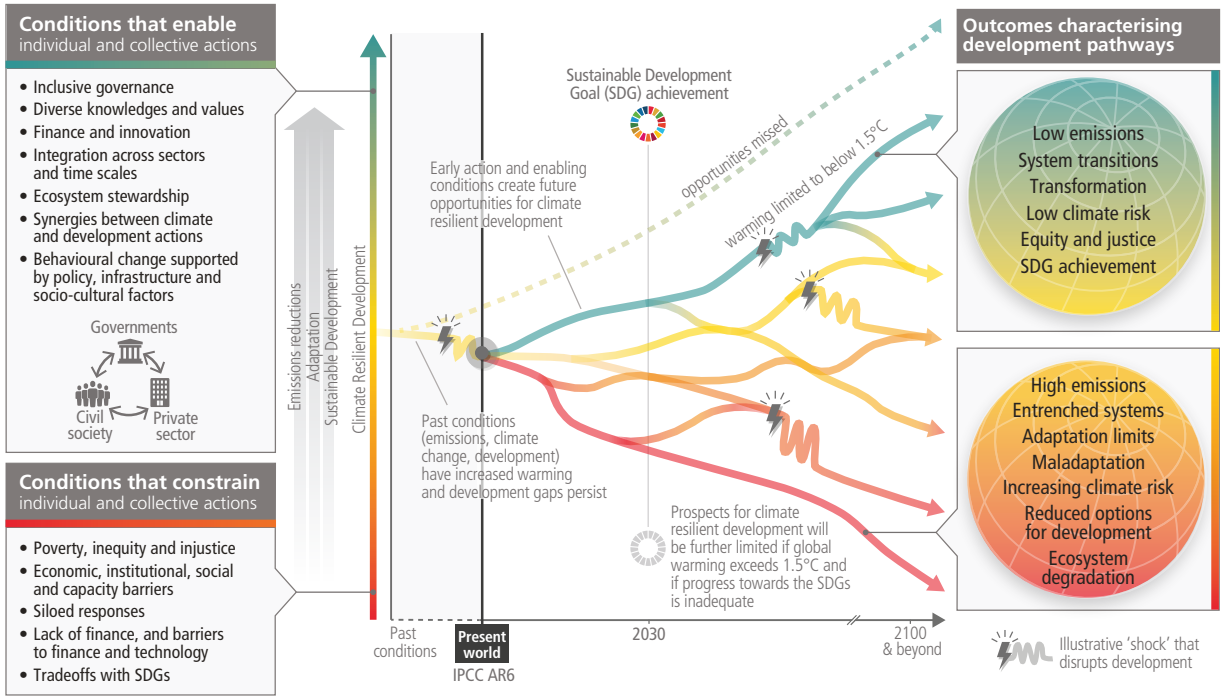


Figure SPM.6: The illustrative development pathways (red to green) and associated outcomes (right panel) show that there is a rapidly narrowing window of opportunity to secure a liveable and sustainable future for all. Climate resilient development is the process of implementing greenhouse gas mitigation and adaptation measures to support sustainable development. Diverging pathways illustrate that interacting choices and actions made by diverse government, private sector and civil society actors can advance climate resilient development, shift pathways towards sustainability, and enable lower emissions and adaptation. Diverse knowledge and values include cultural values, Indigenous Knowledge, local knowledge, and scientific knowledge. Climatic and non-climatic events, such as droughts, floods or pandemics, pose more severe shocks to pathways with lower climate resilient development (red to yellow) than to pathways with higher climate resilient development (green). There are limits to adaptation and adaptive capacity for some human and natural systems at global warming of 1.5°C, and with every increment of warming, losses and damages will increase. The development pathways taken by countries at all stages of economic development impact GHG emissions and mitigation challenges and opportunities, which vary across countries and regions. Pathways and opportunities for action are shaped by previous actions (or inactions and opportunities missed; dashed pathway) and enabling and constraining conditions (left panel), and take place in the context of climate risks, adaptation limits and development gaps. The longer emissions reductions are delayed, the fewer effective adaptation options. *{Figure 4.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 4.2, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.9}*

The Benefits of Near-Term Action

C.2 Deep, rapid and sustained mitigation and accelerated implementation of adaptation actions in this decade would reduce projected losses and damages for humans and ecosystems *(very high confidence)*, and deliver many co-benefits, especially for air quality and health *(high confidence)*. Delayed mitigation and adaptation action would lock-in high-emissions infrastructure, raise risks of stranded assets and cost-escalation, reduce feasibility, and increase losses and damages *(high confidence)*. Near-term actions involve high up-front investments and potentially disruptive changes that can be lessened by a range of enabling policies *(high confidence)*. *{2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8}*

C.2.1 Deep, rapid, and sustained mitigation and accelerated implementation of adaptation actions in this decade would reduce future losses and damages related to climate change for humans and ecosystems *(very high confidence)*. As adaptation options often have long implementation times, accelerated implementation of adaptation in this decade is important to close adaptation gaps *(high confidence)*. Comprehensive, effective, and innovative responses integrating adaptation and mitigation can harness synergies and reduce trade-offs between adaptation and mitigation *(high confidence)*. *{4.1, 4.2, 4.3}*

C.2.2 Delayed mitigation action will further increase global warming and losses and damages will rise and additional human and natural systems will reach adaptation limits *(high confidence)*. Challenges from delayed adaptation and mitigation actions include the risk of cost escalation, lock-in of infrastructure, stranded assets, and reduced feasibility and effectiveness of adaptation and mitigation options *(high confidence)*. Without rapid, deep and sustained mitigation and accelerated adaptation actions, losses and damages will continue to increase, including projected adverse impacts in Africa, LDCs, SIDS, Central and South America[49], Asia and the Arctic, and will disproportionately affect the most vulnerable populations *(high confidence)*.*{2.1.2, 3.1.2, 3.2, 3.3.1, 3.3.3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3} (Figure SPM.3, Figure SPM.4)*

C.2.3 Accelerated climate action can also provide co-benefits (see also C.4). Many mitigation actions would have benefits for health through lower air pollution, active mobility (e.g., walking, cycling), and shifts to sustainable healthy diets. Strong, rapid and sustained reductions in methane emissions can limit near-term warming and improve air quality by reducing global surface ozone. *(high confidence)* Adaptation can generate multiple additional benefits such as improving agricultural productivity, innovation, health and wellbeing, food security, livelihood, and biodiversity conservation *(very high confidence)*. *{4.2, 4.5.4, 4.5.5, 4.6}*

C.2.4 Cost-benefit analysis remains limited in its ability to represent all avoided damages from climate change *(high confidence)*. The economic benefits for human health from air quality improvement arising from mitigation action can be of the same order of magnitude as mitigation costs, and potentially even larger *(medium confidence)*. Even without accounting for all the benefits of avoiding potential damages the global economic and social benefit of limiting global warming to 2°C exceeds the cost of mitigation in most of the assessed literature *(medium confidence)*[50]. More rapid climate change mitigation, with emissions peaking earlier, increases co-benefits and reduces feasibility risks and costs in the long-term, but requires higher up-front investments *(high confidence)*. *{3.4.1, 4.2}*

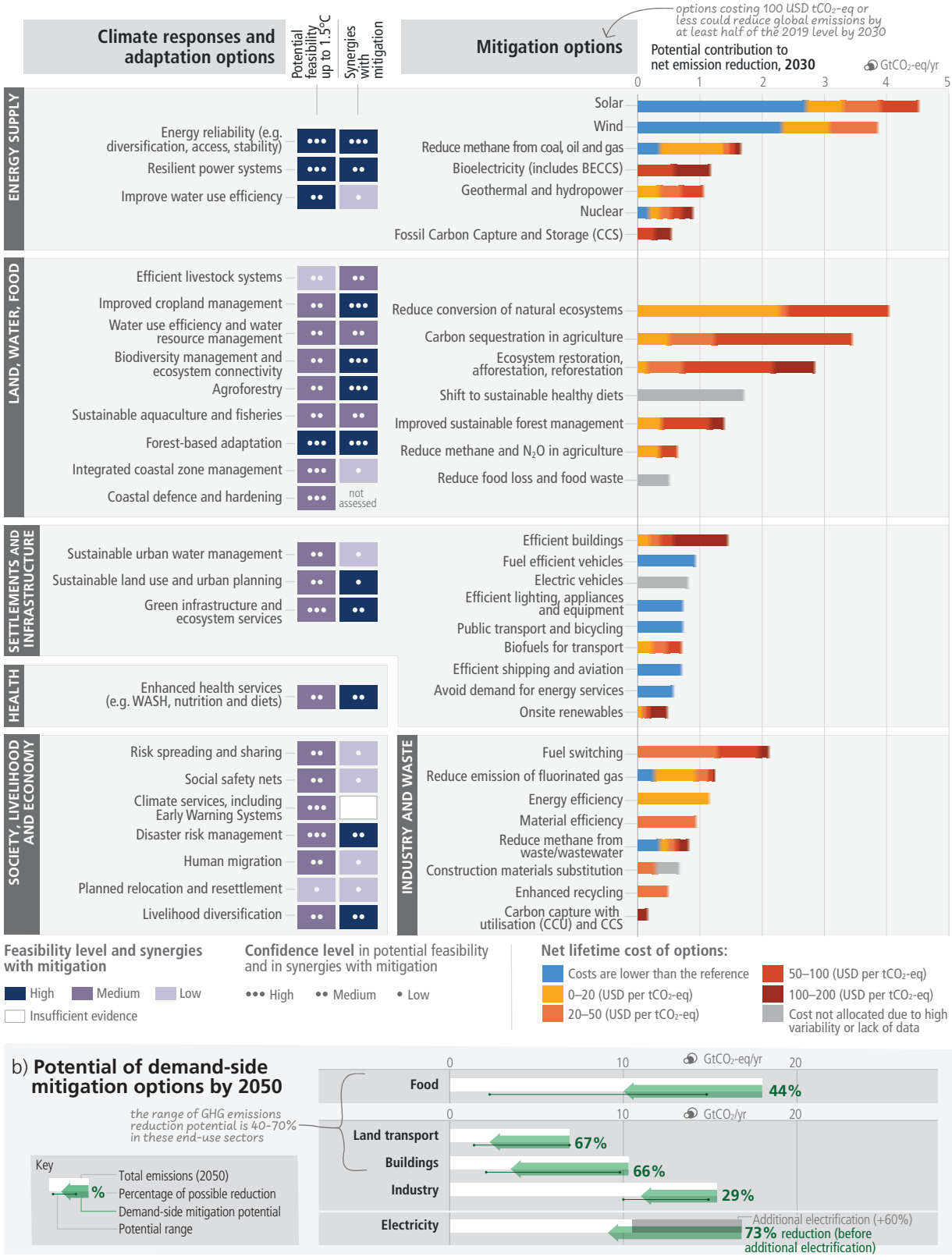
C.2.5 Ambitious mitigation pathways imply large and sometimes disruptive changes in existing economic structures, with significant distributional consequences within and between countries. To accelerate climate action, the adverse consequences of these changes can be moderated by fiscal, financial, institutional and regulatory reforms and by integrating climate actions with macroeconomic policies through (i) economy-wide packages, consistent with national circumstances, supporting sustainable low-emission growth paths; (ii) climate resilient safety nets and social protection; and (iii) improved access to finance for low-emissions infrastructure and technologies, especially in developing countries. *(high confidence) {4.2, 4.4, 4.7, 4.8.1}*

[49] The southern part of Mexico is included in the climactic subregion South Central America (SCA) for WGI. Mexico is assessed as part of North America for WGII. The climate change literature for the SCA region occasionally includes Mexico, and in those cases WGII assessment makes reference to Latin America. Mexico is considered part of Latin America and the Caribbean for WGIII.

[50] The evidence is too limited to make a similar robust conclusion for limiting warming to 1.5°C. Limiting global warming to 1.5°C instead of 2°C would increase the costs of mitigation, but also increase the benefits in terms of reduced impacts and related risks, and reduced adaptation needs *(high confidence)*.

There are multiple opportunities for scaling up climate action

a) Feasibility of climate responses and adaptation, and potential of mitigation options in the near-term



b) Potential of demand-side mitigation options by 2050

Figure SPM.7: Multiple Opportunities for scaling up climate action. Panel (a) presents selected mitigation and adaptation options across different systems. The left-hand side of panel a shows climate responses and adaptation options assessed for their multidimensional feasibility at global scale, in the near term and up to 1.5°C global warming. As literature above 1.5°C is limited, feasibility at higher levels of warming may change, which is currently not possible to assess robustly. The term response is used here in addition to adaptation because some responses, such as migration, relocation and resettlement may or may not be considered to be adaptation. Forest based adaptation includes sustainable forest management, forest conservation and restoration, reforestation

and afforestation. WASH refers to water, sanitation and hygiene. Six feasibility dimensions (economic, technological, institutional, social, environmental and geophysical) were used to calculate the potential feasibility of climate responses and adaptation options, along with their synergies with mitigation. For potential feasibility and feasibility dimensions, the figure shows high, medium, or low feasibility. Synergies with mitigation are identified as high, medium, and low. The right-hand side of Panel a provides an overview of selected mitigation options and their estimated costs and potentials in 2030. Costs are net lifetime discounted monetary costs of avoided GHG emissions calculated relative to a reference technology. Relative potentials and costs will vary by place, context and time and in the longer term compared to 2030. The potential (horizontal axis) is the net GHG emission reduction (sum of reduced emissions and/or enhanced sinks) broken down into cost categories (coloured bar segments) relative to an emission baseline consisting of current policy (around 2019) reference scenarios from the AR6 scenarios database. The potentials are assessed independently for each option and are not additive. Health system mitigation options are included mostly in settlement and infrastructure (e.g., efficient healthcare buildings) and cannot be identified separately. Fuel switching in industry refers to switching to electricity, hydrogen, bioenergy and natural gas. Gradual colour transitions indicate uncertain breakdown into cost categories due to uncertainty or heavy context dependency. The uncertainty in the total potential is typically 25–50%. **Panel (b)** displays the indicative potential of demand-side mitigation options for 2050. Potentials are estimated based on approximately 500 bottom-up studies representing all global regions. The baseline (white bar) is provided by the sectoral mean GHG emissions in 2050 of the two scenarios (IEA-STEPS and IP_ModAct) consistent with policies announced by national governments until 2020. The green arrow represents the demand-side emissions reductions potentials. The range in potential is shown by a line connecting dots displaying the highest and the lowest potentials reported in the literature. Food shows demand-side potential of socio-cultural factors and infrastructure use, and changes in land-use patterns enabled by change in food demand. Demand-side measures and new ways of end-use service provision can reduce global GHG emissions in end-use sectors (buildings, land transport, food) by 40–70% by 2050 compared to baseline scenarios, while some regions and socioeconomic groups require additional energy and resources. The last row shows how demand-side mitigation options in other sectors can influence overall electricity demand. The dark grey bar shows the projected increase in electricity demand above the 2050 baseline due to increasing electrification in the other sectors. Based on a bottom-up assessment, this projected increase in electricity demand can be avoided through demand-side mitigation options in the domains of infrastructure use and socio-cultural factors that influence electricity usage in industry, land transport, and buildings (green arrow). *{Figure 4.4}*

Mitigation and Adaptation Options across Systems

C.3 Rapid and far-reaching transitions across all sectors and systems are necessary to achieve deep and sustained emissions reductions and secure a liveable and sustainable future for all. These system transitions involve a significant upscaling of a wide portfolio of mitigation and adaptation options. Feasible, effective, and low-cost options for mitigation and adaptation are already available, with differences across systems and regions. *(high confidence) {4.1, 4.5, 4.6} (Figure SPM.7)*

C.3.1 The systemic change required to achieve rapid and deep emissions reductions and transformative adaptation to climate change is unprecedented in terms of scale, but not necessarily in terms of speed *(medium confidence)*. Systems transitions include: deployment of low- or zero-emission technologies; reducing and changing demand through infrastructure design and access, socio-cultural and behavioural changes, and increased technological efficiency and adoption; social protection, climate services or other services; and protecting and restoring ecosystems *(high confidence)*. Feasible, effective, and low-cost options for mitigation and adaptation are already available *(high confidence)*. The availability, feasibility and potential of mitigation and adaptation options in the near-term differs across systems and regions *(very high confidence)*. *{4.1, 4.5.1 to 4.5.6} (Figure SPM.7)*

Energy Systems

C.3.2 Net zero CO_2 energy systems entail: a substantial reduction in overall fossil fuel use, minimal use of unabated fossil fuels[51], and use of carbon capture and storage in the remaining fossil fuel systems; electricity systems that emit no net CO_2; widespread electrification; alternative energy carriers in applications less amenable to electrification; energy conservation and efficiency; and greater integration across the energy system *(high confidence)*. Large contributions to emissions reductions with costs less than USD 20 tCO_2-eq^{-1} come from solar and wind energy, energy efficiency improvements, and methane emissions reductions (coal mining, oil and gas, waste) *(medium confidence)*. There are feasible adaptation options that support infrastructure resilience, reliable power systems and efficient water use for existing and new energy generation systems *(very high confidence)*. Energy generation diversification (e.g., via wind, solar, small scale hydropower) and demand-side management (e.g., storage and energy efficiency improvements) can increase energy reliability and reduce vulnerabilities to climate change *(high confidence)*. Climate responsive energy markets, updated design standards on energy assets according to current and projected climate change, smart-grid technologies, robust transmission systems and improved capacity to respond to supply deficits have high feasibility in the medium- to long-term, with mitigation co-benefits *(very high confidence)*. *{4.5.1} (Figure SPM.7)*

[51] In this context, 'unabated fossil fuels' refers to fossil fuels produced and used without interventions that substantially reduce the amount of GHG emitted throughout the life cycle; for example, capturing 90% or more CO_2 from power plants, or 50–80% of fugitive methane emissions from energy supply.

Industry and Transport

C.3.3 Reducing industry GHG emissions entails coordinated action throughout value chains to promote all mitigation options, including demand management, energy and materials efficiency, circular material flows, as well as abatement technologies and transformational changes in production processes *(high confidence)*. In transport, sustainable biofuels, low-emissions hydrogen, and derivatives (including ammonia and synthetic fuels) can support mitigation of CO_2 emissions from shipping, aviation, and heavy-duty land transport but require production process improvements and cost reductions *(medium confidence)*. Sustainable biofuels can offer additional mitigation benefits in land-based transport in the short and medium term *(medium confidence)*. Electric vehicles powered by low-GHG emissions electricity have large potential to reduce land-based transport GHG emissions, on a life cycle basis *(high confidence)*. Advances in battery technologies could facilitate the electrification of heavy-duty trucks and compliment conventional electric rail systems *(medium confidence)*. The environmental footprint of battery production and growing concerns about critical minerals can be addressed by material and supply diversification strategies, energy and material efficiency improvements, and circular material flows *(medium confidence). {4.5.2, 4.5.3} (Figure SPM.7)*

Cities, Settlements and Infrastructure

C.3.4 Urban systems are critical for achieving deep emissions reductions and advancing climate resilient development *(high confidence)*. Key adaptation and mitigation elements in cities include considering climate change impacts and risks (e.g., through climate services) in the design and planning of settlements and infrastructure; land use planning to achieve compact urban form, co-location of jobs and housing; supporting public transport and active mobility (e.g., walking and cycling); the efficient design, construction, retrofit, and use of buildings; reducing and changing energy and material consumption; sufficiency[52]; material substitution; and electrification in combination with low emissions sources *(high confidence)*. Urban transitions that offer benefits for mitigation, adaptation, human health and well-being, ecosystem services, and vulnerability reduction for low-income communities are fostered by inclusive long-term planning that takes an integrated approach to physical, natural and social infrastructure *(high confidence)*. Green/natural and blue infrastructure supports carbon uptake and storage and either singly or when combined with grey infrastructure can reduce energy use and risk from extreme events such as heatwaves, flooding, heavy precipitation and droughts, while generating co-benefits for health, well-being and livelihoods *(medium confidence). {4.5.3}*

Land, Ocean, Food, and Water

C.3.5 Many agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU) options provide adaptation and mitigation benefits that could be upscaled in the near-term across most regions. Conservation, improved management, and restoration of forests and other ecosystems offer the largest share of economic mitigation potential, with reduced deforestation in tropical regions having the highest total mitigation potential. Ecosystem restoration, reforestation, and afforestation can lead to trade-offs due to competing demands on land. Minimizing trade-offs requires integrated approaches to meet multiple objectives including food security. Demand-side measures (shifting to sustainable healthy diets[53] and reducing food loss/waste) and sustainable agricultural intensification can reduce ecosystem conversion, and methane and nitrous oxide emissions, and free up land for reforestation and ecosystem restoration. Sustainably sourced agricultural and forest products, including long-lived wood products, can be used instead of more GHG-intensive products in other sectors. Effective adaptation options include cultivar improvements, agroforestry, community-based adaptation, farm and landscape diversification, and urban agriculture. These AFOLU response options require integration of biophysical, socioeconomic and other enabling factors. Some options, such as conservation of high-carbon ecosystems (e.g., peatlands, wetlands, rangelands, mangroves and forests), deliver immediate benefits, while others, such as restoration of high-carbon ecosystems, take decades to deliver measurable results. *{4.5.4} (Figure SPM.7)*

C.3.6 Maintaining the resilience of biodiversity and ecosystem services at a global scale depends on effective and equitable conservation of approximately 30% to 50% of Earth's land, freshwater and ocean areas, including currently near-natural ecosystems *(high confidence).* Conservation, protection and restoration of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and

[52] A set of measures and daily practices that avoid demand for energy, materials, land, and water while delivering human well-being for all within planetary boundaries. *{4.5.3}*

[53] 'Sustainable healthy diets' promote all dimensions of individuals' health and well-being; have low environmental pressure and impact; are accessible, affordable, safe and equitable; and are culturally acceptable, as described in FAO and WHO. The related concept of 'balanced diets' refers to diets that feature plant-based foods, such as those based on coarse grains, legumes, fruits and vegetables, nuts and seeds, and animal-sourced food produced in resilient, sustainable and low-GHG emission systems, as described in SRCCL.

ocean ecosystems, together with targeted management to adapt to unavoidable impacts of climate change reduces the vulnerability of biodiversity and ecosystem services to climate change *(high confidence)*, reduces coastal erosion and flooding *(high confidence)*, and could increase carbon uptake and storage if global warming is limited *(medium confidence)*. Rebuilding overexploited or depleted fisheries reduces negative climate change impacts on fisheries *(medium confidence)* and supports food security, biodiversity, human health and well-being *(high confidence)*. Land restoration contributes to climate change mitigation and adaptation with synergies via enhanced ecosystem services and with economically positive returns and co-benefits for poverty reduction and improved livelihoods *(high confidence)*. Cooperation, and inclusive decision making, with Indigenous Peoples and local communities, as well as recognition of inherent rights of Indigenous Peoples, is integral to successful adaptation and mitigation across forests and other ecosystems *(high confidence)*. *{4.5.4, 4.6} (Figure SPM.7)*

Health and Nutrition

C.3.7 Human health will benefit from integrated mitigation and adaptation options that mainstream health into food, infrastructure, social protection, and water policies *(very high confidence).* Effective adaptation options exist to help protect human health and wellbeing, including: strengthening public health programs related to climate-sensitive diseases, increasing health systems resilience, improving ecosystem health, improving access to potable water, reducing exposure of water and sanitation systems to flooding, improving surveillance and early warning systems, vaccine development *(very high confidence)*, improving access to mental healthcare, and Heat Health Action Plans that include early warning and response systems *(high confidence)*. Adaptation strategies which reduce food loss and waste or support balanced, sustainable healthy diets contribute to nutrition, health, biodiversity and other environmental benefits *(high confidence). {4.5.5} (Figure SPM.7)*

Society, Livelihoods, and Economies

C.3.8 Policy mixes that include weather and health insurance, social protection and adaptive social safety nets, contingent finance and reserve funds, and universal access to early warning systems combined with effective contingency plans, can reduce vulnerability and exposure of human systems. Disaster risk management, early warning systems, climate services and risk spreading and sharing approaches have broad applicability across sectors. Increasing education including capacity building, climate literacy, and information provided through climate services and community approaches can facilitate heightened risk perception and accelerate behavioural changes and planning. *(high confidence) {4.5.6}*

Synergies and Trade-Offs with Sustainable Development

C.4 Accelerated and equitable action in mitigating and adapting to climate change impacts is critical to sustainable development. Mitigation and adaptation actions have more synergies than trade-offs with Sustainable Development Goals. Synergies and trade-offs depend on context and scale of implementation. *(high confidence) {3.4, 4.2, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.9, Figure 4.5}*

C.4.1 Mitigation efforts embedded within the wider development context can increase the pace, depth and breadth of emission reductions *(medium confidence)*. Countries at all stages of economic development seek to improve the well-being of people, and their development priorities reflect different starting points and contexts. Different contexts include but are not limited to social, economic, environmental, cultural, political circumstances, resource endowment, capabilities, international environment, and prior development *(high confidence)*. In regions with high dependency on fossil fuels for, among other things, revenue and employment generation, mitigating risk for sustainable development requires policies that promote economic and energy sector diversification and considerations of just transitions principles, processes and practices *(high confidence)*. Eradicating extreme poverty, energy poverty, and providing decent living standards in low-emitting countries / regions in the context of achieving sustainable development objectives, in the near term, can be achieved without significant global emissions growth *(high confidence). {4.4, 4.6, Annex I: Glossary}*

C.4.2 Many mitigation and adaptation actions have multiple synergies with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and sustainable development generally, but some actions can also have trade-offs. Potential synergies with SDGs exceed potential trade-offs; synergies and trade-offs depend on the pace and magnitude of change and the development context including inequalities with consideration of climate justice. Trade-offs can be evaluated and minimised by giving emphasis to capacity building, finance, governance, technology transfer, investments, development, context specific gender-based and other social equity considerations with meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples, local communities and vulnerable populations. *(high confidence) {3.4.1, 4.6, Figure 4.5, 4.9}*

C.4.3 Implementing both mitigation and adaptation actions together and taking trade-offs into account supports co-benefits and synergies for human health and well-being. For example, improved access to clean energy sources and technologies generates health benefits especially for women and children; electrification combined with low-GHG energy, and shifts to active mobility and public transport can enhance air quality, health, employment, and can elicit energy security and deliver equity. *(high confidence) {4.2, 4.5.3, 4.5.5, 4.6, 4.9}*

C.5 Prioritising equity, climate justice, social justice, inclusion and just transition processes can enable adaptation and ambitious mitigation actions and climate resilient development. Adaptation outcomes are enhanced by increased support to regions and people with the highest vulnerability to climatic hazards. Integrating climate adaptation into social protection programs improves resilience. Many options are available for reducing emission-intensive consumption, including through behavioural and lifestyle changes, with co-benefits for societal well-being. *(high confidence) {4.4, 4.5}*

C.5.1 Equity remains a central element in the UN climate regime, notwithstanding shifts in differentiation between states over time and challenges in assessing fair shares. Ambitious mitigation pathways imply large and sometimes disruptive changes in economic structure, with significant distributional consequences, within and between countries. Distributional consequences within and between countries include shifting of income and employment during the transition from high- to low-emissions activities. *(high confidence) {4.4}*

C.5.2 Adaptation and mitigation actions, that prioritise equity, social justice, climate justice, rights-based approaches, and inclusivity, lead to more sustainable outcomes, reduce trade-offs, support transformative change and advance climate resilient development. Redistributive policies across sectors and regions that shield the poor and vulnerable, social safety nets, equity, inclusion and just transitions, at all scales can enable deeper societal ambitions and resolve trade-offs with sustainable development goals. Attention to equity and broad and meaningful participation of all relevant actors in decision making at all scales can build social trust which builds on equitable sharing of benefits and burdens of mitigation that deepen and widen support for transformative changes. *(high confidence) {4.4}*

C.5.3 Regions and people (3.3 to 3.6 billion in number) with considerable development constraints have high vulnerability to climatic hazards (see A.2.2). Adaptation outcomes for the most vulnerable within and across countries and regions are enhanced through approaches focusing on equity, inclusivity and rights-based approaches. Vulnerability is exacerbated by inequity and marginalisation linked to e.g., gender, ethnicity, low incomes, informal settlements, disability, age, and historical and ongoing patterns of inequity such as colonialism, especially for many Indigenous Peoples and local communities. Integrating climate adaptation into social protection programs, including cash transfers and public works programs, is highly feasible and increases resilience to climate change, especially when supported by basic services and infrastructure. The greatest gains in well-being in urban areas can be achieved by prioritising access to finance to reduce climate risk for low-income and marginalised communities including people living in informal settlements. *(high confidence) {4.4, 4.5.3, 4.5.5, 4.5.6}*

C.5.4 The design of regulatory instruments and economic instruments and consumption-based approaches, can advance equity. Individuals with high socio-economic status contribute disproportionately to emissions, and have the highest potential for emissions reductions. Many options are available for reducing emission-intensive consumption while improving societal well-being. Socio-cultural options, behaviour and lifestyle changes supported by policies, infrastructure, and technology can help end-users shift to low-emissions-intensive consumption, with multiple co-benefits. A substantial share of the population in low-emitting countries lack access to modern energy services. Technology development, transfer, capacity building and financing can support developing countries/ regions leapfrogging or transitioning to low-emissions transport systems thereby providing multiple co-benefits. Climate resilient development is advanced when actors work in equitable, just and inclusive ways to reconcile divergent interests, values and worldviews, toward equitable and just outcomes. *(high confidence) {2.1, 4.4}*

Governance and Policies

C.6 Effective climate action is enabled by political commitment, well-aligned multilevel governance, institutional frameworks, laws, policies and strategies and enhanced access to finance and technology. Clear goals, coordination across multiple policy domains, and inclusive governance processes facilitate effective climate action. Regulatory and economic instruments can support deep emissions reductions and climate resilience if scaled up and applied widely. Climate resilient development benefits from drawing on diverse knowledge. *(high confidence) {2.2, 4.4, 4.5, 4.7}*

C.6.1 Effective climate governance enables mitigation and adaptation. Effective governance provides overall direction on setting targets and priorities and mainstreaming climate action across policy domains and levels, based on national circumstances and in the context of international cooperation. It enhances monitoring and evaluation and regulatory certainty, prioritising inclusive, transparent and equitable decision-making, and improves access to finance and technology (see C.7). *(high confidence) {2.2.2, 4.7}*

C.6.2 Effective local, municipal, national and subnational institutions build consensus for climate action among diverse interests, enable coordination and inform strategy setting but require adequate institutional capacity. Policy support is influenced by actors in civil society, including businesses, youth, women, labour, media, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities. Effectiveness is enhanced by political commitment and partnerships between different groups in society. *(high confidence) {2.2, 4.7}*

C.6.3 Effective multilevel govence for mitigation, adaptation, risk management, and climate resilient development is enabled by inclusive decision processes that prioritise equity and justice in planning and implementation, allocation of appropriate resources, institutional review, and monitoring and evaluation. Vulnerabilities and climate risks are often reduced through carefully designed and implemented laws, policies, participatory processes, and interventions that address context specific inequities such as those based on gender, ethnicity, disability, age, location and income. *(high confidence) {4.4, 4.7}*

C.6.4 Regulatory and economic instruments could support deep emissions reductions if scaled up and applied more widely *(high confidence)*. Scaling up and enhancing the use of regulatory instruments can improve mitigation outcomes in sectoral applications, consistent with national circumstances *(high confidence)*. Where implemented, carbon pricing instruments have incentivized low-cost emissions reduction measures but have been less effective, on their own and at prevailing prices during the assessment period, to promote higher-cost measures necessary for further reductions *(medium confidence)*. Equity and distributional impacts of such carbon pricing instruments, e.g., carbon taxes and emissions trading, can be addressed by using revenue to support low-income households, among other approaches. Removing fossil fuel subsidies would reduce emissions[54] and yield benefits such as improved public revenue, macroeconomic and sustainability performance; subsidy removal can have adverse distributional impacts, especially on the most economically vulnerable groups which, in some cases can be mitigated by measures such as redistributing revenue saved, all of which depend on national circumstances *(high confidence).* Economy-wide policy packages, such as public spending commitments, pricing reforms, can meet short-term economic goals while reducing emissions and shifting development pathways towards sustainability *(medium confidence)*. Effective policy packages would be comprehensive, consistent, balanced across objectives, and tailored to national circumstances *(high confidence). {2.2.2, 4.7}*

C.6.5 Drawing on diverse knowledges and cultural values, meaningful participation and inclusive engagement processes—including Indigenous Knowledge, local knowledge, and scientific knowledge—facilitates climate resilient development, builds capacity and allows locally appropriate and socially acceptable solutions. *(high confidence) {4.4, 4.5.6, 4.7}*

Finance, Technology and International Cooperation

C.7 Finance, technology and international cooperation are critical enablers for accelerated climate action. If climate goals are to be achieved, both adaptation and mitigation financing would need to increase many-fold. There is sufficient global capital to close the global investment gaps but there are barriers to redirect capital to climate action. Enhancing technology innovation systems is key to accelerate the widespread adoption of technologies and practices. Enhancing international cooperation is possible through multiple channels. *(high confidence) {2.3, 4.8}*

C.7.1 Improved availability of and access to finance[55] would enable accelerated climate action *(very high confidence)*. Addressing needs and gaps and broadening equitable access to domestic and international finance, when combined with other supportive actions, can act as a catalyst for accelerating adaptation and mitigation, and enabling climate

[54] Fossil fuel subsidy removal is projected by various studies to reduce global CO_2 emission by 1 to 4%, and GHG emissions by up to 10% by 2030, varying across regions *(medium confidence).*

[55] Finance originates from diverse sources: public or private, local, national or international, bilateral or multilateral, and alternative sources. It can take the form of grants, technical assistance, loans (concessional and non-concessional), bonds, equity, risk insurance and financial guarantees (of different types).

resilient development *(high confidence)*. If climate goals are to be achieved, and to address rising risks and accelerate investments in emissions reductions, both adaptation and mitigation finance would need to increase many-fold *(high confidence). {4.8.1}*

C.7.2 Increased access to finance can build capacity and address soft limits to adaptation and avert rising risks, especially for developing countries, vulnerable groups, regions and sectors *(high confidence)*. Public finance is an important enabler of adaptation and mitigation, and can also leverage private finance *(high confidence)*. Average annual modelled mitigation investment requirements for 2020 to 2030 in scenarios that limit warming to 2°C or 1.5°C are a factor of three to six greater than current levels[56], and total mitigation investments (public, private, domestic and international) would need to increase across all sectors and regions *(medium confidence).* Even if extensive global mitigation efforts are implemented, there will be a need for financial, technical, and human resources for adaptation *(high confidence). {4.3, 4.8.1}*

C.7.3 There is sufficient global capital and liquidity to close global investment gaps, given the size of the global financial system, but there are barriers to redirect capital to climate action both within and outside the global financial sector and in the context of economic vulnerabilities and indebtedness facing developing countries. Reducing financing barriers for scaling up financial flows would require clear signalling and support by governments, including a stronger alignment of public finances in order to lower real and perceived regulatory, cost and market barriers and risks and improving the risk-return profile of investments. At the same time, depending on national contexts, financial actors, including investors, financial intermediaries, central banks and financial regulators can shift the systemic underpricing of climate-related risks, and reduce sectoral and regional mismatches between available capital and investment needs. *(high confidence) {4.8.1}*

C.7.4 Tracked financial flows fall short of the levels needed for adaptation and to achieve mitigation goals across all sectors and regions. These gaps create many opportunities and the challenge of closing gaps is largest in developing countries. Accelerated financial support for developing countries from developed countries and other sources is a critical enabler to enhance adaptation and mitigation actions and address inequities in access to finance, including its costs, terms and conditions, and economic vulnerability to climate change for developing countries. Scaled-up public grants for mitigation and adaptation funding for vulnerable regions, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa, would be cost-effective and have high social returns in terms of access to basic energy. Options for scaling up mitigation in developing countries include: increased levels of public finance and publicly mobilised private finance flows from developed to developing countries in the context of the USD 100 billion-a-year goal; increased use of public guarantees to reduce risks and leverage private flows at lower cost; local capital markets development; and building greater trust in international cooperation processes. A coordinated effort to make the post-pandemic recovery sustainable over the longer-term can accelerate climate action, including in developing regions and countries facing high debt costs, debt distress and macroeconomic uncertainty. *(high confidence) {4.8.1}*

C.7.5 Enhancing technology innovation systems can provide opportunities to lower emissions growth, create social and environmental co-benefits, and achieve other SDGs. Policy packages tailored to national contexts and technological characteristics have been effective in supporting low-emission innovation and technology diffusion. Public policies can support training and R&D, complemented by both regulatory and market-based instruments that create incentives and market opportunities. Technological innovation can have trade-offs such as new and greater environmental impacts, social inequalities, overdependence on foreign knowledge and providers, distributional impacts and rebound effects[57], requiring appropriate governance and policies to enhance potential and reduce trade-offs. Innovation and adoption of low-emission technologies lags in most developing countries, particularly least developed ones, due in part to weaker enabling conditions, including limited finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity building. *(high confidence) {4.8.3}*

C.7.6 International cooperation is a critical enabler for achieving ambitious climate change mitigation, adaptation, and climate resilient development *(high confidence)*. Climate resilient development is enabled by increased international cooperation including mobilising and enhancing access to finance, particularly for developing countries, vulnerable regions, sectors and groups and aligning finance flows for climate action to be consistent with ambition levels and funding needs *(high confidence)*. Enhancing international cooperation on finance, technology and capacity building can enable greater ambition and can act as a catalyst for accelerating mitigation and adaptation, and shifting development pathways

[56] These estimates rely on scenario assumptions.

[57] Leading to lower net emission reductions or even emission increases.

towards sustainability *(high confidence)*. This includes support to NDCs and accelerating technology development and deployment *(high confidence)*. Transnational partnerships can stimulate policy development, technology diffusion, adaptation and mitigation, though uncertainties remain over their costs, feasibility and effectiveness *(medium confidence)*. International environmental and sectoral agreements, institutions and initiatives are helping, and in some cases may help, to stimulate low GHG emissions investments and reduce emissions *(medium confidence). {2.2.2, 4.8.2}*

Subject to final copy-edit and layout prior to its final publication

From:	Cathy Cowan Becker
To:	Commission Clerk
Cc:	MWarnock@brickergraydon.com; mwise@mcdonaldhopkins.com; buehrer@carpenterlipps.com; jim.mcgregor99@gmail.com; Richardson, Ryan; Mertz, Mary
Subject:	Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 11:57:18 PM

Members of the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

Thank you for the opportunity to file a written comment on lease nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. I am going to concentrate my comments on the two state parks and wildlife areas that are up for fracking, though I oppose fracking on, near, or under any Ohio public land.

It's hard to know what if anything could change your all's mind about rubber stamping these applications to frack our taxpayer-funded and owned state parks and wildlife areas. We are hearing mixed messages from commission members in the media, so let's set the record straight:

You have the power to deny these nominations, and you must do so. You are not operating under a fracking mandate. The mandate died when the rules were put into place.

It's now up to you to make a decision that will reverberate forever in the annals of Ohio's natural history. You can prioritize the short term profits of a few already wealthy people, or the long-term prosperity for our state, its people, its environment, and its economy.

Research shows that fracking does not create jobs or boost the economy for the people in the area, who have to deal with its pollution -- but preserving our state parks and wildlife area does. An Ohio State University study on the Economic Value of Natural Areas in Ohio found that each year Ohioans take 171 million outdoor recreational trips in the state, spending $5.9 billion, employing 132,790 workers, and adding $8.1 billion to our state economy.

The right choice here is obvious, and you should make it. Deny these nominations.

Our state parks and wildlife areas are meant to be protected spaces. Regardless of what the oil and gas industry says, fracking them will damage if not ruin them forever. Allowing this to happen to land that we, the people, use and pay for, would break the social contract for even having this land.

Most people don't know this is happening, and when they find out, they are furious. Do you want the people to find out when the frack rigs go up -- or when the news stories say you saved our parks?

Let's look at each of these nominations.

Salt Fork State Park (23-DNR-0005, 0006, 0007)

Salt Fork is the largest state park in Ohio, and arguably our jewel in the crown. It's got

everything -- hiking, camping, swimming, boating, fishing, hunting, golf, horseback riding -- anything you'd want to do in a state park.

These uses are **incompatible** with fracking. When I visited Salt Fork this year, I swam in the lake from the 2500-foot inland beach at dusk. I hiked to Hosak's cave and the Kennedy Stone House. I had lunch at the lodge restaurant. Nothing else in Ohio compares to this.



A frack rig flaring methane from these hills would be pretty noticeable to these swimmers.

Have you ever been swimming in a lake and watched a full moon rise above you and stars come out over the beach? I have -- at Salt Fork. Now imagine doing this in a park surrounded by 16 frack rigs, each reaching over 100 feet into the sky, with full lights on and flaring methane.

Even if the fracking stays outside the park borders -- a big IF considering that any oil and gas company can make a separate agreement for surface use access with ODNR behind closed doors with no public notice or input -- this will absolutely destroy the purpose of this park.

Taking millions of gallons of fresh water needed for fracking would devastate Salt Fork Lake and the runs and streams that feed it. The air pollution from fracking doesn't stop at park borders. Neither does the noise. The truck traffic would inconvenience if not endanger park visitors.

And do not forget the risk to every person and animal in the park by an accident such as happened in Columbiana County and Tuscarawas County just a week ago. It is not a matter of if these accidents happen. It's a matter of when.

Valley Run Wildlife Area (23-DNR-0001, 0002, 0003)

Valley Run is a 302-acre wildlife area in Carroll County. Its major feature is that it's next to the large populated Harrison Hills campground. Hundreds of people live in this campground during the summer months and many year round.

An oil and gas company wants to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run, as well as some parcels under the populated campground. Again, this poses a risk to everyone who lives there.

The road to access Valley Run is narrow, winding, and steep. This area is not meant for the hundreds of industrial truck trips required for fracking. The proposed frack pad is less than 500 feet from the wildlife area.



These uses of Valley Run Wildlife Area are not compatible with fracking.

Wildlife areas are set aside for wildlife conservation as well as hunting, fishing and trapping. How is a noisy and polluting industrial operation 1/10th of a mile away going to impact that? This purpose for a wildlife area is **incompatible** with fracking.

Valley Run is supposed to be a protected area for wildlife, but the noise, air pollution, toxic chemicals, and methane gas will drive them away. Where will these woodland creatures go?

The entire area surrounding Valley Run is farmland. There's no other place for them -- or for all the people who call the campground home.

Zepernick Wildlife Area (23-DNR-0004)

Zepernick is a 520-acre wildlife area in Columbiana County known as a destination for fishing in its lake and ponds. Indeed, when I visited, I saw people boating and fishing on Zepernick Lake. It was gorgeous.

As with Salt Fork, Zepernick Lake, Ruff Pond, and Conser Run would be devastated by taking tens of millions gallons of fresh water needed for fracking.

The roads to Zepernick are again narrow, winding, and hilly. How will hundreds of industrial truck trips impact people who live in the area and use the fishing facilities?



Any nearby frack pad will be very noticeable to these folks.

The noise, light pollution, air pollution, toxic chemicals -- everything about fracking -- is incompatible with maintaining a peaceful fishing oasis at Zepernick.

Wolf Run State Park (23-DNR-0008)

Wolf Run is not far from Salt Fork, but much smaller. However, it's also a lovely Ohio state park. Its main feature is a large campground that hundreds of people use daily. It's also got a swimming beach and hiking trails.

An oil and gas company wants to frack all 1000 acres of Wolf Run -- and another 1000 acres of the surrounding area. Their nomination doesn't even say how many frack pads they want to install or where they would go. It's literally just a bunch of lines on a map.

That's unacceptable. You can't possibly approve a fracking plan that doesn't disclose the bare minimum about the fracking they want to do.

The area around Wolf Run includes dozens of homes, the Ohio State University Eastern Agricultural Research Station, and the village of Belle Valley. The town of Caldwell gets its drinking water from Wolf Run Lake. How will they be affected by fracking their land?

Again, this lake and the streams and runs that feed it would be devastated by the water withdrawals needed for fracking. Again the air pollution, toxic chemicals, noise, and lighting doesn't stay outside park borders.



How would the campers at Wolf Run feel about looking at frack pads flaring methane here?

Surface use

One more note about so-called surface use access. We are aware of Gov. DeWine's statement that he is not allowing "surface use access" for fracking in our state parks. That does not mitigate our concerns. Surrounding our parks and wildlife areas with frack pads a couple hundred feet away from the border will still do damage. The uses of state parks and wildlife areas are incompatible with fracking.

We also do not believe there will be no surface access, because if an oil company is granted a lease for land just outside a park, they can still go to ODNR to negotiate a private agreement to gain surface access, take water from the streams and lakes, remove trees for pipelines, etc.

So despite this statement from the governor, we think that if these nominations are approved, there will be surface access, granted behind the scenes with no public notification or comment. Any possible surface agreement is not considered by this commission -- and if you have no

idea whether a company plans to ask for surface use, then you do not have the information you need to approve the nomination.

I hope you will consider the public outcry about fracking in our state parks and wildlife areas. Save Ohio Parks is an all volunteer organization that literally just launched a couple of months ago -- and yet we have helped people submit over 2,000 individual comments against fracking at Salt Fork, Valley Run, Zepernick, and Wolf Run.

Please listen to the public who owns and uses this public land -- only 3% of land in Ohio -- and deny these nominations.

Sincerely,

Cathy Cowan Becker
she/her/hers
Save Ohio Parks

"Anything else you're interested in is not going to happen if you can't breathe the air and drink the water. Don't sit this one out. Do something. You are by accident of fate alive at an absolutely critical moment in the history of our planet." — Carl Sagan

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Sunday, July 16, 2023 7:31:12 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Sarah Kerr
sarahkerr1973@yahoo.com
31 Samaritan Ave. Ashland, OH 44805 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Sunday, July 16, 2023 8:54:11 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Mary Jeanne Wilk
wilkponcho@cinci.rr.com
6942 Bluebird Drive Cincinnati, OH 45248 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Sunday, July 16, 2023 9:37:12 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Nancy Jesson
nancyjesson@yahoo.com
6461 twp rd 29 Mansfield, OH 44904 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Sunday, July 16, 2023 10:14:07 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Mr. Jack V.Brown
jvb370@gmail.com
6014ste.rte.199 Carey, OH 43316 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Sunday, July 16, 2023 11:38:08 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Frank M Martin
fmmartin55@yahoo.com
5885 MURAL DR SEVEN HILLS, OH 44131 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Sunday, July 16, 2023 1:06:09 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mr. John Blankinsop
blankinsopj@gmail.com
11west main st North fairfield, OH 44855 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Sunday, July 16, 2023 1:23:10 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Richard Poole
richardpoole358@gmail.com
298 Bramel Drive Aberdeen, OH 45101 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Sunday, July 16, 2023 3:20:08 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Carol wright
sumxwright@gmail.com
112 Cherry Street West Salem, OH 44287 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Sunday, July 16, 2023 4:11:11 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mr. Randolph Strausbaugh
rjs82251@outlook.com
1110 Buckland Avenue Fremont, OH 43420 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Sunday, July 16, 2023 7:03:13 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Mr. Edward Schurdell
edwardschurdell@gmail.com
38 North 13 th Street Newark, OH 43055 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Monday, July 17, 2023 2:16:09 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Ms. Brenda Hopkins
bren45236@aol.com
8472 Monroe Ave Cincinnati, OH 45236 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Monday, July 17, 2023 2:22:10 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Mr. Charles cochran
cochran3885@gmail.com
3885 savage hill rd.s.e Lancaster, OH 43130 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Monday, July 17, 2023 5:46:10 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Nancy burgess
nancyburgess1055@yahoo.com
446 Denwood Drive South Gahanna, OH 43230 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Monday, July 17, 2023 6:16:09 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Bonnie Crawford
jbcrawfordoh@gmail.com
945 W Main Street Madison, OH 44057 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Monday, July 17, 2023 6:23:09 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Mr. Leslie Chester
lchester1@columbus.rr.com
5245 Township road 213, MARENGO, OH 43334 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Monday, July 17, 2023 10:00:07 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Mr. Robert Hedrick
robert@hedtech.com
2210 7th Stret Cuyahoga Falls, OH 44221 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Monday, July 17, 2023 10:25:11 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Cathy Robison
cjrobison63@gmail.com
311 W Maple Ave Greenville, OH 45331 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Monday, July 17, 2023 10:27:08 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Roberta Johnston
robertajohnston62@gmail.com
8048 Maple Dr Williamsfield, OH 44093 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Monday, July 17, 2023 12:44:06 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Reynolds Home
creynolds11@aol.com
1565 Union Rd Xenia, OH 45385 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Monday, July 17, 2023 2:20:07 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Eileen Sims
promise291@frontier.com
10093 Camp Road WEST SALEM, OH 44287 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Monday, July 17, 2023 3:10:08 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Miss Dawn Derry
dawnie538@gmail.com
4615 Henritze Ave Cleveland, OH 44109 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Monday, July 17, 2023 3:30:09 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mr. Rodger Van Ausdal
supervan@cinci.rr.com
5013 Twin Lakes Circle Clayton, oh I,, OH 45315 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Monday, July 17, 2023 4:57:05 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Ms. Margie Rozell
rozellsprn@gmail.com
3691 Johnson Rd. Springfield, OH 45502 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Monday, July 17, 2023 5:14:09 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Mr. David Bryan
alwayssoclean@yahoo.com
185 symmes st Cincinnati, OH 45002 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Monday, July 17, 2023 5:19:06 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Ms. Helen Nels
helennels76@gmail.com
13739 Old Mansfield Rd Mt Vernon, OH 43050 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Monday, July 17, 2023 6:53:09 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Valerie DiQuattro
valeriem1119@gmail.com
8615 Wilson Mills Rd Chesterland, OH 44026 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Monday, July 17, 2023 7:24:08 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Mr. John Fisher
jay_fish57@yahoo.com
62525 Batesville Rd. #408 Quaker City, OH 43773 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Monday, July 17, 2023 8:44:09 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Mr. Richard Steck
steckrichardrich@yahoo.com
1067 Cloverdale dr Troy, OH 45373 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Monday, July 17, 2023 9:04:10 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Monica Melillo
mon1967.mm@gmail.com
351 Southington Blvd Painesville, OH 44077 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Monday, July 17, 2023 9:14:07 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Carol Thompson
thompsoncarol24@gmail.com
27685 Winona Rd Salem, OH 44460 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Monday, July 17, 2023 11:52:08 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Mr. Jackie Senig
jacksenig1430@yahoo.com
1410 Sheridan Dr Apt 21C Lancaster, OH 43130 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Tuesday, July 18, 2023 4:15:10 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Mr. Jerome dubiak
jdubiak@gmail.com
1709 locust hollow rd Claysburg, PA 16625

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Tuesday, July 18, 2023 6:54:10 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Mr. Donald Crabbe
crabbe62@gmail.com
345 W Marion St Mount Gilead, OH 43338 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Tuesday, July 18, 2023 7:42:10 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Vicki Schwartz
schwartzvicki@aol.com
10809 Buckingham Place Powell, OH 43065 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Tuesday, July 18, 2023 8:37:09 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mr. Tom Sturgill
ttkm.sturgill@juno.com
172 Pauline Drive Fairfield, OH 45014 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Tuesday, July 18, 2023 9:32:06 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Miss Joanna riggle
jojodukes@yahoo.com
5708 snow dr Columbus, OH 43225 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Tuesday, July 18, 2023 9:37:07 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Ms. Janis Schweitzer
gramie502@gmail.com
225 Newark Rd Mount Vernon, OH 43050 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Tuesday, July 18, 2023 12:31:07 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Ms. Barbara Burky
michiganbarbara13@gmail.com
5 Dale Avenue Shelby, OH 44875 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Tuesday, July 18, 2023 1:18:09 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Robert poynter
robertpoynter36@gmail.com
7366 bardstown Rd Elizabethtown, KY 42701

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Tuesday, July 18, 2023 1:33:07 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mr. Ernest Higgs
higgs2714@fuse.net
7268 Stonerun Place Liberty Township, OH 45044-9215 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Tuesday, July 18, 2023 3:20:10 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Gary Engelhardt
gengelhardt5@gmail.com
188 Perkins Street Millersburg, OH 44654 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Tuesday, July 18, 2023 3:21:07 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mr. Mike Karban
trainermike21@msn.com
76 sprague rd. Berea, OH 44017 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Tuesday, July 18, 2023 3:28:07 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Ms. Marianne Thurston
mst4341@msn.com
7101 Ashley Rd. Ashley, Ohio, OH 43003 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Tuesday, July 18, 2023 4:07:08 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Verda Hill
smokeitjo@outlook.com
310 Yoctangee Pkwy Chillicothe, OH 45601 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Tuesday, July 18, 2023 6:05:09 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Mr. Adam Wayne Caldwell
adamcrealestate@yahoo.com
8430 FLICK RD Tipp city, OH 45371 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Tuesday, July 18, 2023 6:12:09 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Ms. Phyllis VanNest
pvn1217@yahoo.com
18 Deer Run Lima, OH 45807 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Tuesday, July 18, 2023 6:12:12 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mr. Marc flannery
jmf455@yahoo.com
2700 Keever rd Lebanon, OH 45036 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Tuesday, July 18, 2023 6:18:09 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Waleah Chadima
waleah1@yahoo.com
945 Garfield Ave Alliance, OH 44601 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Tuesday, July 18, 2023 8:07:12 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mr. Offitt Harless
otharless@yahoo.com
208 E. Williams Ave Bellefontaine, OH 43311 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Tuesday, July 18, 2023 9:56:09 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Orin Falb
falbio@neo.rr.com
749 Pennsylvania Ave. Shreve, OH 44676 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Tuesday, July 18, 2023 11:14:10 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Mrs. SANDRA WEATHERSPOON
flaminghot0617@aol.com
740 Co Rd 212 #8 Fremont, OH 43420 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Wednesday, July 19, 2023 12:41:14 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Ms. June Parr
ggjune44@yahoo.com
5893 Barton Rd North Olmsted, OH 44070 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Wednesday, July 19, 2023 6:23:13 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mr. Sam wiley
wiley-sam@att.net
6412 Teapot Ln Reynoldsburg, OH 43068 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Wednesday, July 19, 2023 8:46:10 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Kathy Berger
tl.kl.berger@att.net
824 Elwyn pl Miamisburg, OH 45342 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Wednesday, July 19, 2023 8:56:10 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Anita 3
apevc@yahoo.com
106 N Market Street Jefferson, OH 44047 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Wednesday, July 19, 2023 1:46:07 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Ellen. Patrick
lizzy4sons@aol.com
457 township road 251 n South Point, OH 45680 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Wednesday, July 19, 2023 2:01:06 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mr. Roger Freeman
millwrightwelder@yahoo.com
112 Deerfield Holland, KY 42528

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Wednesday, July 19, 2023 2:55:09 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Miss Billie Centurion
billcenturion5@gmail.com
503 Westphal ave Whitehall, OH 43213 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Wednesday, July 19, 2023 4:29:13 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Ms. Mary Prouty
mtullius3155@gmail.com
4405 Drycott St Groveport, OH 43125 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Wednesday, July 19, 2023 6:39:06 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Carol Datz
caroldatz@yahoo.com
1732 Jewel St , Alliance, OH 44501 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Wednesday, July 19, 2023 9:04:15 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Lisa Reinstatler
lisareinstatler@gmail.com
2693 cyclorama Dr. Cincinnati, OH 45211 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Wednesday, July 19, 2023 9:12:06 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Melanie K Smith
smith8860@yahoo.com
7326 State Route 19 Unit 1011, Unit 1 lots 158 and 159 Mount Gilead, OH 43338 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Wednesday, July 19, 2023 9:25:07 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mrs. debbie arnesen
debbbie1@yahoo.com
13660 freyman rd cygnet, OH 43413 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Wednesday, July 19, 2023 11:02:08 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Sandy Payne
jonsanmis@aol.com
135 E Shannon Ave Dayton, OH 45449 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Wednesday, July 19, 2023 11:19:08 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Connie Steed
csteed65@gmail.com
2096 Hebron Rd Heath,Ohio, OH 43056 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Thursday, July 20, 2023 12:55:07 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
betty tucker
bettytucker56@gmail.com
102reddington hill rd holloway, OH 43985 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Thursday, July 20, 2023 9:21:09 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Mr. Norman Hahn
normanhahn80@yahoo.com
4950 Herr Rd Lima, OH 45801 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Thursday, July 20, 2023 12:00:09 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Lane Brown
lanebrown1949@gmail.com
7624 Ira Ave. Brooklyn, OH 44144 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Thursday, July 20, 2023 1:26:07 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Kathleen Rhoad
rhoadhouse@icloud.com
3854 Parkside Cr E Lorain, OH 44053 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Thursday, July 20, 2023 5:57:11 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Deanna White
tyme2ryde2004@yahoo.com
3271 Loper Rd NE Newark, OH 43055 Constituent

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From: Cam McCuen
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Tuesday, July 25, 2023 12:38:16 PM

To whom it may concern,

I noticed there is a public comment period for the opening of Ohio's natural lands to oil and gas exploitation. I would like to put in a comment to **urge you to reject this proposal** to search or exploit oil or gas reserves under and around Valley Run Wildlife Area. Both fracking and drilling are noisy, disruptive, and pollute the air, land, and aquifers in the area. This harms the people, plants, animals, and fungi of the area. Fracking releases greenhouse gasses like methane into the atmosphere, which contributes to warming the planet (even more than CO2). Now is the time to STOP extracting fossil fuels everywhere to leave a livable planet for future generations. The dangers of fracking are so obvious to those around the site that an energy company fracking near a family's house saw it necessary to gag order their young children from ever speaking of its effects. https://www.ipsnews.net/2013/08/govt-energy-industry-accused-of-suppressing-fracking-dangers/ . There have already been instances of extraction accidents further damaging the surrounding area See link: https://saveohioparks.org/2023/07/12/two-eastern-ohio-oil-and-gas-accidents-highlight-hazards-of-fracking-ohio-state-parks-wildlife-areas/ . I'm not the only one who sees the issues with allowing these companies onto our public lands; multiple experts do too. See link: https://saveohioparks.org/2023/06/30/experts-on-risks-effects-of-fracking-speak-to-state-commission/

Lets preserve the few natural areas we have left and keep Ohio beautiful!

Thank you,

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From:	Nathan Johnson
To:	Commission Clerk
Cc:	Molly Jo Stanley; Brennan Kelley
Subject:	Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001, 0002, 0003
Date:	Thursday, July 20, 2023 4:05:32 PM
Attachments:	OEC Comment - Valley Run WA.pdf

Dear Commissioners and Commission Clerk,

The public comments of the OEC regarding the nominations of Valley Run Wildlife Area for oil and gas leasing are hereby attached and submitted.

Sincerely,

Nathan Johnson | Senior Attorney, Land & Water
Ohio Environmental Council & Ohio Environmental Council Action Fund
1145 Chesapeake Ave., Suite I, Columbus, OH 43212
Main: (614) 487-7506
Direct: (614) 487-5841




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Ohio Environmental Council

July 20, 2023

Attn: Commission Clerk
Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
Commission.Clerk@oglmc.ohio.gov

Public Comment RE: Please DENY the Leasing Nominations for Valley Run Wildlife Area, Nomination #s: 23-DNR-0001, 0002, 0003

Dear Commissioners,

The Ohio Environmental Council (OEC) respectfully requests that you deny the leasing nominations submitted for Valley Run Wildlife Area – Nomination Nos. 23-DNR-0001, 0002, and 0003.

The OEC is Ohio's leading state-wide public interest environmental organization. We have a 54-year history and thousands of members located throughout the state and beyond. Our mission is to secure healthy air, land, and water for all who call Ohio home.

Please deny the Valley Run oil and gas leasing nominations in order to protect public health and safety, respect outdoor recreation, and confront climate change.

Nomination No. 23-DNR-0003 shows a proposed shale fracking ("unconventional oil and gas production" or "UOG") well pad within 700 feet of Valley Run and very near an adjacent residential area. The construction and operation of a well pad so near Valley Run Wildlife seriously threatens its quality and character.

Ohio Revised Code, Section 155.33(B)(1)(b), (c), (e), and (h) provides that:

> In making its decision to approve or disapprove the nomination, the commission shall consider all of the following: […]
>
> > (b) Whether the proposed oil or gas operation is compatible with the current uses of the parcel of land that is the subject of the nomination;

> (c) The environmental impact that would result if the lease of a formation that is the subject of the nomination were approved; […]
> (e) Any potential impact to visitors or users of a parcel of land that is the subject of the nomination; [and]
> (h) Any comments or objections to the nomination submitted to the commission by residents of this state or other users of the parcel of land that is the subject of the nomination;

UOG development of Valley Run Wildlife Area would generate significant air, noise, and light pollution that would negatively impact its visitors and users. R.C. 155.33(B)(1)(b), (c), (e), and (h). UOG development would conflict with current uses of the Area, including the recreational and health-based escape from industrialization, pollution, and nature fragmentation. R.C. 155.33(B)(1)(b), (c), (e), and (h). UOG development of Valley Run Wildlife Area would also push the world closer to climate catastrophe at a time when virtually all nations of the globe recognize the need to rapidly decarbonize the energy sector. R.C. 155.33(B)(1)(c), and (h).

A. DENYING THE NOMINATIONS WILL PROTECT PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY – R.C. 155.33(B)(1)(b), (c), (e), and (h).

Unconventional oil and gas production (UOG) is associated with: dangerous levels of hazardous air pollutants, including carcinogenic and endocrine disrupting chemicals; childhood leukemia; increased mortality in elderly populations; more heart attacks; low birth weight and extreme premature births; asthma attacks; and headaches and fatigue.

Dangerous Levels of Hazardous Air Pollution

A 2019 meta-analysis on the links between hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) and oil and gas development showed that HAPs linked to numerous cancerous and non-cancerous health conditions are found in the vicinity of production sites at concentrations exceeding health safety thresholds (Garcia-Gonzales 2019).[1]

A 2018 meta-analysis of endocrine-disrupting air pollutants revealed that there are more than 200 airborne chemicals associated with unconventional oil and gas development, including 26 known endocrine-disrupting chemicals and 8 suspected endocrine-disrupting chemicals (Bolden 2018).[2]

A 2014 study identified eight highly toxic chemicals in air samples collected near fracking and associated infrastructure sites across five states, including Ohio. The most common airborne chemicals detected included two proven human carcinogens (benzene and formaldehyde) and two potent neurotoxicants (hexane and hydrogen sulfide). In 29

[1] Garcia-Gonzales, Diane A., et al. "Hazardous air pollutants associated with upstream oil and natural gas development: a critical synthesis of current peer-reviewed literature." *Annual Review of Public Health* 40 (2019): 283-304.

[2] Bolden, Ashley L., et al. "Exploring the endocrine activity of air pollutants associated with unconventional oil and gas extraction." *Environmental Health* 17.1 (2018): 1-17.

out of 76 samples, concentrations far exceeded federal health and safety standards, sometimes by several orders of magnitude (Macey 2014).[3]

Childhood Leukemia
A research study conducted over several years and published in 2022 revealed that children living within a 2-kilometer radius of at least one unconventional oil and gas well at the time of their birth were almost twice as likely to be diagnosed with acute lymphoblastic leukemia (Clark 2022).[4]

Increased Mortality in Elderly Populations
A study conducted in 2022 indicated that air contaminants stemming from unconventional oil and gas operations could be linked to negative health impacts in elderly individuals. The investigation discovered that older people residing close to or in the direction of the wind from these unconventional oil and gas extraction sites faced an increased likelihood of early death compared to their counterparts dwelling upwind (Li 2022).[5]

More Heart Attacks
A 2021 research study established a connection between unconventional natural gas production and heart-related health risks. The study uncovered higher rates of hospitalization due to acute myocardial infarction, commonly known as a heart attack, in middle-aged and elderly men, as well as older women, residing in Pennsylvania counties located above the Marcellus Shale (Denham 2021).[6]

Increased Risks to Babies
A 2020 study found that expectant mothers residing close to active oil and gas wells faced a higher risk of giving birth to babies with low birth weight (Tran 2020).[7] A 2018 study of women living near fracking sites in Texas found a risk of extreme preterm birth (Whitworth 2018).[8]

Asthma Attacks, Headaches, and Fatigue
A 2017 research study involving approximately 24,000 primary care patients from central and northeast Pennsylvania found that living near unconventional natural gas

---

[3] Macey, Gregg P., et al. "Air concentrations of volatile compounds near oil and gas production: a community-based exploratory study." *Environmental Health* 13.1 (2014): 1-18.
[4] Clark, Cassandra J., et al. "Unconventional oil and gas development exposure and risk of childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia: a case–control study in Pennsylvania, 2009–2017." *Environmental Health Perspectives* 130.8 (2022): 087001.
[5] Li, Longxiang, et al. "Exposure to unconventional oil and gas development and all-cause mortality in Medicare beneficiaries." *Nature Energy* 7.2 (2022): 177-185.
[6] Denham, Alina, et al. "Acute myocardial infarction associated with unconventional natural gas development: A natural experiment." *Environmental Research* 195 (2021): 110872.
[7] Tran, Kathy V., et al. "Residential proximity to oil and gas development and birth outcomes in California: a retrospective cohort study of 2006–2015 births." *Environmental Health Perspectives* 128.6 (2020): 067001.
[8] Whitworth, Kristina Walker, et al. "Drilling and production activity related to unconventional gas development and severity of preterm birth." *Environmental Health Perspectives* 126.3 (2018): 037006.

development sites was associated with symptoms like nasal and sinus issues, migraines, and increased fatigue (Tustin 2017).[9]

A 2016 study examined the medical records of over 35,000 patients with asthma who resided in proximity to unconventional natural gas production sites in Pennsylvania. The study concluded that UOG operations close to the patients' homes were correlated with a higher likelihood of experiencing mild, moderate, and severe intensification of asthma symptoms. Those living near active gas wells are 1.5 to 4 times more likely to suffer from asthma attacks than those living farther away, with the closest group having the highest risk (Rasmussen 2016).[10]

B. DENYING THE NOMINATIONS WILL PROTECT CURRENT USES AND PREVENT NEGATIVE IMPACTS TO USERS/VISITORS AND THE ENVIRONMENT – R.C. 155.33(B)(1)(b), (c), (e), and (h).

On a per capita basis, public land is a relatively rare resource in Ohio; nature in Ohio is fragmented. The air pollution, stress, traffic safety, and wildlife impacts associated with UOG are incompatible with the current health benefits and recreational uses of Valley Run Wildlife Area.

The Public Needs Quality Public Greenspace for Physical and Mental Wellbeing.
Meta-analysis results showed that greenspace exposure is associated with wide-ranging health benefits, including statistically significant associations with reduced diastolic blood pressure, heart rate, salivary cortisol, incidence of type II diabetes and stroke, all-cause and cardiovascular mortality, as well as health-denoting associations with pregnancy outcomes, HRV, and HDL cholesterol, and self-reported health.[11]

Forest-based interventions (also known as "forest-bathing") have a positive impact on the cardiovascular system; some immunological and/or inflammatory parameters; and mental health in the areas of stress, depression, anxiety, and negative emotions. Positive effects were seen in healthy children and adults, as well as in adults with various preexisting conditions.[12]

UOG-Generated Air Pollution Is Incompatible with Current Uses and Threatens Significant Negative Visitor and Environmental Impacts.
Refer to Section A., above.

---

[9] Tustin, Aaron W., et al. "Associations between unconventional natural gas development and nasal and sinus, migraine headache, and fatigue symptoms in Pennsylvania." *Environmental Health Perspectives* 125.2 (2017): 189-197.

[10] Rasmussen, Sara G., et al. "Asthma Exacerbations and Unconventional Natural Gas Development in the Marcellus Shale." *JAMA Intern Med.* 176.9 (2016):1334-1343.

[11] Twohig-Bennett, Caoimhe, and Andy Jones. "The health benefits of the great outdoors: A systematic review and meta-analysis of greenspace exposure and health outcomes." *Environmental research* 166 (2018): 628-637.

[12] Stier-Jarmer, Marita, et al. "The psychological and physical effects of forests on human health: A systematic review of systematic reviews and meta-analyses." *International journal of environmental research and public health* 18.4 (2021): 1770.

UOG Causes Stress and Reduces Quality of Life and Public Safety.
In a 2018 study of residents of Ohio's Guernsey and Noble Counties, every participant reported experiencing negative impacts on their quality of life from unconventional natural gas development. Types of psychological stress reported included stress from noise or light pollution; feeling frustrated and manipulated after interactions with the oil and gas industry; general stress and uncertainty about the future. Researchers found that experiences of social stress extended to include divisions among family or community; fears of, or direct experiences of, environmental health harms; observing dying, unhealthy trees; and traffic-related effects. Nearly all residents interviewed had experienced dangerous encounters with oil and gas truck drivers and observed that damaged roads had become increasingly common.[13]

A 2015 study in Pennsylvania found vehicle crash rates to be substantially higher in counties with notable oil and gas drilling; while heavy truck crash rates were 61 to 65% higher.[14]

UOG Light and Noise Pollution Harms Wildlife.
Light and noise pollution from oil and gas production disrupt wildlife behavior, including in protected areas and critical habitats of endangered species, and have been linked to mass die-offs of waterfowl and declines in songbird populations in Alberta, Canada, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, eastern Ohio, and New Mexico.[15] Chronic noise from drilling and fracking operations interferes with the ability of birds to respond to acoustic cues.[16] Wildlife biologists in West Virginia found genetic changes in the Louisiana waterthrush that were linked to shale gas development.[17]

C. DENYING THE VALLEY RUN NOMINATIONS WILL HELP POSITION OHIO'S PUBLIC LANDS TO CONFRONT CATASTROPHIC CLIMATE CHANGE – R.C. 155.33(B)(1)(c), and (h).

Deciding to keep Valley Run's publicly-owned oil and gas reserves in reserve rather than putting them in production would be an important act of restraint, foresight, and conservation. The 2023 IPCC Synthesis Report states that "Limiting human-caused global warming requires net-zero CO2 emissions [and] a strong reduction in other greenhouse gas emissions."[18] UOG fracking and production stands in opposition to both of these goals. It is a process that not only releases large amounts of methane, but creates an end product that will be burned and release

---

[13] Fisher, Michael P., et al. "Psychosocial implications of unconventional natural gas development: Quality of life in Ohio's Guernsey and Noble Counties." *Journal of Environmental Psychology* 55 (2018): 90-98.
[14] Graham, Jove, et al. "Increased traffic accident rates associated with shale gas drilling in Pennsylvania." *Accident Analysis & Prevention* 74 (2015): 203-209.
[15] Buxton, Rachel T., et al. "Noise pollution is pervasive in US protected areas." *Science* 356.6337 (2017): 531-533.
[16] Kleist, Nathan J., et al. "Chronic anthropogenic noise disrupts glucocorticoid signaling and has multiple effects on fitness in an avian community." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 115.4 (2018): E648-E657.
[17] Frantz, Mack W., et al. "Epigenetic response of Louisiana Waterthrush Parkesia motacilla to shale gas development." *Ibis* 162.4 (2020): 1211-1224.
[18] IPCC, "Climate Change 2023 Synthesis Report Summary for Policymakers." A Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Climate Change. Contribution of the Working Groups I, II, and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 25 May 2023, at p. 19.

further CO2 into the atmosphere. Swift and steep reductions in GHG emissions are needed to conserve a habitable climate and a livable world.

> According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), there can be no new oil and gas development if the global energy sector is to reach net zero emissions by 2050 and help avoid catastrophic climate change.[19]
>
> According to the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), the world must decrease global oil and gas production and consumption by 30% by 2030 in order to satisfy Paris Agreement climate goals.[20]
>
> According to the Intergovernmental Committee on Climate Change (IPCC), limiting warming to 1.5°C and 2°C involves rapid, deep, and in most cases immediate greenhouse gas emission reductions.[21]
>
> The stated aim of the 2015 Paris Agreement, which virtually every nation on Earth has ratified, is to keep global temperature rise "well below" 2 degrees Celsius and to "pursue efforts" to limit it to 1.5 degrees Celsius.[22]
>
> In 2018, the IPCC determined that the 0.5-degree increase from 1.5 to 2.0 degrees Celsius would make the impacts of catastrophic heat waves, flooding, drought, crop failures, coral reef loss, and species extinctions significantly harder for humanity to handle.[23] Limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, rather than 2 degrees Celsius, "could reduce the number of people exposed to climate-related risks and susceptible to poverty by up to several hundred million by 2050," the 2018 IPCC report states.[24] At 1.5 degrees Celsius, the number of people across the globe at risk of inadequate water supplies could be 50 percent lower than at 2 degrees.[25]
>
> Methane, the main component of natural gas, is 34 times more potent as a greenhouse gas in the atmosphere than CO2 over a 100-year timeframe, and 86 times more potent over a 20-year timeframe.[26]

---

[19] International Energy Agency, "Net zero by 2050: A roadmap for the global energy sector." (2021).

[20] IISD, von Kursk, Olivier Bois, and Greg Muttitt. "Lighting the Path: What IPCC energy pathways tell us about Paris-aligned policies and investments." International Institute for Sustainable Development (2022).

[21] IPCC, "Climate Change 2023 Synthesis Report Summary for Policymakers." A Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Climate Change. Contribution of the Working Groups I, II, and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 25 May 2023, at p. 22.

[22] https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement

[23] Masson-Delmotte, Valérie, et al. "Global warming of 1.5 C." *An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of* 1.5 (2018): 43-50.

[24] Masson-Delmotte, Valérie, et al. "Global warming of 1.5 C." *An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of* 1.5 (2018): 43-50.

[25] Masson-Delmotte, Valérie, et al. "Global warming of 1.5 C." *An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of* 1.5 (2018): 43-50.

[26] Stocker, Thomas, ed. *Climate change 2013: the physical science basis: Working Group I contribution to the Fifth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. Cambridge university press, 2014.

Climate change is a threat to human well-being and planetary health. There is a rapidly closing window of opportunity to secure a liveable and sustainable future for all.[27]

The IPCC states: "Continued emissions will further affect all major climate system components, and many changes will be irreversible on centennial to millennial time scales and become larger with increasing global warming. Without urgent, effective, and equitable mitigation and adaptation actions, climate change increasingly threatens ecosystems, biodiversity, and the livelihoods, health, and wellbeing of current and future generations."[28]

Here in America, many vulnerable populations such as children, older adults, pregnant women, low-income communities, some communities of color, indigenous populations, people with disabilities, and people with pre-existing or chronic health conditions are considered disproportionately vulnerable to the effects of climate change.[29]

Climate change will cause extreme heat and extreme weather events to become more common. Outdoor air quality will drop and flooding will become more frequent. Vector-borne diseases, water-borne diseases, and food-related infections will thrive in the warmer climate. And, the mental health of the people will suffer from both the fear of the future and the negative impacts of all the other effects harming their lives.[30]

Air quality will decrease significantly due to climate change. Meteorological conditions will shift and allow for ozone concentrations to increase in the air, further increasing the rate of "premature deaths, hospital visits, lost school days, and acute respiratory symptoms."[31] Wildfires, which will become more common as temperatures rise, also harm air quality by increasing particulate matter and ozone precursors in the air.[32]

We are already seeing increased climate-related air quality impacts in Ohio. In 2015, wildfires and the ozone precursors they emit caused ozone levels to rise to 60-80 ppb for over 8 hours, putting people's health at risk.[33] Wildfires in eastern Canada are filling

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[27] IPCC, "Climate Change 2023 Synthesis Report Summary for Policymakers." A Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Climate Change. Contribution of the Working Groups I, II, and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 25 May 2023, at p. 24.

[28] IPCC, "Climate Change 2023 Synthesis Report Summary for Policymakers." A Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Climate Change. Contribution of the Working Groups I, II, and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 25 May 2023, at p. 24.

[29] Crimmins, Allison, et al. "The Impacts of Climate Change on Human Health in the United States: A Scientific Assessment." U.S. Global Change Research Program, 2016.

[30] Crimmins, Allison, et al. "The Impacts of Climate Change on Human Health in the United States: A Scientific Assessment." U.S. Global Change Research Program, 2016.

[31] Crimmins, Allison, et al. "The Impacts of Climate Change on Human Health in the United States: A Scientific Assessment." U.S. Global Change Research Program, 2016.

[32] Crimmins, Allison, et al. "The Impacts of Climate Change on Human Health in the United States: A Scientific Assessment." U.S. Global Change Research Program, 2016.

[33] Dreessen, Joel, John Sullivan, and Ruben Delgado. "Observations and impacts of transported Canadian wildfire smoke on ozone and aerosol air quality in the Maryland region on June 9–12, 2015." *Journal of the Air & Waste Management Association* 66.9 (2016): 842-862.

Ohio's June and July, 2023 skies with smoke and resulting in central Ohio's first "unhealthy" air quality alert since 2003.[34] These numbers are above recommended safety levels and put some of the most vulnerable populations at risk, such as the many children with asthma in Ohio who make up part of the 6.8 million American children with asthma that will suffer from these drops in air quality.[35] Fossil fuel-driven climate change is the main cause of increasing fire weather.[36] These air quality impacts will worsen as the planet's temperature rises.

For all of the foregoing reasons, both individually and collectively, the OEC respectfully requests that you DENY the Valley Run Wildlife Area leasing nominations.

Respectfully Submitted,

Nathan Johnson
Senior Attorney, Land & Water
Ohio Environmental Council
1145 Chesapeake Ave., STE I
Columbus, OH 43212
NJohnson@theOEC.org

[34] Behrens, Cole, "Canadian wildfire haze drifts into Ohio. Air quality alert for unhealthy level first since 2003" The Columbus Dispatch, June 28, 2023.
[35] Crimmins, Allison, et al. "The Impacts of Climate Change on Human Health in the United States: A Scientific Assessment." U.S. Global Change Research Program, 2016.
[36] Zhuang, Yizhou, et al. "Quantifying contributions of natural variability and anthropogenic forcings on increased fire weather risk over the western United States." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 118.45 (2021): e2111875118.

From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Sunday, July 16, 2023 7:20:09 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Ms. Dana Pierce
danamp30@comcast.net
15035 Alexander Rd Walton Hills, OH 44146 Constituent

Prepared by OneClickPolitics (tm) at www.oneclickpolitics.com. OneClickPolitics provides online communications tools for supporters of a cause, issue, organization or association to contact their elected officials. For more information regarding our policies and services, please contact info@oneclickpolitics.com

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Mary Beth Naim
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Vote No on Valley Run Wildlife Area NOMINATIONS #23-DNR-0001; #23-DNR-0002; #23-DNR-0003
Date:	Monday, July 17, 2023 6:17:17 PM

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

My name is Mary Beth Naim and I live in Kirtland, located in Lake County Ohio. I'm an avid outdoors enthusiast hiking about 50 miles a month with the Cleveland Hiking Club. I am also the grandmother of two young boys who also enjoy outdoor adventures, playing and discovering everything our great Ohio natural resources have to offer.

I'm very concerned that your commission would even consider approving fracking in parks, forests and wildlife areas that my tax dollars and my fellow Ohio citizens have set aside for recreation and protection of our natural resources.

In addition to the direct impact of our public lands, the commission should also be seriously considering the amount of GHG emissions these new fracking projects will produce. The state of Ohio is already one of the highest GHG emitters in the United States and the extra release of methane from the fracking process along with all the other fossil fuel being burned to support this extraction, is directly contributing to climate change. Ohioans are already feeling the impacts of climate change with more severe weather events, periods of no rain, record high temperatures, algae blooms and air quality alerts.

Please continue to preserve these incredible state assets for us and future generations by declining these nominations to frack in our state parks.

Wolf Run:
NOMINATION #23-DNR-0008

Salt Fork:
NOMINATION #23-DNR-0007
NOMINATION #23-DNR-0006
NOMINATION #23-DNR-0005

Zepernick Wildlife Area:
NOMINATION #23-DNR-0004

Valley Run Wildlife Area:
NOMINATION #23-DNR-0003
NOMINATION #23-DNR-0002
NOMINATION #23-DNR-0001

Thank you,
Mary Beth Naim
Third Act - Ohio

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 13, 2023 1:08:42 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Karen Andermills** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Wed, Jul 12, 2023 at 4:28 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Karen Andermills
Email:
millandering@mail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Columbus, OH

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

My family and I have gone to state parks my entire life. I've not been to all the parks, but have been to dozens. I support public lands for all. AND, our public lands are NOT for profit for the few but the enjoyment of the many. Fracking is simply a money grab that only feeds the climate cycle that is stressing our parks, our nation, and our citizens. Parks add to the quality of life. The more time I spend in our parks I'm happier, less stressed and in better shape. DON'T allow fracking at any parks if you value our public lands, park animals, and Ohio

citizens!

Time: July 12, 2023 at 4:28 pm
IP Address: 23.245.249.125
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 13, 2023 1:07:41 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Jessica O'Donnell** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Wed, Jul 12, 2023 at 4:10 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Jessica O'Donnell
Email:
jessica.d.odonnell@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Columbus OH 43234

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission (you can use our sample text below but please personalize it to have more impact):

I was a young adult visiting the Ohio State Fair 20 years ago. As I walked past smokey the bear there was someone dressed in the same colors as a park ranger asking for signatures for fracking to be allowed in our state parks. There were diagrams and examples galore. Sounded like a great idea at the time! We get what we need with little to no environmental impact. Now we know different. Please don't frack anymore. Every step we take like fracking is taking

away from our children's futures. Just like your personal and business budget, some of what you do must be for the future. The original intent of our parks was to keep a wild place for us and future generations to enjoy. What forethought Teddy Roosevelt had! Every step into them is causing our biodiversity and thus our enjoyment to be less. Please don't frack in anymore parks and find another way to get the resources we need. The science is out there. We just need to be brave enough to use it. Much love, Jessica O'Donnell

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Time: July 12, 2023 at 4:10 pm
IP Address: 104.230.194.138
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 13, 2023 1:05:47 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Lex Norman** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Wed, Jul 12, 2023 at 2:36 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Lex Norman
Email:
lnorman3545@yahoo.com
City, State, Zip Code:
43229

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Please no more fracking

Time: July 12, 2023 at 2:36 pm
IP Address: 174.207.34.216
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 13, 2023 1:04:55 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

---

Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **DENNIS A YURICH** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Wed, Jul 12, 2023 at 1:56 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
DENNIS A YURICH
Email:
DENNIS@YURICHCREATIVE.COM
City, State, Zip Code:
BROOK PARK, OH 44142

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission (you can use our sample text below but please personalize it to have more impact):

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

Ohio public lands are a huge part my, and my family's lives. Multiple times a week we are immersing ourselves in the beauty of our Ohio lands. We should do everything in our power to preserve these treasures for ourselves and those who follow us.

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Where will that water come from? The water in our parks and public lands should be protected.

Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. This should not be allowed in or near our public lands.

Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. At a time when the world's climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Time: July 12, 2023 at 1:56 pm
IP Address: 66.29.206.31
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 13, 2023 1:03:48 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Terese J Tuckerman** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Wed, Jul 12, 2023 at 10:05 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Terese J Tuckerman
Email:
tjlt@roadrunner.com
City, State, Zip Code:
BRECKSVILLE Ohio 44141

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission (you can use our sample text below but please personalize it to have more impact):

Commission Members;
This fracking is a money-grabbing work-around that is not in the best interest of Ohioans. That money will not trickle down to the communities that will suffer the most. And think of the noise pollution that wildlife would have to endure, and the disruption to their lives. Where else do they have to go? I protest this nomination of public lands for fracking!

Time: July 12, 2023 at 10:05 am
IP Address: 107.10.39.104
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 13, 2023 1:02:58 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Katherine Zeisler** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Wed, Jul 12, 2023 at 8:50 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Katherine Zeisler
Email:
rzeisler1@columbus.rr.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Athens, Ohio,45701

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission (you can use our sample text below but please personalize it to have more impact):

To the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,
There are many reasons why fracking should NOT be allowed in Ohio State Parks. The Oil and Gas Industry has been given a green light to pollute and degrade our Ohio State Parks. I have relatives who live near a fracking site in Salem Ohio. It is disturbing how destructive the process of fracking is. Countless trucks transporting gravel and water to the site. Countless

trucks transporting waste water, brine, away from the site. The huge quantities of waste generated by fracking pose a significant disposal problem for the industry as well as health and environment impacts nearby and distant communities like Torch, Ohio.

As an Ohio tax payer and a person who enjoys taking my grandchildren to Salt Fork State Park and Wolf Run State Park I want these Ohio State Parks PROTECTED from fracking.

Time: July 12, 2023 at 8:50 am
IP Address: 107.77.235.57
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 11:22:24 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Elaine Fernwood** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Tue, Jul 11, 2023 at 9:34 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Elaine Fernwood
Email:
luv.abk@zoominternet.net
City, State, Zip Code:
Medina

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

The Ohio State Parks are so important to us for hiking, swimming, boating and more. I feel strongly that fracking would disrupt the pristine beauty of these areas and should not be permitted.

Time: July 11, 2023 at 9:34 pm

IP Address: 24.101.0.95
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 11:21:34 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Stephanie Riccobene** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Tue, Jul 11, 2023, 8:44 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Stephanie Riccobene
Email:
riccobene726@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Garfield Heights, Ohio 44125

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

While we are in the throes of one climate catastrophe after another, including lethal heat waves, floods, droughts and more, AS A DIRECT RESULT OF THE BURNING OF FOSSIL FUELS LIKE OIL AND GAS, the Ohio legislature saw fit to exacerbate the climate crisis by legally compelling oil and gas companies drill for their poisonous products in our state's beautiful parks. This is a crime against humanity! We should be investing in the development

and expansion of wind, solar, geothermal and other alternatives to oil and gas for our transportation and home and business energy needs, not rendering the earth uninhabitable for my grandsons by drilling for and using more fossil fuels! It is unconscionable to allow the oil and gas industry to defile our state's pristine parks by allowing them to drill in our state's parks, and to destroy any hope of a habitable planet for my grandsons as a result. As a taxpayer, frequent visitor to our state's parks and a grandmother, I vehemently oppose any kind of drilling, fracking or otherwise, for fossil fuels in Ohio's state parks. Please DENY any applications to drill in my state's parks--please KEEP OIL AND GAS IN THE GROUND!

Time: July 11, 2023 at 8:44 pm
IP Address: 174.102.53.125
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 11:20:42 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Sam** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Tue, Jul 11, 2023, 11:29 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Sam
Email:
samgreenhalgh15@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Dublin, Ohio, 43017

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

Time: July 11, 2023 at 11:29 am
IP Address: 99.7.249.9

Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 11:19:48 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

---

Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Laurie Kincer** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Tue, Jul 11, 2023, 8:47 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Laurie Kincer
Email:
lvonmehren@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Lakewood, Ohio, 44107

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission (you can use our sample text below but please personalize it to have more impact):

I love our public parks. They're one small piece of heaven set aside for protection. So protect them. Stop mortgaging the health of Ohio's inhabitants and destroying the integrity of the parks.

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state

parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Where will that water come from? The water in our parks and public lands should be protected.

Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. This should not be allowed in or near our public lands.

Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. At a time when the world's climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands.

Time: July 11, 2023 at 8:47 am
IP Address: 72.196.137.49
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 11:18:45 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Ryan Slayton** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jul 10, 2023, 9:05 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Ryan Slayton
Email:
rampagerhyno@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Groveport, Ohio, 43125

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect

them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

I grew up in West Virginia, but I have lived here in Ohio with my wife for over a decade. I have never lost the sense of wonder, gratitude, and connection to Nature that Ohio State Parks, Forests, wildlife conservation areas, and even the "small" Metro Parks bring. West Virginia does not have "Metro Parks" and I was once impressed that Ohio politicians cared enough to use taxes to create and maintain these parks; now, I am saddened and outraged due to this proposal that will destroy these same places and leave them as little more than toxic waste dumps for future generations of Ohioans.

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Where will that water come from? The water in our parks and public lands should be protected.

Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. This should not be allowed in or near our public lands.

Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. At a time when the world's climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Time: July 10, 2023 at 9:05 pm
IP Address: 74.141.82.251
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 11:17:41 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Laurel Sheldon** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jul 10, 2023, 8:46 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Laurel Sheldon
Email:
lsheldon05@sbcglobal.net
City, State, Zip Code:
Solon, Ohio 44139

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,
I am concerned and disturbed that you are allowing gas and oil corporations to frack on our public lands in Ohio--PARTICULARLY our state parks,
forests and wildlife areas.
Our state parks are very treasured spaces in Ohio, as well as nationwide.

I, as a taxpayer, pay to protect them --not only for my benefit but for the benefit of mankind and mankind's survival.
I recently sold a 120 acre parcel of land with a house on it that I rented out over the years. As a land owner I followed the forester's recommendation about selective tree removal which is the proper way to harvest trees. I was responsible to the community.
The fracking industry is jeopardizing our future by polluting our water with toxic chemicals , removing trees and producing methane gas in the fracking process.
THESE ARE OUR PUBLIC LANDS. We as citizens have a responsibility to the land that sustains us!
I vehemently oppose fracking in Ohio State Parks and public lands.
Please say NO to fracking!!!! THIS IS OUR FUTURE--SAVE IT

Time: July 10, 2023 at 8:46 pm
IP Address: 99.45.133.19
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 11:15:07 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Cathy Mey** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jul 10, 2023, 8:19 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Cathy Mey
Email:
joemey@sbcglobal.net
City, State, Zip Code:
Cleveland, Oh , 44111

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Please say no fracking!!

Time: July 10, 2023 at 8:19 pm
IP Address: 65.186.176.209
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 11:14:20 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Rachel Keith** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jul 10, 2023, 7:52 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Rachel Keith
Email:
rachel.keith87@yahoo.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Jefferson Ohio 44047

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Don't destroy our parks. There is more than enough toxic waste lands in Ohio don't destroy more of nature

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Time: July 10, 2023 at 7:52 pm
IP Address: 40.133.160.60

Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 11:12:35 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Virginia Trover** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jul 10, 2023, 7:38 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Virginia Trover
Email:
hopefuldancer83@yahoo.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Columbus, OH 43232

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,
I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas. Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry. Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state

parks and other public lands. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them. Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide.

Please keep these harmful practices away from our state parks and continue to preserve these spaces for hiking, camping, and other outdoor activities allowing us to enjoy nature instead of destroying it. I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Sincerely, Virginia Trover

Time: July 10, 2023 at 7:38 pm
IP Address: 174.105.149.15
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 11:09:58 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Timothy Wutrich** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jul 10, 2023, 3:55 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Timothy Wutrich
Email:
TWutrich15@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
University Heights, Ohio 44118

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect

them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

I am a distance runner and hiker. Ohio's parks are areas where I enjoy finding solitude and retreat from the city where I work. I go here to run, walk, bike, or hike -- and I want the parks to be free from industry!!! Many fellow Ohioans as well as other Americans and foreign visitors come to Ohio to run, bike, hike, and camp in our forests. It is important that we keep the air and water and soil clean in our parks (and elsewhere, too) to ensure that we have healthy countryside for all to enjoy.

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Where will that water come from? The water in our parks and public lands should be protected.

Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. This should not be allowed in or near our public lands.

Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. At a time when the world's climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Sincerely,
Timothy Wutrich, Ph.D.

Time: July 10, 2023 at 3:55 pm
IP Address: 173.91.45.169
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 11:08:47 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **John Naegele** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jul 10, 2023, 1:23 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
John Naegele
Email:
john@naegelecreative.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Lakewood

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

Please help safeguard our state parks and public lands. Do not allow fracking to take place on these lands. Your children will thank you.

Sincerely,

John Naegele

Time: July 10, 2023 at 1:23 pm
IP Address: 74.143.82.198
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 11:07:35 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Elizabeth Yurich** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jul 10, 2023, 1:07 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Elizabeth Yurich
Email:
beth@yurichcreative.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Brook Park, OH 44142

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect

them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Where will that water come from? The water in our parks and public lands should be protected.

Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. This should not be allowed in or near our public lands.

Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. At a time when the world's climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Time: July 10, 2023 at 1:06 pm
IP Address: 66.29.206.31
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 11:06:44 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Connie Rayl** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jul 10, 2023, 12:32 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Connie Rayl
Email:
cpmnr@yahoo.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Norton, Ohio 44203

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Fracking is not protecting our parkland. It is destroying them. Please say NO to fracking.

Time: July 10, 2023 at 12:32 pm
IP Address: 76.188.65.229
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 11:05:59 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

---



Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Constance Rayl** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jul 10, 2023, 12:26 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Constance Rayl
Email:
cpmnr@yahoo.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Norton, ohio 44203

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Fracking seriously violates the core purpose of setting aside a piece of nature to be preserved and protected so that the beauty of nature can be enjoyed by all for the present and future generations.. Please protect our parks from fracking and all other harmful practices.
Constance Rayl

Time: July 10, 2023 at 12:26 pm
IP Address: 76.188.65.229
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 11:04:30 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **louise demirjian** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jul 10, 2023, 11:22 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
louise demirjian
Email:
louiseotr@hotmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
44126

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

These lands were pristine when I was a kid and I want to be able to take my grandchildren there to see the beauty of our Ohio parks. Hands off!!

Time: July 10, 2023 at 11:22 am

IP Address: 69.226.254.223
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 11:03:42 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Manette zonneville and Robin zonneville** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jul 10, 2023, 10:58 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Manette zonneville and Robin zonneville
Email:
mlzrfz@icloud.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Mentor, ohio 44060

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio oil and gas management commission,
We are very concerned and very against allowing oil and gas corporations to frack on our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests and wildlife areas.
We pay to protect them, NOT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE OIL COMPANIES!
This will destroy these areas and very negatively impact our wildlife.

We are adamantly opposed to fracking in Ohio public lands. PLEASE SAY NO!
Robin and Manette zonneville - both registered voters.

Time: July 10, 2023 at 10:58 am
IP Address: 99.157.231.17
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 11:02:28 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Randolph Gyulay** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jul 10, 2023, 10:57 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Randolph Gyulay
Email:
randman_94@sbcglobal.net
City, State, Zip Code:
Coventry Township, OH 44319

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect

them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Where will that water come from? The water in our parks and public lands should be protected.

Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. This should not be allowed in or near our public lands.

Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. At a time when the world's climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Time: July 10, 2023 at 10:57 am
IP Address: 162.239.89.165
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 11:01:23 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Lori Nelson** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jul 10, 2023 at 10:44 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Lori Nelson
Email:
lorinelson2015@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Akron oh 44333

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Fracking will harm our state parks no matter what the oil and gas industry says — noise, smells, infrastructure, and road repairs to name a few. All parks were established because they are special in a variety of ways. Do not allow the oil companies to take over. Lori Nelson

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Time: July 10, 2023 at 10:44 am

IP Address: 76.189.177.212
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From: Save Ohio Parks
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date: Tuesday, July 11, 2023 11:00:24 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Cindy Carty** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jul 10, 2023 at 10:15 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Cindy Carty
Email:
crosby.carty@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
44107

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

STOP. Do not allow fracking in our state parks. The environmental impact far exceeds any stated benefit other than lining the pockets of oil and gas industry. The impact of fracking on water, air, land and animals its life threatening for all: it generates vast amounts of waste water, releases toxic air pollutants, disrupts and degrades land, and devastates plant and animal life. Choose to be stewards of our planet rather than servants of exploitation.

Time: July 10, 2023 at 10:15 am
IP Address: 75.209.93.197
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 10:58:54 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Larry A Cowdery** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jul 10, 2023 at 6:50 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Larry A Cowdery
Email:
cowderyfarms@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
long bottom Ohio 45743

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect

them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Time: July 10, 2023 at 6:50 am
IP Address: 174.130.67.49
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 10:40:47 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Tim McNeill** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 9, 2023 at 6:17 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Tim McNeill
Email:
timmymcneill@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Avon Lake Ohio 44012

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am totally against letting oil and gas companies frack and drill under state park land. We have other areas on the state that are utilized for this purpose. I enjoy the parks and take my special needs son and his service dog there.

Time: July 9, 2023 at 6:17 pm

IP Address: 75.118.117.143
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 10:39:50 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Karen Riegel** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 9, 2023 at 2:25 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Karen Riegel
Email:
regalreads@aol.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Parma, OH 44134

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission (you can use our sample text below but please personalize it to have more impact):

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,
I am very concerned about the proposed drilling in Ohio's state parks. Our parks are meant to be places for enjoying nature, for both peace and recreation—not places of industry. Citizens finance and visit parks to preserve and appreciate nature, to get away from noise and pollution. Yet those very things will be brought to the parks by fracking. When my family and I visit

Mentor Headlands or Salt Fork, we want to see the lake or hills and woods, not drilling equipment and all its accompanying noise. I am also very concerned about the consequences to the plants and animals that call our parks home. These are OUR parks, created for OUR use, not the oil and gas industries.

Please say no to fracking in Ohio parks before it is too late.

Sincerely,

Karen Riegel

Time: July 9, 2023 at 2:25 pm
IP Address: 24.252.253.135
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 10:38:35 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **David Kehl** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 9, 2023 at 1:54 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
David Kehl
Email:
david.kehl@yahoo.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Columbus Ohio 43235

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,
I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.
Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.
Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state

parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Where will that water come from? Where will that water go? The water in our parks and public lands should be protected.

Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. This should not be allowed in or near our public lands.

Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. At a time when the world's climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Time: July 9, 2023 at 1:53 pm
IP Address: 75.188.37.129
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 10:37:26 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Rob Lagucki** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 9, 2023 at 1:45 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Rob Lagucki
Email:
rllagucki@yahoo.com
City, State, Zip Code:
44094

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

This has to be one of the biggest environmental scams of all time. The tax paying citizens of Ohio own these parks. Yes, I find this totally ludicrous that the short term profits by the unchecked oil and gas industry drive this. How they are even allowed to acquire these leases is mind boggling. Not only should fracking be banned; to go on unregulated is on the path of handing our kids a broken planet.

Wind, solar, and other sustainables is not a fad!

Time: July 9, 2023 at 1:45 pm
IP Address: 107.203.173.21
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 10:35:36 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Ronni L Taisee** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 9, 2023 at 1:36 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Ronni L Taisee
Email:
rtaisee@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Columbus, OH 43209

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Please stop for the good of your children and grand children.

Time: July 9, 2023 at 1:36 pm
IP Address: 65.60.178.93
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 10:33:48 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Gail Norris** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 9, 2023 at 1:39 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Gail Norris
Email:
1127norris@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
WILLOWICK

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission (you can use our sample text below but please personalize it to have more impact):

I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Where will that water come from? The water in our parks and public lands should be protected.

Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. This should not be allowed in or near our public lands.

Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. At a time when the world's climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

Time: July 9, 2023 at 1:39 pm
IP Address: 75.38.247.137
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 10:32:58 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Robert F Yackley** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 9, 2023 at 1:33 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Robert F Yackley
Email:
Ryackley808@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Columbus, OH 43209

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,
I am very concerned to hear that you're going to open up Ohio state land to Fracking.
It's incredibly irresponsible.
It's incredibly obvious the negative impacts to the people, wildlife and environment that Fracking causes.

Please stop this!

Best regards,

Robert

Time: July 9, 2023 at 1:33 pm
IP Address: 65.60.178.93
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 10:31:58 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Joyce Geib** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 9, 2023 at 12:43 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Joyce Geib
Email:
j.geib@me.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Lakewood, OH 44107

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,
I am against fracking on The State of Ohio Public Lands. State Parks, wildlife refuge's, hiking trails, and forests . This Land belongs to the people of the state of Ohio. I have fond memories of growing up and tent camping in the State Parks of Ohio. I want to preserve the land, water, rivers and streams. Fracking releases many toxic chemicals into the air, water and soil. The methane released contributes to global warming. These chemicals are known carcinogens and

Radon is released. The neighboring home and work places are filled with toxic levels of radon.

Time: July 9, 2023 at 12:43 pm
IP Address: 24.252.246.201
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 10:29:20 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Beverly A Burdette** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 9, 2023 at 12:46 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Beverly A Burdette
Email:
bevburdette@hotmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Columbus, Ohio 43224

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I do not want fracking allowed in any of our state parks. These spaces were set aside for the enjoyment of Ohio residents and protection of our native species. None of them should be used for the enrichment of individuals or risk destruction for any reason.

Time: July 9, 2023 at 12:46 pm

IP Address: 172.59.33.132
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 10:28:24 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Rebecca Sommer** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 9, 2023 at 11:50 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Rebecca Sommer
Email:
sommer.art@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Grove City Ohio 43123

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Surely you guys with the the god-like powers to destroy or create can come up with a more intelligent way to make money than by disrupting nature's balance in our state parks by fracking for profit.

Time: July 9, 2023 at 11:50 am

IP Address: 23.116.49.57
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 10:27:31 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Michelle Mulanax** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 9, 2023 at 10:46 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Michelle Mulanax
Email:
michellemulanax@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Northfield, Oh 44067

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission (you can use our sample text below but please personalize it to have more impact):

I am sending this through a website and since I agree with the generated text I'm leaving it intact. In a nutshell, allowing oil and gas exploitation of public parks and wildlife areas while we are in a global climate crisis due to fossil fuels is INSANE. This decision simply speeds up the train to oblivion. I could go on, but since I believe you're blind, deaf, and dumb it's pointless.

Time: July 9, 2023 at 10:46 am
IP Address: 67.224.62.211
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 10:26:09 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Kathryn scafidi** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 9, 2023 at 10:42 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Kathryn scafidi
Email:
jpcscafidi@yahoo.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Eastlake, OH, 44095

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Protect our parks

Time: July 9, 2023 at 10:42 am
IP Address: 99.61.196.163
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 10:25:22 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Andrea Howell** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 9, 2023 at 7:24 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Andrea Howell
Email:
kayakandrea8@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
44121

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Say no to fracking in Ohio, we need to be focusing on cleaner energy going forward!

Time: July 9, 2023 at 7:24 am
IP Address: 71.73.74.79
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 10:24:22 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **phil franze** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 9, 2023 at 6:59 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
phil franze
Email:
philfranze@googlemail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Brunswick ohio 44212

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Hello,
I am opposed to opening oil and gas production on our parks and protected land. Why do we even need to do it? There's not much money for the state itself to make off such a transaction and it would destroy something that people actually enjoy. Is there an actual documented case where there is some large gas shortage in the US that Ohio has to fill? Nope. Then why ruin it ur awesome parks so you can make more campaign money? Please keep your greed to

yourself and allow people to enjoy our parks without you destroying it.

Time: July 9, 2023 at 6:59 am
IP Address: 75.76.50.30
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 10:23:21 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Tiffany** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 9, 2023 at 3:26 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Tiffany
Email:
tbane9876@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
44266

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I don't believe a personal story will make a difference to another money hungry profitable scheme. Common sense and tax payers money says we want these spaces preserved. Statistics prove the damage fracking does. Try not being part of the problem

---

Time: July 9, 2023 at 3:25 am

IP Address: 74.141.3.29
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 10:17:53 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Emily Bernstein** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sat, Jul 8, 2023 at 9:25 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Emily Bernstein
Email:
estibernstein59@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Cleveland Heights OH 44118

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I can't believe we still have to ask you people to stop fucking fracking what do you not understand some of us would like to have a planet to live on in a few years it's truly mind-boggling that projects like these get approved anymore

---

Time: July 8, 2023 at 9:25 pm

IP Address: 174.104.170.116
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 10:16:47 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Moshe Koval** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sat, Jul 8, 2023 at 8:59 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Moshe Koval
Email:
moshekoval@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Cleveland Heights

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Please do not allow oil and gas companies to frack in our state parks. Your constituents overwhelmingly do NOT want this. It will harm the park's wildlife and communities, and exacerbate the climate crisis by releasing methane.

Time: July 8, 2023 at 8:59 pm

IP Address: 172.59.24.27
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 10:15:56 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Susan Dingledine** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sat, Jul 8, 2023, 8:15 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Susan Dingledine
Email:
hipster00@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
St. Marys, Ohio 45885

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

No fracking in Ohio State parks and public land!
Thank you,
Susan Dingledine

Time: July 8, 2023 at 8:15 pm

IP Address: 66.209.131.200
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 10:15:06 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Al Bauhof** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sat, Jul 8, 2023, 8:14 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Al Bauhof
Email:
albauhof@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Stow, OH, 44224

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Our and all best efforts; should Preserve the untouched land. May we keep it that way and Sacred, Yes

---

Time: July 8, 2023 at 8:14 pm
IP Address: 76.34.207.0

Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 10:14:00 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Patricia Welle** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sat, Jul 8, 2023, 8:04 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Patricia Welle
Email:
patriciawelle@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Gates Mills, Ohio 44040

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Please think of future generations instead of today's profits. Fracking can not be undone. think of how future generations will think of you, including your grandchildren.

Time: July 8, 2023 at 8:04 pm
IP Address: 99.45.128.93

Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 10:13:12 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Jim** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sat, Jul 8, 2023, 6:59 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Jim
Email:
jwoj10@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Kent, OH, 44240

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Please don't ruin what we can't replace

Time: July 8, 2023 at 6:59 pm
IP Address: 107.122.157.33
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 10:12:27 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Douglas Maver** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sat, Jul 8, 2023, 6:23 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Douglas Maver
Email:
maverd@rocketmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Cleveland ohio 44135

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Our parks need to be left alone. They should be treated as sanctuaries. The state of Ohio needs to find other ways of making a profit. And not by destroying our parks.

Time: July 8, 2023 at 6:23 pm
IP Address: 172.59.24.107

Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 10:11:27 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Kelli** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sat, Jul 8, 2023, 6:16 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Kelli
Email:
Kelnef64@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Lucasville, Ohio 45648

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect

them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

My family spends alot of time in your parks. Camping, Fishing and Huntung Such a relaxing place. So upset with this fracking. Why do you want to ruin the wildlife, water, and the land? makes no sense to me.

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Where will that water come from? The water in our parks and public lands should be protected.

Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. This should not be allowed in or near our public lands.

Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. At a time when the world's climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Time: July 8, 2023 at 6:16 pm
IP Address: 76.177.97.48
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 10:09:53 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Robert Hagen** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sat, Jul 8, 2023 at 1:55 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Robert Hagen
Email:
nahia1880@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Peninsula Ohio 44264

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am opposed to oil recovery from ohio state parks

Time: July 8, 2023 at 1:55 pm
IP Address: 172.59.25.210
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 10:09:01 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Thomas boesch** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sat, Jul 8, 2023, 9:22 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Thomas boesch
Email:
TBOESCH64@GMAIL.COM
City, State, Zip Code:
Munroe falls ohio 44262

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Stop the fracking and drilling we need our parks to stay clean

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Time: July 8, 2023 at 9:22 am
IP Address: 24.210.230.115
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 10:07:56 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Michael Halliday** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sat, Jul 8, 2023, 7:06 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Michael Halliday
Email:
dochalliday47@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Columbus

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

The whole concept is absurd, and will not benefit the state of Ohio. To the contrary drilling will do irreparable damage to our state parks and the animal, and bird habitat they provide. This travesty cannot be approved.

Time: July 8, 2023 at 7:06 am

IP Address: 66.29.213.251
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Thursday, July 13, 2023 1:09:44 AM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Chris Curran** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Wed, Jul 12, 2023 at 7:59 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Chris Curran
Email:
currancp@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Cincinnati, OH 45244

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,
I am extremely discouraged to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

I am an Ohio native who enjoyed many of the state's parks growing up with my family from

northeast Ohio. I attended college at Ohio University where I frequently visited the state parks and forests of southeast Ohio. My husband and I raised three children in southwest Ohio, where we again, had the opportunity to enjoy numerous state parks and forests.

It is inconceivable to me that the taxpayers and residents of Ohio are ignored while commercial, energy interests are allowed to lay waste to our beautiful parks and forests.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Time: July 12, 2023 at 7:59 pm
IP Address: 192.122.237.11
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From: Janice Patton
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Nomination # 23-DNR-0001-0008
Date: Tuesday, July 11, 2023 7:54:39 PM

As one who visits state parks often- we even started our honeymoon at Salt Creek- I'm appalled at the realization that our state parks could be used by the oil and gas industry for their own profit.

The invasiveness of these developments from water, air, noise and odor pollution are so massive that it boggles the mind to understand how our legislators could have allowed this to happen. The destruction can never be overcome no matter how these industries spin it. Doesn't everyone want to live in a place free from contamination? Why place our residents of Ohio in such a precarious position?

I strongly oppose the lease nomination process or any other way our state parks could be threatened in such a way.

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Edward Joyce
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 1:14:50 PM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation.

Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground.

Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff.

Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities don't see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past.

Effects of fracking

Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water – and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the "Halliburton loophole" – the fracking industry's exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick

Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

Truck traffic – 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well – will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground.

How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry.

Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area:
- Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home.
- Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground – including PFAS – and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive.
- Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing any campers trying to sleep.
- Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife area.

Ohio Statutory Requirements

According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land:

- Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our state's most treasured natural resources ever could.

- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the "the natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged." Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

- Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as "forever chemicals."

- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites.

- Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape?

Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be:
- NO environmental impact to the wildlife area
- NO adverse geological impact
- NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area
- NO impact to wildlife or plant species
- NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors.
- NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams

The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio – and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Edward Joyce
EJ@computer.org
925 Dorchester Place, Apt 303
Charlottesville, Virginia 22911-4619

From:	Silverio Caggiano
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 10:13:33 AM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation.

Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground.

Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff.

Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities don't see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past.

Effects of fracking

Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water – and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the "Halliburton loophole" – the fracking industry's exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick

Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

Truck traffic – 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well – will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground.

How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry.

Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area:
- Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home.
- Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground – including PFAS – and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive.
- Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing any campers trying to sleep.
- Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife area.

Ohio Statutory Requirements

According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land:

- Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our state's most treasured natural resources ever could.

- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the "the natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged." Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

- Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as "forever chemicals."

- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites.

- Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape?

Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be:
- NO environmental impact to the wildlife area
- NO adverse geological impact
- NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area
- NO impact to wildlife or plant species
- NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors.
- NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams

The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio – and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Silverio Caggiano
schazmat@zoominternet.net
2300 SaltSprings Rd
McDonald, Ohio 44437

From:	Lori Weekly
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Monday, July 10, 2023 12:57:14 PM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation.

Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground.

Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff.

Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities don't see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past.

Effects of fracking

Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water – and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the "Halliburton loophole" – the fracking industry's exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick

Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

Truck traffic – 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well – will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground.

How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry.

Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area:
- Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home.
- Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground – including PFAS – and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive.
- Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing any campers trying to sleep.
- Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife area.

Ohio Statutory Requirements

According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land:

- Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our state's most treasured natural resources ever could.

- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the "the natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged." Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

- Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as "forever chemicals."

- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites.

- Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape?

Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be:
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- NO adverse geological impact
- NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area
- NO impact to wildlife or plant species
- NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors.
- NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams

The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

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Lori Weekly
lweekly@apslearns.org
3879 Eberly Rd NE
Hartville, Ohio 44632

From:	Ruth Sewell
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Sunday, July 9, 2023 6:31:56 PM

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Ruth Sewell
RESewell@AOL.com
1511 Burbank RD
Wooster, Ohio 44691

From:	Elizabeth Velbeck
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Sunday, July 9, 2023 4:06:07 PM

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Elizabeth Velbeck
eavelbeck@cox.net
9333 N. Church Dr.
Parma Heights, Ohio 44130

From: Carole Warren
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date: Sunday, July 9, 2023 2:23:37 PM

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Carole Warren
czwarren@centurytel.net
4538 Lucinda Ct,
Lorain, Ohio 44053

From: Ann Worden
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date: Sunday, July 9, 2023 12:23:09 PM

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Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

Truck traffic – 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well – will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground.

How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry.

Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area:
- Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home.
- Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground – including PFAS – and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive.
- Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing any campers trying to sleep.
- Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife area.

Ohio Statutory Requirements

According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land:

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- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the "the natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged." Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

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Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be:
- NO environmental impact to the wildlife area
- NO adverse geological impact
- NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area
- NO impact to wildlife or plant species
- NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors.
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The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio – and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Ann Worden
ann@buzzbookonline.com
425 E 5th Street
Perrysburg, Ohio 43551

From: Ann Worden
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date: Saturday, July 8, 2023 11:12:40 PM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

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Ann Worden
ann@buzzbookonline.com
425 E 5th Street
Perrysburg, Ohio 43551

From:	doug kuchna
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Saturday, July 8, 2023 5:00:30 PM

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doug kuchna
xdcna8c2i@mozmail.com
3359 W136 Street
Cleveland, Ohio 44111

From:	Joseph Mosyjowski
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Friday, July 7, 2023 9:52:11 PM

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Joseph Mosyjowski
jmosyjowski@cs.com
2600 Swartz Road
Hartville, Ohio 44632-9210

From:	Chris Krieg
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Friday, July 7, 2023 9:33:48 PM

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- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the "the natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged." Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

- Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as "forever chemicals."

- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites.

- Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape?

Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be:
- NO environmental impact to the wildlife area
- NO adverse geological impact
- NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area
- NO impact to wildlife or plant species
- NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors.
- NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams

The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio – and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Chris Krieg
ckrieg4@columbus.rr.com
78 Elmwood Pl.
Athens, Ohio 45701

From:	Morgan Hager
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Friday, July 7, 2023 7:28:39 PM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Below is a massive amount of evidence why fracking in our state owned lands is terrible for all of us public land owners. I will emphasize this point.

Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities don't see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past.

We live here in these impacted areas. We work here. We play here. We own the public land up for lease. We DO NOT benefit economically from these frack wells being in our areas despite what the oil and gas industry would say. Just look at the history of coal in Appalachia, its a different fossil fuel but its the same pattern. These mining operations come in, funnel billions of dollars of mineral wealth out of the area to make wealthy people even richer, they violate labor and environmental protections, get away with not paying income taxes that fund our infrastructure like roads (which they use), public schools, libraries etc, and then file for bankruptcy before they have to pay fines for the above violations and their employee's pension plans (but do pay their lawyers and debts for equipment purchases) and then they dissolve and form a new corporation and do it all over again.

Sincerely,
Morgan Hager

P.S. The first three days of this week were the hottest ever in Earth's recorded history.

Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation.

Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground.

Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff.

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Effects of fracking

Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water – and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the "Halliburton loophole" – the fracking industry's exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

Truck traffic – 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well – will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground.

How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry.

Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area:
- Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home.
- Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground – including PFAS – and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive.
- Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing any campers trying to sleep.
- Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife area.

Ohio Statutory Requirements

According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land:

- Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our state's most treasured natural resources ever could.

- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the "the natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged." Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

- Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as "forever chemicals."

- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites.

- Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape?

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The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio – and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Morgan Hager
mhager@repowernetwork.com
37870 Chase Run Rd
Albany, Ohio 45710

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From:	Melinda Zemper
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Friday, July 14, 2023 12:57:12 PM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Our Ohio state parks and public lands belong to the people of Ohio--not a governor, a political party or the oil and gas industry.

Our pristine parks and public lands are held in trust for future generations of Ohioans. Our children and grandchildren deserve they remain as safe, natural spaces to recreate and enjoy.

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

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Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio – and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Melinda Zemper
mzemper@fuse.net
7568 Whitehall Circle West
West Chester, Ohio 45069

From: Lin
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination # 23-DNR 0001, 0002, 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008
Date: Tuesday, July 11, 2023 4:24:31 PM

I write to lodge concern about the noted Nominations before the Oil & Gas Land Management Commission for fracking in Salt Fork State Park, Wolf Run State Park, and the Valley Run (Carroll County) and Zepernick (Columbiana County) wildlife areas.

I ask the OGLM Commission to objectively weigh contemporary environmental and climactic circumstances with economic and fiscal benefits when considering these Nominations.

The ratio in Ohio of relatively pristine land to developed or despoiled land benefits the latter to the detriment of the former, the residents living in proximity to fracking ventures, the population living downstream from them, and the ecosystems — including wildlife — disrupted by them.

I urge the OGLM Commission to use one of the laws of the former Iroquois Nation in its decision-making on these Nominations: decide not for now, not solely for short-term economic benefit, not for the current generation, but for the benefit of the next seven generations and the land, its water and wildlife the last of those generations will inherit.

What you do now with these Nominations will matter to that generation and to your children's, grandchildren's, great-grandchildren's (+ many more 'great-children's) lives.

Please ensure they find Ohio no more despoiled than it already is. Please DENY these Nominations.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Lin Distel
278 McCoy Avenue
Worthington, OH 43085

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From: Ann McCarty
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination # 23-DNR-0001, 0002, 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008
Date: Tuesday, July 11, 2023 5:39:58 PM

Dear Representatives,

I do not support fracking on or near our public parks and wish to preserve the natural space as a balance to our busy lives for ourselves and future generations. No amount of dollars saved in energy generation can replace that.

Regards,

Ann McCarty

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Saturday, July 15, 2023 10:42:13 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Mr. Ted Reynolds
trpted47@gmail.com
3381 Rocky River Dr. Cleveland, OH 44111 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Saturday, July 15, 2023 9:55:13 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Sarah Joan Davis
joandavis_2000@yahoo.com
2821 Colonial Ave. Dayton, OH 45419-2031 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Saturday, July 15, 2023 5:19:09 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Debbie Gorby
terpgrace@gmail.com
205 Palmer Road Seaman, OH 45679 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Saturday, July 15, 2023 5:04:11 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mr. david schneider
davidkc8wue@outlook.com
315 Karen Ave, 315 Karen Ave Sidney, OH 45365 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Saturday, July 15, 2023 4:59:11 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Nancy PLACE
nplace@woh.rr.com
53 Country Place Court Xenia, OH 45385 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Saturday, July 15, 2023 3:46:06 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mr. Michael Bellino
michaelbellino447@yahoo.com
6666 Crenshaw Dr. CLEVELAND, OH 44130 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Saturday, July 15, 2023 1:33:12 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Col. Jeff Casselman
ema1198@aol.com
3906 Courtyard Dr. Lorain, OH 44053 Constituent

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To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Saturday, July 15, 2023 1:12:08 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Ms. Cheryl Bowers
icher12205@aol.com
1731 Latham Ave. Lima, OH 45805-1633 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Saturday, July 15, 2023 12:50:09 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Mr. Jack Taylor
redbird@firewireinternet.com
1548 North 11th Street Cambridge, OH 43725 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Saturday, July 15, 2023 11:58:08 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Ms. Sandra P. Weller
sandyweller2013@yahoo.com
359 Sawmill Ct. Cortland, OH 44410 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Saturday, July 15, 2023 11:44:09 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mr. Jeremy Miller
jeremy.miller1949@yahoo.com
1949 Melbourne Dr Coshocton, OH 43812 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Saturday, July 15, 2023 9:51:11 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Cynthia Wheeler
cyndi030@hotmail.com
397 Catherine St Apt 4 Columbus, OH 43223 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Saturday, July 15, 2023 7:18:06 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Ms. Sue Smothers
tnmtnlake@gmail.com
396 Baldwin Drive Howard, OH 43028 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Saturday, July 15, 2023 7:12:06 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Mr. Ron white
ronwhite624@icloud.com
2242 s McCoy Ridge Road Stockport, OH 43787 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Saturday, July 15, 2023 2:14:10 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mr. MR TERRY L DAVIS
td7594c@gmail.com
129 Milton St. Berea, OH 44017 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Friday, July 14, 2023 11:00:09 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mr. Randall McIntyre
rsmntjm@gmail.com
249 N. Buena Vista St. Newark, OH 43055 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Friday, July 14, 2023 9:34:08 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
RuthAnn Craig
craigra9850@gmail.com
899 Marseilles Galion Rd W Marion, OH 43302 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Friday, July 14, 2023 8:19:06 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mr. Thomas dains
tjdains@gmail.com
18829 Griffith rd Logan, OH 43138-9745 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Friday, July 14, 2023 8:01:12 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Ms. Debra Back
junkmaildebbie@aol.com
401 Wellington Pl Findlay, OH 45840 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Friday, July 14, 2023 7:22:06 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mr. Richard Lee Green
prov334567@gmail.com
88 JANDER RUN Shinglehouse, PA 16748

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From:	Chris Ray
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	@@ Wldlife before money! @@OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Thursday, July 6, 2023 10:44:28 AM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation.

Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground.

Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff.

Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities don't see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past.

Effects of fracking

Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water – and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the "Halliburton loophole" – the fracking industry's exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick

Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

Truck traffic – 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well – will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground.

How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry.

Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area:
- Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home.
- Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground – including PFAS – and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive.
- Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing any campers trying to sleep.
- Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife area.

Ohio Statutory Requirements

According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land:

- Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our state's most treasured natural resources ever could.

- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the "the natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged." Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

- Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as "forever chemicals."

- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites.

- Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape?

Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be:
- NO environmental impact to the wildlife area
- NO adverse geological impact
- NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area
- NO impact to wildlife or plant species
- NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors.
- NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams

The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio – and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Chris Ray
ramses01@ameritech.net
7292. Lancelot Drive
Parma, Ohio

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From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Monday, July 3, 2023 7:07:16 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

---

Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Audrey Beers** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jul 3, 2023 at 3:18 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Audrey Beers
Email:
audrey2135@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Columbus, Ohio, 43229

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

I recently graduated from Ohio University (OU) with a Bachelors of Science in Environmental Health, and if oil and gas companies start fracking on public lands in Ohio, not only with the flaura and fauna in those areas be impacted, but the people in Ohio will also suffer from negative health impacts.

During my time at OU I frequently went to Hocking Hills, and Strouds Run State Park. These parks are full of natural beauty, and a big reason why I chose to stay in Ohio for college. If oil and gas companies are allowed to frack in these parks, the natural landscape will be desimated, the plants and aminals will suffer, and the beauty that calls people to these places will be destroyed. No longer will Ohio State Parks be something to brag about. No longer will Ohio State Parks be places that draw people to our state.

If you do not believe that fracking on public lands will lead to negative health impacts in the populace of Ohio, read the book "Amity and Prosperity: One Family and the frackuring of America" by Eliza Griswold. It tells the story of what happens when oil and gas companies come into an area and starts fracking. Its hits the children first, and it causes life long changes.

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Where will that water come from? The water in our parks and public lands should be protected.

Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. This should not be allowed in or near our public lands.

Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. At a time when the world’s climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Say NO to fracking, not only for the environment, but for the residents of Ohio.

Time: July 3, 2023 at 3:18 pm
IP Address: 75.118.170.161
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Monday, July 3, 2023 7:05:03 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

---

Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Elaine Fechko** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jul 3, 2023 at 10:57 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Elaine Fechko
Email:
elainefechko@hotmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
44149

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Natural gas is not green. Fracking in parks will do more harm than good. We need our state parks to be preserved for us and future generations. Let's concentrate on developing green sources of energy like wind and solar.

Time: July 3, 2023 at 10:57 am
IP Address: 104.230.6.101

Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

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From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Monday, July 3, 2023 7:04:06 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Scott Steiner** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jul 3, 2023 at 1:05 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Scott Steiner
Email:
ogersteiner@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
43213

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

We appeal to your sense of humanity. We appeal to your kindness. We appeal to you as a person who cares about the future of our planet for your family and for all to enjoy these quickly disappearing locations of natural beauty. As humans we have a responsibility to take care of our environment. Please help us keep these few remaining places for all of us to enjoy now and forever.
Thank you.

Time: July 3, 2023 at 1:05 pm
IP Address: 24.106.141.242
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Monday, July 3, 2023 7:02:41 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Steven L Nelson** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jul 3, 2023 at 1:33 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Steven L Nelson
Email:
nelson4@bright.net
City, State, Zip Code:
wapakoneta

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Please no fracking on public lands. Protecting our water supply is crucial. Oil and Gas companies do not have a reliable safety record.

Time: July 3, 2023 at 1:33 pm
IP Address: 167.100.52.174
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Monday, July 3, 2023 7:01:40 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Elijah B Lothrop** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jul 3, 2023 at 5:14 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Elijah B Lothrop
Email:
elijahbl56@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Columbus, OH, 43214

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

I had my first kiss in a state park. I did some of my first ever camping on Ohio Public Lands. These are places I want my children to go, and I don't want them to be marred and damaged and sickened by fracking!!

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Where will that water come from? The water in our parks and public lands should be protected.

Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. This should not be allowed in or near our public lands.

Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. At a time when the world's climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking

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Time: July 3, 2023 at 5:14 am
IP Address: 107.122.157.17
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Monday, July 3, 2023 7:00:17 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Shirl Marm** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sat, Jul 1, 2023 at 11:30 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Shirl Marm
Email:
gmaswagon@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Byesville, OH 43723

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Voting against any fracking. The high risks and damages caused by fracking are irrepairable. Redirecting and injecting toxic fuids into aquifers are life changing disasters. Money is less important than life and liberty.
The rich investors do not live here nor will they live with environmental and toxic pollutants. Foundations and acquifers are cracked and compromised by frequencies. In short, punch a

cracket and put it back together. Punch a pipe in ground and fluids return on both inside and outside. Vaccum or siphening of water and gas that seeps on outside of pipe or opened cracks of earth are health and living detriments. Iron and salt water are corrosive. No guarantees of safety and no loss of life to human, animal and plants.

Time: July 1, 2023 at 11:30 am
IP Address: 174.251.208.196
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Monday, July 3, 2023 6:58:55 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Gabrielle Freshly** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sat, Jul 1, 2023 at 2:24 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Gabrielle Freshly
Email:
gfreshly16@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Westerville, Ohio, 43081

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

My name is Gabrielle Freshly ans I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas. I am a recent college graduate who just moved back to Ohio with a history major. Climate change and its consequences will impact me

for the rest of my life and my children's lives and I want to do as much as I can to lessen those consequences.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

My childhood was spent outside in public parks and lands. My mother would make up a picnic basket and take me and the children she babysat to the Metro parks where we would creek stomp and watch wild turkeys and deer roam around. These are some of my most cherished memories and I want to be able to take my future children to those same spots.

Having public land is a backbone of our society. They are places that bring people together, that showcase the beauty of America and Ohio.

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Where will that water come from? The water in our parks and public lands should be protected.

Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. This should not be allowed in or near our public lands.

Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. At a time when the world’s climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Millions of young Ohioans want to continue to live in this state, but feel like we can't due to decisions like these. In February, at the time of the train derailment in East Palestine, my classmates laughed about the disaster and Ohio's response to it. Why would you want to make a decision that will only court derision and environmental disaster?

Don't cannibalize our public lands and my future for your short term profit.

Time: July 1, 2023 at 2:24 pm
IP Address: 99.54.102.21
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Monday, July 3, 2023 6:52:46 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Shana French** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sat, Jul 1, 2023 at 2:30 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Shana French
Email:
shaeville@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Ever since my children were born, we have been visiting several state parks each year. We participate in the Winter Hikes for central Ohio Metro parks, and stay at campgrounds or cabins at the parks all over the state. If fracking is allowed at these sites, it will cause extensive damage. I want my children to take their kids and continue to enjoy these sites for generations to come.

Time: July 1, 2023 at 2:30 pm
IP Address: 65.60.128.124
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Monday, July 3, 2023 6:51:29 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Blake** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 2, 2023 at 12:48 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Blake
Email:
bradleyblakeanderson49@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
43725

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

i have worked on the lake for 2 years i still currently do and i put my all into it. please don't destroy the lake or harm it in anyway!!!

Time: July 2, 2023 at 12:48 am
IP Address: 199.218.234.200
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

From:	Shelle Meier
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Friday, July 7, 2023 7:05:39 PM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: JUST SAY NO!! Please do the right thing for all humans.

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation.

Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground.

Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff.

Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities don't see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past.

Effects of fracking

Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water – and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the "Halliburton loophole" – the fracking industry's exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through

Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

Truck traffic – 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well – will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground.

How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry.

Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area:
- Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home.
- Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground – including PFAS – and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive.
- Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing any campers trying to sleep.
- Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife area.

Ohio Statutory Requirements

According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land:

- Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our state's most treasured natural resources ever could.

- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the "the natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged." Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

- Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and

gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as “forever chemicals.”

- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites.

- Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape?

Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be:
- NO environmental impact to the wildlife area
- NO adverse geological impact
- NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area
- NO impact to wildlife or plant species
- NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors.
- NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams

The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio – and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Shelle Meier
jackpack@duck.com
29622 Rock Stull Rd, Logan, OH 43138
, Ohio

From:	Michael Moore
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Friday, July 7, 2023 6:45:28 PM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation.

Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground.

Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff.

Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities don't see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past.

Effects of fracking

Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water – and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the "Halliburton loophole" – the fracking industry's exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick

Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

Truck traffic – 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well – will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground.

How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry.

Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area:
- Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home.
- Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground – including PFAS – and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive.
- Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing any campers trying to sleep.
- Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife area.

Ohio Statutory Requirements

According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land:

- Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our state's most treasured natural resources ever could.

- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the "the natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged." Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

- Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as "forever chemicals."

- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites.

- Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape?

Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be:
- NO environmental impact to the wildlife area
- NO adverse geological impact
- NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area
- NO impact to wildlife or plant species
- NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors.
- NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams

The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio – and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Michael Moore
mike.moore@mikewmoore.com
1516 King Ave Apt 39
Columbus, Ohio 43212-2143

From: Kenneth Coulter
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date: Friday, July 7, 2023 11:01:40 AM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation.

Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground.

Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff.

Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities don't see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past.

Effects of fracking

Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water – and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the "Halliburton loophole" – the fracking industry's exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick

Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

Truck traffic – 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well – will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground.

How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry.

Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area:
- Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home.
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Ohio Statutory Requirements

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Kenneth Coulter
kennycoulter@ymail.com
87 Newell Ave Ext
, Ohio

From:	Diane Pekarcik
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Thursday, July 6, 2023 10:12:32 PM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

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Diane Pekarcik
bytemarks@roadrunner.com
7350 Martingale Dr
Chesterland, Ohio 44026

From:	Jodi Gradolph
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Thursday, July 6, 2023 9:10:26 PM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

“The increasing heating of our planet caused by fossil fuel use is not unexpected, but it is dangerous for us humans and for the ecosystems we depend on. We need to stop it, fast,” said Stefan Rahmstorf of the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research.

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

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Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities don’t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past.

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Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Jodi Gradolph
landart1@roadrunner.com
929 Stover Drive, PO Box 164
WILBERFORCE, Ohio 45384

From:	Sandra Cobb
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Thursday, July 6, 2023 7:28:16 PM

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- NO impact to wildlife or plant species
- NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors.
- NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams

The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio – and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Sandra Cobb
smcobb@beechmere.com
3880 Ellendale Rd.
Moreland Hills, Ohio 44022

From:	Rick Hamilton
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Thursday, July 6, 2023 7:15:27 PM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

We are writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Fracking in areas such as these run counter to scientific evidence and concern for the environmental integrity of Ohio's public lands.

Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation.

Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground.

Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff.

Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities don’t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past.

Effects of fracking

Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water – and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the “Halliburton loophole” – the fracking industry’s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

Truck traffic – 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well – will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground.

How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry.

Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area:
- Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home.
- Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground – including PFAS – and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive.
- Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing any campers trying to sleep.
- Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife area.

Ohio Statutory Requirements

According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land:

- Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our state's most treasured natural resources ever could.

- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the "the natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged." Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

- Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking

fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as “forever chemicals.”

- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites.

- Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape?

Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We require PROOF that there will be:
- NO environmental impact to the wildlife area
- NO adverse geological impact
- NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area
- NO impact to wildlife or plant species
- NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors.
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The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio – and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Rick Hamilton
grhmkh@att.net
3646 W 148th St
Cleveland, Ohio 44111

From:	Margaret Branstrator
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Thursday, July 6, 2023 7:01:00 PM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

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Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the "the natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged." Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

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- NO adverse geological impact
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Margaret Branstrator
jonwb@earthlink.net
18 Meadow Circle
Oxford, Ohio 45056

From:	Meredith Morgan
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Thursday, July 6, 2023 6:16:19 PM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation.

Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground.

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Effects of fracking

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Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water – and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the "Halliburton loophole" – the fracking industry's exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick

Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry.

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- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the "the natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged." Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

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Meredith Morgan
twobackpackers@frontier.com
3574 Ridgewood Road
Copley, Ohio 44333

From:	Janice Terradotter
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Thursday, July 6, 2023 5:39:30 PM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

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Janice Terradotter
earthy0823@att.net
146 Emerson Ave
Berea, Ohio 44017

From:	Dean Payne
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Thursday, July 6, 2023 4:15:13 PM

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Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities don't see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past.

Effects of fracking

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Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water – and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the "Halliburton loophole" – the fracking industry's exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

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Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

Truck traffic – 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well – will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground.

How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry.

Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area:
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- Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground – including PFAS – and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive.
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Ohio Statutory Requirements

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- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the "the natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged." Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

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- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites.

- Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape?

Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be:
- NO environmental impact to the wildlife area
- NO adverse geological impact
- NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area
- NO impact to wildlife or plant species
- NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors.
- NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams

The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio – and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Dean Payne
1payne1@windstream.net
18557 GEAUGA LAKE RD
CHAGRIN FALLS, Ohio 44023-1707

From:	Anne Wardwell
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Thursday, July 6, 2023 2:41:19 PM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

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Anne Wardwell
wardwellae@oberlin.net
192 Kendal Drive
, Ohio

From: karen kindel
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date: Thursday, July 6, 2023 2:32:14 PM

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karen kindel
k.kindel@att.net
804 16th st ne
Massillon , Ohio 44646

From:	Laurel Gress
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Thursday, July 6, 2023 2:13:30 PM

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Laurel Gress
laurelgress@neo.rr.com
3211 Rohrer Rd.
Wadsworth, Ohio 44281

From:	Diane Fails
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Thursday, July 6, 2023 1:27:14 PM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am a county park commissioner, and I am writing to ask that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. I know personally and through friends and community members that open green spaces full of natural life are very beneficial to mental health, peace, and happiness.

The mess and chemicals of fracking is the complete opposite of beneficial, especially damage to the groundwater system.

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Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area:
- Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home.
- Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground – including PFAS – and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive.
- Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing any campers trying to sleep.
- Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife area.

Ohio Statutory Requirements

According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land:

- Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our state’s most treasured natural resources ever could.

- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the “the natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.” Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

- Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental

impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as “forever chemicals.”

- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites.

- Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape?

Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be:
- NO environmental impact to the wildlife area
- NO adverse geological impact
- NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area
- NO impact to wildlife or plant species
- NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors.
- NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams

The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio – and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Diane Fails
jb-dsfails@sbcglobal.net
1180 Buchman Road
Fremont, Ohio 43420

From:	Kim Kengor
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Thursday, July 6, 2023 1:04:33 PM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

STOP granting permits for fracking in our state and national wildlife areas (killing vegetation and wildlife) while the planet is literally burning. The era of oil and gas MUST come to an end if we are to survive!

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation.

Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground.

Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff.

Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities don't see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past.

Effects of fracking

Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water – and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the "Halliburton loophole" – the fracking industry's

exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

Truck traffic – 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well – will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground.

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- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the "the natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged." Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

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Kim Kengor
kkengor@zoominternet.net
3145 Easy Street
Canfield , Ohio 44406

From:	Laura Weber
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Thursday, July 6, 2023 1:00:16 PM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

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Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick

Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

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Laura Weber
ljweber@zoominternet.net
277 Township Road 391
Sullivan, Ohio 44880

From:	Loretta Ryland
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Thursday, July 6, 2023 12:16:27 PM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

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Loretta Ryland
ryland318@att.net
4198 W. 220th Street
Fairview Park, Ohio 44126

From:	Ann Moffat
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Thursday, July 6, 2023 11:29:44 AM

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- Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as "forever chemicals."

- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites.

- Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape?

Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be:
- NO environmental impact to the wildlife area
- NO adverse geological impact
- NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area
- NO impact to wildlife or plant species
- NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors.
- NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams

The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio – and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Ann Moffat
amoffat@earthlink.net
PO Box 591
, Ohio

From: Michelle Phillips
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date: Thursday, July 6, 2023 11:23:44 AM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation.

Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground.

Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff.

Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities don't see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past.

Effects of fracking

Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water – and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the "Halliburton loophole" – the fracking industry's exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick

Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

Truck traffic – 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well – will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground.

How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry.

Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area:
- Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home.
- Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground – including PFAS – and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive.
- Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing any campers trying to sleep.
- Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife area.

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Michelle Phillips
Mrp0801@swcsd.us
323 n. warren ave.
columbus, Ohio 43204

From:	Robin Salter
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Thursday, July 6, 2023 11:21:29 AM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to ask that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

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The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

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Robin Salter
robin.salter@oberlin.edu
81 parkwood lane
Oberlin , Ohio 44074

From: maureen bondra
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date: Thursday, July 6, 2023 11:18:26 AM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

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Effects of fracking

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maureen bondra
mbondra@neo.rr.com
9135 , South Leroy Rd.
Westfield Center, Ohio 44251

From:	Cynthia Springer
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Thursday, July 6, 2023 11:07:15 AM

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- NO environmental impact to the wildlife area
- NO adverse geological impact
- NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area
- NO impact to wildlife or plant species
- NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors.
- NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams

The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio – and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Cynthia Springer
springerdc@prodigy.net
11421 Appleton Dr
Parma Heights , Ohio 44130

From: Dan Doepker
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date: Thursday, July 6, 2023 10:50:25 AM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation.

Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground.

Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff.

Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities don't see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past.

Effects of fracking

Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water – and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the "Halliburton loophole" – the fracking industry's exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick

Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

Truck traffic – 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well – will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground.

How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry.

Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area:
- Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home.
- Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground – including PFAS – and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive.
- Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing any campers trying to sleep.
- Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife area.

Ohio Statutory Requirements

According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land:

- Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our state's most treasured natural resources ever could.

- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the "the natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged." Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

- Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as "forever chemicals."

- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites.

- Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape?

Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be:
- NO environmental impact to the wildlife area
- NO adverse geological impact
- NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area
- NO impact to wildlife or plant species
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- NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams

The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

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Dan Doepker
ddoepker@woh.rr.com
4253 S Township Road 151
Tiffin, Ohio 44883

From: Mary Tuominen
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date: Thursday, July 6, 2023 10:36:05 AM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

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- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the "the natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged." Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

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Mary Tuominen
tuominen@denison.edu
452 N. Granger St.
Granville, Ohio 43023

From:	Anita Lock
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Thursday, July 6, 2023 10:32:14 AM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

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- Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape?

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Anita Lock
anitalock@oberlin.net
40 Colony Dr
Oberlin, Ohio 44074

From:	Sandra McClennen
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Thursday, July 6, 2023 10:25:58 AM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to beg you to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

I moved to Ohio 7 years ago, and I treasure Ohio's beautiful state parks and wildlife areas. Each is beautiful and unique. Each must be preserved as it is.

Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation.

Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground.

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Sandra McClennen
sandi@mcclennen.us
12 Kendal Dr
Oberlin, Ohio 44074

From:	Bill Davis
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date:	Thursday, July 6, 2023 10:15:17 AM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

tl;dr - I am shocked at the corruption we've seen in Ohio politics to benefit the corporations polluting our state with fracking waste. We have no idea of the dangers is poses including radio-active substances. We are destroying our planet for our children and grandchildren and beyond. You need to do the right thing here and DENY these leases. If you don't, Karma will come calling for you. Mother Earth's fury will not be silenced on bad decisions.

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation.

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Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff.

Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities don't see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past.

Effects of fracking

Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water – and each pad will hold

multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the “Halliburton loophole” – the fracking industry’s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

Truck traffic – 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well – will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground.

How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry.

Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area:
- Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home.
- Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground – including PFAS – and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive.
- Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing any campers trying to sleep.
- Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife area.

Ohio Statutory Requirements

According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land:

- Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our state’s most treasured natural resources ever could.

- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the “the natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.” Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

- Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as “forever chemicals.”

- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites.

- Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape?

Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be:
- NO environmental impact to the wildlife area
- NO adverse geological impact
- NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area
- NO impact to wildlife or plant species
- NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors.
- NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams

The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio – and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Bill Davis
wndavis@acm.org
7231 Hardwicke Pl
Dayton, Ohio 45414

From: gayle richardson
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area
Date: Thursday, July 6, 2023 10:14:39 AM

OGLMC Commission Clerk,

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation.

Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground.

Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff.

Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities don't see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past.

Effects of fracking

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Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water – and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the "Halliburton loophole" – the fracking industry's exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick

Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

Truck traffic – 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well – will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground.

How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry.

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- Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home.
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- Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife area.

Ohio Statutory Requirements

According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land:

- Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our state's most treasured natural resources ever could.

- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the "the natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged." Fracking is extremely loud – chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night – disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane – polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

- Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as "forever chemicals."

- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites.

- Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape?

Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be:
- NO environmental impact to the wildlife area
- NO adverse geological impact
- NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area
- NO impact to wildlife or plant species
- NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors.
- NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams

The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio – and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

gayle richardson
gayle.richardson@juno.com
3069 Louise Ave
grove city, Ohio 43123-2352

From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Friday, July 14, 2023 5:58:10 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Miss Teresa Taylor
ta39@sbclglobal.net
13 ROCKWAY AVE SPRINGFIELD, OH 45506-4141 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Friday, July 14, 2023 5:37:07 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mr. gary napier
garynapier@yahoo.com
511 e.mulberry st lancaster, OH 43130 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Friday, July 14, 2023 5:29:07 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mr. Steven Leonard Cookson
cookson_steven@yahoo.com
2856 Greystoke Drive, Xenia, OH, USA Xenia Ohio USA, OH 45385 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Friday, July 14, 2023 5:03:11 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mr. kenneth g becker
bigbassdaddy58@yahoo.com
209 High St SEVEN MILE, OH 45062 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Friday, July 14, 2023 4:56:10 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Rita Diehl
radhealthyhabits@me.com
506 West Street Schoolcraft, MI 49087

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Friday, July 14, 2023 11:44:09 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Stacey Branham
branhamstace7@gmail.com
9120 West Broad Street Lot 61 Galloway, OH 43119 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Friday, July 14, 2023 11:16:08 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Judy corbitt
enujudy@windstream.net
33 hemlock drive Little hocking, OH 45742 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Friday, July 14, 2023 11:09:07 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Ms. Carrie Benac
cjbenac@gmail.com
69 Colton Road Columbus, OH 43207 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Friday, July 14, 2023 10:37:07 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mr. Karl Kleinhans
robinw57@gmail.com
506 Garland Ave Sandusky, OH 44870 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Thursday, July 13, 2023 4:47:11 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Mr. Larry Trusty
lwtclt419@gmail.com
510 county road108 FREMONT, OH 43420 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Thursday, July 13, 2023 4:12:08 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Matt Sturges
sturges_24@yahoo.com
3318 Berlin Station Rd 43015, OH 43015 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Thursday, July 13, 2023 4:06:07 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Elizabeth H Tanner
ehtanner@fuse.net
215 W Kemper Rd Cincinnati, OH 45246 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Thursday, July 13, 2023 3:40:11 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Gary Black
goddailypraise@yahoo.com
7880 Jersey Mill Road Alexandria, OH 43001 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Thursday, July 13, 2023 3:37:08 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

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Sincerely,
Brenda Pohlman
brendapohlman65@gmail.com
1412 West High Street Lima, OH 45805 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Thursday, July 13, 2023 1:22:10 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Evelyn Kaperak
ekaperak@sbcglobal.net
7900 Glen Arbor Ct Mentor, OH 44069 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Thursday, July 13, 2023 12:44:39 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mr. Frank Quan
faquandog@aol.com
1469 Southampton Ct. Cincinnati, OH 45231 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Thursday, July 13, 2023 12:44:29 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Mr. David Lashuay
d.lashuay41@gmail.com
9300 McCutchenville Wayne, OH 43466 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Thursday, July 13, 2023 12:42:41 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Leslie Cagot
jlcagot@aol.com
262 Verna Drive Bloomingdale, OH 43910 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Thursday, July 13, 2023 12:42:13 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Edna Bruns
ebruns41@gmail.com
1002 Greenfield Dr Troy, OH 45373 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Thursday, July 13, 2023 12:42:01 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Brenda Williams
bswilliams612@yahoo.com
2126 Sunset Ave SPRINGFIELD, OH 45505 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Thursday, July 13, 2023 12:41:55 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Melissa Pisciotta
daamethystgurl@gmail.com
4555 Clifton ave Lorain, OH 44055 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Thursday, July 13, 2023 12:41:48 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mr. Clinton Fortman
eastwoodgunslinger@gmail.com
10170 Rd 5H Ottawa, OH 45875 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Thursday, July 13, 2023 11:37:07 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Jeanne waltz
octobersmiles@yahoo.com
3066 Westfall Road Frankfort, OH 45628 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Thursday, July 13, 2023 7:43:10 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Beverly Engel
engelba9@gmail.com
1934 Millville Shandon Rd., Hamilton, OH 45013 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Thursday, July 13, 2023 12:58:09 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mr. Frank Quan
faquandog@aol.com
1469 Southampton Ct. Cincinnati, OH 45231 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Wednesday, July 12, 2023 11:51:09 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Miss Norma Clemins
normaclemins20009@gmail.com
6535 Roger ave Cleveland, OH 44127 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Wednesday, July 12, 2023 11:48:08 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Mr. David Lashuay
d.lashuay41@gmail.com
9300 McCutchenville Wayne, OH 43466 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Wednesday, July 12, 2023 10:58:07 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Miss Rose Hutchins
wildonerh54@gmail.com
1060 Pittenger road Mansfield, OH 44903 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Wednesday, July 12, 2023 4:07:07 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Mr. Doyle Head
doylehead1956@yahoo.com
377 ROSEMONT AVE Cincinnati, OH 45204 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Wednesday, July 12, 2023 1:18:05 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Leslie Cagot
jlcagot@aol.com
262 Verna Drive Bloomingdale, OH 43910 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Wednesday, July 12, 2023 9:50:07 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Edna Bruns
ebruns41@gmail.com
1002 Greenfield Dr Troy, OH 45373 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Wednesday, July 12, 2023 9:34:05 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
William Wilson
wilsonclan222@gmail.com
8103 Cabinet Circle Cincinnati, OH 45244 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Wednesday, July 12, 2023 8:55:08 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Brenda Williams
bswilliams612@yahoo.com
2126 Sunset Ave SPRINGFIELD, OH 45505 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Wednesday, July 12, 2023 8:08:08 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Melissa Pisciotta
daamethystgurl@gmail.com
4555 Clifton ave Lorain, OH 44055 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Wednesday, July 12, 2023 7:34:08 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mr. Clinton Fortman
eastwoodgunslinger@gmail.com
10170 Rd 5H Ottawa, OH 45875 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Wednesday, July 12, 2023 6:53:07 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Rose M Wake
rose39wake@gmail.com
21580 Koppert Rd Butler, OH 44822 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Wednesday, July 12, 2023 5:58:10 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mr. Wade young
sculpturepainter@yahoo.com
57 n Pershing Ave Akron, OH 44313 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Wednesday, July 12, 2023 12:27:08 AM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Barbara Trumps
trumpsb@juno.com
13712 Oak Road N E Thornville, OH 43076 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Tuesday, July 11, 2023 10:31:11 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mr. Todd Payne
tpayne121968@yahoo.com
9537 W Pleasant Home Rd west Salem, OH 44287 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Tuesday, July 11, 2023 9:10:07 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mr. Thomas Moeller
temoel@yahoo.com
6015 Holladay Road Hillsboro, OH 45133 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Tuesday, July 11, 2023 6:58:07 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mr. Tommy Bellomy
tommydox@gmail.com
177 S. Sandusky Street NULL Rushsylvania, OH 43347 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Tuesday, July 11, 2023 6:36:10 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to express my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 to allow us to tap in to more of Ohio's natural resources. Like many other Ohioans, I've felt the pinch of rising energy costs. It's making it more and more difficult to do simple, necessary tasks like fill up the gas tank or keep the lights on. If we can fix this issue for the people of Ohio while also boosting our economy, then we should. I urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001 and give Ohioans the support we need.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Peggy Amiott
pamiott@live.com
13777 Five Points Mowrystown rd Sardinia, OH 45171 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Tuesday, July 11, 2023 5:51:10 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Melody Osborne
mel5osb@gmail.com
7020 Fowler ave Cincinnati, OH 45243 Constituent

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Tuesday, July 11, 2023 5:35:10 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing today to voice my support for the approval of nomination number 23-DNR-0001 for leasing for the exploration of and the development and production of oil or natural gas. Ohioans, like me, have been burdened by rising energy costs. It is critical that we utilize the abundant natural resources available to us right here in Ohio, not only to bring costs down, but to support our local economy. I urge you to approve nomination number 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mr. Ray Phillips
rrphil5@aol.com
3435 Purdue Cuyahoga falls, OH 44221 Constituent

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From: Mary Jacobson
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001, 0002, 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008
Date: Tuesday, July 11, 2023 10:47:33 AM

Dear Commissioners,

I ask the Commission to DENY the oil and gas leasing nominations submitted for Salt Fork State Park and Wildlife Area - Nomination Nos. 23-DNR-0005, 0006, 0007, Wolf Run State Park, nomination #23-DNR-0008, Valley Run Wildlife Area, Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001, 0002, 0003 and Zepernick Wildlife Area Nomination #23-DNR-0004.

Please carefully consider all the consequences, including the negative impacts to the environment, public health, and the enjoyment and use of our public lands, in your deliberations on leasing these treasured areas. Leasing our public lands to the oil and gas industry threatens all Ohioans' ability to peacefully experience the natural gifts provided in our state parks. The disturbance to the surface on the perimeter of teh park will be heard and felt. There is no way for fracking to not impact the enjoyment of any public lands being nominated by the oil and gas industry. There are significant environmental repercussions as well.

Our state parks are a refuge for wildlife and recreation for people to hike, camp, fish, hunt, boat, birdwatch, skywatch and gather with their loved ones. Therefore, please DENY the nominations submitted for these beloved state parks and wildlife areas.

And if you continue to abuse the stewardship of these precious public lands, at the very least make those who take on the lease pay a lot more for it. Make them clean up responsibly so that the Ohio taxpayers aren't left holding the bag when these companies leave with their fat profits after having paid ridiculously low fees for resources that belong to the people.

--
Mary Jacobson
2240 Edington Rd.
Upper Arlington, OH 43221

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From:	Trish Mayhorn
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001, 0002, 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008
Date:	Tuesday, July 11, 2023 2:21:56 PM

Dear Commissioners,

I ask the Commission to DENY the oil and gas leasing nominations submitted for Salt Fork State Park and Wildlife Area - Nomination Nos. 23-DNR-005, 006 and 007; Wolf Run State Park, Nomination #23-DNR-0008; Valley Run Wildlife Area, Nomination #23-DNR-0001, 0002, 0003; and Zepernick Wildlife Area, Nomination #23-DNR-0004.

Please carefully consider all the consequences, including the negative impacts to the environment (flora and fauna who deserve protection), public health, and enjoyment and use of our public lands in your deliberations on leasing these treasured parks. Leasing our PUBLIC lands to the oil and gas industry threatens all Ohioans' ability to experience peacefully the natural gifts provided in our state parks. The disturbance to the surface on the perimeter of the parks will be heard and felt. There is no way for fracking not to impact the enjoyment of any public lands being nominated by the oil and gas industry.

Our state parks are a refuge for wildlife and recreation for people to hke, camp, fish, hunt, boat, birdwatch, skywatch and to gather with their loved ones. Please, please DENY the nominations submitted for our beloved parks

My sincere thanks for your thoughtful consideration.

Trisha Mayhorn

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From: myvoice@oneclickpolitics.com
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001
Date: Saturday, July 15, 2023 10:48:10 PM

Re: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am writing to you today to make my support for nomination number 23-DNR-0001 known. As energy costs rise, forcing families to spend more and more for basic necessities, we have a critical and easy decision to make. Ohio has an abundance of natural resources, and it's time we tap into more of them. I want to urge you to approve nomination 23-DNR-0001.

Sincerely,
Mr. Kenneth R Shamblin
ksinister169@gmail.com
7856 S State Rt 48 Apt 217 Maineville, OH 45039 Constituent

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From: Joseph Winner
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination #:23-DNR-0001, 0002, 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008
Date: Thursday, July 13, 2023 9:30:49 AM

To the Oil & Gas Land Management Commission

Dear Commissioners,

I respectfully implore the Commission to DENY the oil and gas leasing nominations submitted for Salt Fork State Park and Wildlife Area - Nomination Nos. 23-DNR-005, 0006, and 007, Wolf Run State Park - Nomination No. 23-DNR-008, Valley Run Wildlife Area - Nomination Nos. 23-DNR-0001, 0002, and 0003, and Zeperrick Wildlife Area - Nomination No. 23-DNR-0004.

My reasons for opposing these nominations are summarized in a recently updated article published by the Union of Concerned Scientists which I ask each of you to review. The article is found at: https://www.ucsusa.org/resources/environmental-impacts-natural-gas

Contrary to industry efforts to convince folks otherwise, natural gas is not a solution to the climate crisis. No public interest would be served by putting these state parks and wildlife areas at risk. Therefore, please DENY each of the above-referenced nominations.

Thank you for your sincere consideration.

Respectfully,

Joe Winner
615 Reach Blvd, Ste 212
Columbus, OH 43215-3783
(614) 893-2687
joewinner@me.com

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From: A&D Leibe
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public Comments on Nomination# 23-DNR-0001, 0002, 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008
Date: Tuesday, July 11, 2023 9:53:11 AM
Attachments: image.png

Attn: Commission Clerk
Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
Commission.Clerk@oglmc.ohio.gov

Public Comments on Nominations #: 23-DNR-0001,0002, 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008

Dear Commissioners,

I ask the Commission to DENY the oil and gas leasing nominations submitted for Salt Fork State Park and Wildlife Area – Nomination Nos. 23-DNR-0005, 0006, and 0007, Wolf Run State Park, nomination #23-DNR-0008, Valley Run Wildlife Area, Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001, 0002, 0003, and Zepernick Wildlife Area, Nomination # 23-DNR-0004

Please carefully consider all the consequences, including the negative impacts to the environment, public health, and the enjoyment and use of our public lands, in your deliberations on leasing this treasured park. Leasing our public lands to the oil and gas industry threatens all Ohioans' ability to peacefully experience the natural gifts provided in our state parks. The disturbance to the surface on the perimeter of the park will be heard and felt. There is no way for fracking to not impact the enjoyment of any public lands being nominated by the oil and gas industry.

Our state parks are a refuge for wildlife & recreation for people to hike, camp, fish, hunt, boat, birdwatch, skywatch and gather with their loved ones. Therefore, please DENY the nominations submitted for these beloved state parks and wildlife areas.

Thank you for your sincere consideration.

Signed,

_____

Amy Leibe
Columbus Ohio

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From:	Terrence J Thompson
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Public Comments on Nominations #: 23-DR-0001,0002, 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008
Date:	Sunday, July 9, 2023 8:43:54 AM

Attn: Commission Clerk
Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
Commission.Clerk@ og|mc.ohio.gov

Public Comments on Nominations #: 23-DR-0001,0002, 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008

Dear Commissioners,

I ask the Commission to DENY the oil and gas leasing nominations submitted for Salt Fork State Park and Wildlife Area - Nomination Nos. 23-DR-0005, 0006, and 0007, Wolf Run State Park, nomination #23-DR-0008, Valley Run Wildlife Area, Nomination #: 23-DN-0001, 0002, 0003, and Zepernick Wildlife Area, Nomination # 23-DNR-0004

Please carefully consider all the consequences, including the negative impacts to the environment, public health, and the enjoyment and use of our public lands, in your deliberations on leasing this treasured park. Leasing our public lands to the oil and gas industry threatens all Ohioans' ability to peacefully experience the natural gifts provided in our state parks. The disturbance to the surface on the perimeter of the park will be heard and felt. There is no way for fracking to not impact the enjoyment of any public lands being nominated by the oil and gas industry.

Our state parks are a refuge for wildlife and recreation for people to hike, camp, fish, hunt, boat, birdwatch, skywatch and to gather with their loved ones. Therefore, please DENY the nominations submitted for this beloved state park.

Thank you for your sincere consideration.

Terrence Thompson

Sent from my iPad

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From:	Annette B
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Public Comments on Nominations 23-DNR-0001, 0002, 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008
Date:	Friday, July 14, 2023 10:19:54 PM

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I ask the Commission to deny the oil and gas leasing nominations submitted for Salt Fork State Park and Wildlife Area - Nomination Nos. 23-DNR-005, 0006 and 0007, Wolf Run State Park, Nomination No 23-DNR-0008, Valley Run Wildlife Area Nomination Nos. 23-DNR-0001, 0002 and 0003 and Zepernick Wildlife Area Nomination No. 23-DNR-0004.

Growing up in Ohio, I spent many weekends camping, fishing, hiking and picnicking in Ohio parks. My children have had similar opportunities over the years, and as adults, continue to enjoy parks throughout the state. Fracking will tarnish those happy memories and prevent their children from having the same experiences in the future.

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Where will that water come from? The water in our parks and public lands, as well as any other fresh water sources, should be protected.

Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. This should not be allowed in or near our public lands. Fracking rigs regularly flare methane, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide, into the sky. At a time when the world's climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Sincerely,

Annette Brobeck

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From: Save Ohio Parks
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date: Monday, July 3, 2023 6:50:11 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

---

Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **BO-EN,YEN** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 2, 2023 at 12:54 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
BO-EN,YEN
Email:
brian07132001@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
5F., No. 6, Ln. 26, Minle St., Xinzhuang Dist., New Taipei City 242015 , Taiwan (R.O.C.)

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Don't ruin this beautiful ecological place please

Time: July 2, 2023 at 12:54 am
IP Address: 199.218.234.200
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Monday, July 3, 2023 6:49:02 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

---

Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Kevin Peterca** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 2, 2023 at 11:37 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Kevin Peterca
Email:
hickpryman@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Chesterland, Ohio 44026

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am a frequent hiker at many of Ohio's state parks and enjoy many of our pristine, natural areas designated for public recreational enjoyment. Salt Fork State Park is a park I particularly enjoy visiting. Fracking around and underneath this beautiful natural area would forever negatively impact many wooded areas. It is so unnecessary and I plead with you to prevent fracking in our precious state parks.

Time: July 2, 2023 at 11:37 am
IP Address: 65.25.53.176
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

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From: Save Ohio Parks
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date: Monday, July 3, 2023 6:47:47 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

---

Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Christy Gotfried** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 2, 2023 at 1:30 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Christy Gotfried
Email:
pritchard.christine@frontier.com
City, State, Zip Code:
43017

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect

them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

I have visited, volunteered, and was married at Hocking Hills State Park. I have gone during times of heartache and celebration. Our parks are as sacred as church.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Time: July 2, 2023 at 1:30 pm
IP Address: 166.216.159.52
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

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From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Monday, July 3, 2023 6:46:27 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

---

Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Frank J Bosso** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 2, 2023 at 1:36 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Frank J Bosso
Email:
pa4atp@hotmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Stow, OH, 44224

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

Yes, we need energy. But, not at the expense of destroying a non-renewable resource- OUR PUBLIC state parks! Scientific studies prove that fracking on these lands will also increase the incidence of cancer, respiratory illness and many other disorders associated with the toxic waste generated by fracking. Also, the tremendous amount of water required for fracking cannot be justified! Water, although seemingly plentiful in Ohio, is a natural resource that

cannot be squandered! One need not look any further than what occurred last year in terms of the depletion of water in many huge lakes and reservoirs. If you are not convinced that there is grave consequences for these types of actions, think about the poor air quality that occurred during the end of June 2023 because of wildfires in Canada.

The youth of Ohio, as well as the future generations, will be impacted in a positive or negative fashion depending upon your decisions. Please make your decision a wise one. Do NOT permit fracking on the Ohio state parks!

In summary, I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Frank J. Bosso, Ph.D.

Time: July 2, 2023 at 1:36 pm
IP Address: 174.104.134.18
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

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From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Monday, July 3, 2023 6:44:59 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Alex Marcum** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 2, 2023 at 3:51 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Alex Marcum
Email:
ajmarcum02@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
43214

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Where will that water come from? The water in our parks and public lands should be protected.

Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. This should not be allowed in or near our public lands.

Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. At a time when the world's climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Time: July 2, 2023 at 3:51 pm
IP Address: 174.207.41.48
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Monday, July 3, 2023 6:43:43 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Madeline Glass** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 2, 2023 at 5:17 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Madeline Glass
Email:
madeline.grace08@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Columbus, Ohio 43201

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

If this is followed through with I will be forever disgusted and horrified with this state I unfortunately call home. Do any of you have kids? I plan on having them. I know a lot of people who already do. Is this something you want to take away from them? Does it not matter because you got all the time you needed and wanted with this land? Our Earth is the only reason we are here today and without it we wouldn't have some of the most special memories of our lives; we'd have nothing. I strongly encourage you to reconsider this devastating decision and the impacts it will have not only on the environment, but the communities of

people and families who occupy it.

Time: July 2, 2023 at 5:17 pm
IP Address: 75.209.109.234
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Monday, July 3, 2023 6:42:31 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Stefanie Flippin** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 2, 2023 at 5:21 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Stefanie Flippin
Email:
selitharp@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Evergreen, Colorado 80439

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

I am a professional trail and ultrarunner. I got my start in the sport when I was in medical school back in 2013. I was in my second year and I needed a stress outlet; a foil

to the hours I was logging in the library and the lab. I ran my first ever trail race and ultramarathon at Salt Fork State Park, alongside my now husband. It will always hold a very special place in my heart, as it was the start to a professional running career I never thought would be possible. My time at Salt Fork led me to a 100 Mile National Championship, second in the world for women on certified trail in the 100 mile distance, and three of the top 10 fastest 100 mile times for North American women. I would have never even imagined I could accomplish these feats if it hadn't been for taking those first steps on the trails within Salt Fork.

I no longer reside in the Midwest, but our state parks are our most treasured spaces in the US and Ohio. The people of Ohio, pay to protect them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Where will that water come from? The water in our parks and public lands should be protected.

Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. This should not be allowed in or near our public lands.

Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. At a time when the world's climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Sincerely,
Stefanie Flippin
Professional trail and ultrarunner for lululemon and Gu Energy Labs
Board-certified physician and private practice owner
Monthly columnist and freelance writer for Trail Runner Magazine
The Making Strides podcast co-host
Relay Site media creator

Time: July 2, 2023 at 5:21 pm
IP Address: 67.166.4.128
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Monday, July 3, 2023 6:40:11 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Isabelle Park** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 2, 2023 at 5:53 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Isabelle Park
Email:
izzygpark@aol.com
City, State, Zip Code:
43214

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission (you can use our sample text below but please personalize it to have more impact):

State parks are supposed to be protected land where we can go to see the beautiful landscapes that mother nature provides. No amount of money should ever be worth killing wildlife and ruining these landscapes and this planet in general. Money is paper with made up value, and the fact that people are willing to sacrifice the precious and ONLY planet that we were given just to make a profit is absolutely absurd. I hope one day you grow a heart and a brain and

realize how horrible this is for our planet and our future.

Time: July 2, 2023 at 5:53 pm
IP Address: 76.34.86.160
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Monday, July 3, 2023 6:38:55 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Priya Samant** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 2, 2023 at 6:50 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Priya Samant
Email:
priyasajja26@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Las Vegas, NV 89138

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect

them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

I no longer live in ohio. My best memories of Ohio are the beautiful state parks. I still have the best memories of walking my dogs through hocking hills in January or mill creek park near Youngstown or going through chagrin falls. I still remember these places in my heart despite not being there for 5 years.

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Where will that water come from? The water in our parks and public lands should be protected.

Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. This should not be allowed in or near our public lands.

Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. At a time when the world's climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Time: July 2, 2023 at 6:50 pm
IP Address: 174.210.227.185
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Monday, July 3, 2023 6:37:08 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Ben Paugh** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 2, 2023 at 9:07 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Ben Paugh
Email:
benpaugh7@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Columbus,OH, 43214

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

My Grandpa has a bench memorialized to him in a state park. Fracking would destroy this and the area around it, and ruin the sanctuary and memorandum of his life.

Time: July 2, 2023 at 9:07 pm
IP Address: 24.216.216.226
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Monday, July 3, 2023 6:35:43 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Andrew Bergmann** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sun, Jul 2, 2023 at 10:43 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Andrew Bergmann
Email:
andrew.d.bergmann@gmail.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Columbus, Ohio, 43212

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

I am a proud eagle scout, and during my trail to eagle I went to many of ohios great state parks to hike, explore, and learn how to be better for society. As I am working now on becoming a professional civil engineer, in my studies I learned of how terrible franking and the extraction of oil from the ground is not only to the environment, but how those impacts to the environment impact the surrounding communities as well.

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Where will that water come from? The water in our parks and public lands should be protected.

Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. This should not be allowed in or near our public lands.

Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. At a time when the world's climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Time: July 2, 2023 at 10:43 pm
IP Address: 97.87.62.6
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Monday, July 3, 2023 6:34:21 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Karen Yarnell** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Fri, Jun 30, 2023 at 12:18 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com

Name:
Karen Yarnell
Email:
bioverdant@icloud.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Marietta, OH 45750

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I moved here from West Virginia so I've seen first hand the damage that occurs from gas fracking. Please keep fracking away from Ohio state parks. It will seriously impact outdoor recreation in the parks: camping, hiking, water sports. The noise, bright lights, possibility of fracking fluid spills, and degraded air quality will be intense. Travel to parks will become risky and congested with the truck travel on local roads. Use of parks and income from parks will be sharply limited. Parks give more to the Ohio economy than will be received from fracking.

This will impact the qualities I look forward to finding in parks, intact natural habitat with wildlife species. Fracking will cause large openings in the surrounding forests that will impact inner forest bird species and bring in invasive species.
Please say no to fracking under our state parks!

Time: June 30, 2023 at 12:18 pm
IP Address: 172.59.136.242
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Monday, July 3, 2023 6:32:55 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Steve Shapiro** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Fri, Jun 30, 2023 at 7:46 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Steve Shapiro
Email:
shapiro.31@osu.edu
City, State, Zip Code:
Bexley, OH 43209

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I'm writing to ask that you say no to fracking in our state parks. Those parks are held in sacred trust for the public, they are not commercial zones for the oil and gas industry.

Thank you,

Steve Shapiro

Time: June 30, 2023 at 7:46 pm
IP Address: 65.60.129.62
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Monday, July 3, 2023 6:31:29 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Tristan Freshly** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Thu, Jun 29, 2023 at 10:34 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Tristan Freshly
Email:
tristanfreshly@icloud.com
City, State, Zip Code:
Powell, OH, 43065

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Where will that water come from? The water in our parks and public lands should be protected.

Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. This should not be allowed in or near our public lands.

Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. At a time when the world's climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Time: June 29, 2023 at 10:34 am
IP Address: 172.59.33.213
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public comment regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004
Date:	Monday, July 3, 2023 6:31:08 PM

Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please find below a public comment that came through our website regarding Nomination numbers #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003, #23-DNR-0004, #23-DNR-0005, #23-DNR-0006, #23-DNR-0007, #23-DNR-0008, #23-DOT-0001, #23-DOT-0002, #23-DOT-0003, and #23-DOT-0004. Thank you, Cathy Cowan Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Alicia Schaub** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Thu, Jun 29, 2023 at 6:59 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Alicia Schaub
Email:
schaubalicia@yahoo.com
City, State, Zip Code:
43229

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

NO FRACKING IN OUR PARKS. EVER

Time: June 29, 2023 at 6:59 pm
IP Address: 107.127.46.4

Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public Comments on Nomination #s: 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, 23-DNR-0003, 23-DNR-0004, 23-DNR-0005, 23-DNR-0006, 23-DNR-0007, 23-DNR-0008, 23-DOT-0001, 23-DOT-0002
Date:	Sunday, June 25, 2023 1:13:05 AM

Hello Oil and Gas Land Management Commission - Please see below a comment submitted through our website. Thank you, Cathy Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Joan Murtaugh** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Fri, Jun 23, 2023 at 9:12 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Joan Murtaugh

Email:
Murtajo@Live.com

City, State, Zip Code:
Lakewood Ohio, 44107

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio and Gas Land Management Commission,
I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

I grew up near a beautiful area with trees in abundance, a creek to splash in, and nature all around…birds, frogs, etc. Fracking has been proven over and over again to be extremely harmful to the environment, and the wildlife that strive to survive in our parks and forests.

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Where will that water come from? The water in our parks and public lands should be protected.

Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. This should not be allowed in or near our public lands.

Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. At a time when the world's climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Time: June 23, 2023 at 9:12 am
IP Address: 68.105.198.13
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public Comments on Nomination #s: 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, 23-DNR-0003, 23-DNR-0004, 23-DNR-0005, 23-DNR-0006, 23-DNR-0007, 23-DNR-0008, 23-DOT-0001, 23-DOT-0002
Date:	Sunday, June 25, 2023 12:43:27 AM

Hello Oil and Gas Land Management Commission - Please see below a comment submitted through our website. Thank you, Cathy Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Shelle Dohn Meier** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Tue, Jun 20, 2023 at 4:58 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Shelle Dohn Meier

Email:
jackpack@duck.com

City, State, Zip Code:
Logan, OH, 43138

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I respectfully submit my comments regarding the proposed nominations, the horrors of fracking are well documented. You know it, our legislators know it, Gov. DeWine knows it and Director Mertz knows it too. I've read countless legal cases that outline horrible suffering from those who have leased their lands to gas and oil. These leasers go into the leasing deal wide-eyed and hopeful (just like you all are doing with the leasing of our parks) ONLY to be devastated when their land, water, animals and/or children are injured by the fracking process. By the time they realize what they've done, it's TOO LATE! I fear what is in store for our

parks, park goers & all the citizens of our great State of Ohio.

At the very least, i want you to consult with an EXPERT PANEL that WE have put together regarding the nominations coming your way. Isn't this the LEAST that you can do to ensure, as best you can, that our parks have the best chance to survive this fracking nightmare without a complete nightmare scenario happening?! I think so.

Also, I want to know where these companies will be getting the millions of gallons of water that they will need for their fracking? We need this information! Our clean water supply is already in danger as it is.

I would list the ~10 nominations that have come across your desks thus far from gas and oil (as of June 20, 2023), but I don't need to list them. I oppose them all, and all future nominations that come across your desk! How could you possibly think it's ok to put OUR parks, forests and wildlife areas at such risk?! How could you possibly think it's ok to put our children at such risk? HOW could you possibly think it's ok to bring this HUGE industrial fracking process to our State Parks & Preserves? How? There will be stadium-like lighting, loud machines, endless truck traffic, millions of gallons of toxic chemicals, water withdrawals, radioactive toxic waste and general fracking pollution. HOW could you allow this?!

Please oppose all nominations and protect our public lands from this fracking nightmare! Thank you.

Time: June 20, 2023 at 4:58 pm
IP Address: 50.126.239.58
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public Comments on Nomination #s: 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, 23-DNR-0003, 23-DNR-0004, 23-DNR-0005, 23-DNR-0006, 23-DNR-0007, 23-DNR-0008, 23-DOT-0001, 23-DOT-0002
Date:	Sunday, June 25, 2023 12:40:24 AM

Hello Oil and Gas Land Management Commission - Please see below a comment submitted through our website. Thank you, Cathy Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Joyce Geib** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Wed, Jun 21, 2023, 10:20 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Joyce Geib

Email:
j.geib@me.com

City, State, Zip Code:
Lakewood Oh 44107

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

My siblings and I grew up in the Ohio state parks.. We spent our summers tent camping with our parents. Salt fork and Mohican are some of our favorite spots to camp. I have some very

fond memories of those parks. I want these parks to remain clean and pristine for other families in the future. Fracking would destroy the land, the environment, the water supply, and create health hazards for anyone nearby, I do not want any fracking near any state park in Ohio. In fact, I do not want any fracking anywhere in the state of Ohio.

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Where will that water come from? The water in our parks and public lands should be protected.

Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. This should not be allowed in or near our public lands.

Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. At a time when the world's climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Time: June 21, 2023 at 10:20 am
IP Address: 24.252.246.201
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public Comments on Nomination #s: 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, 23-DNR-0003, 23-DNR-0004, 23-DNR-0005, 23-DNR-0006, 23-DNR-0007, 23-DNR-0008, 23-DOT-0001, 23-DOT-0002
Date:	Saturday, June 17, 2023 4:58:53 PM

Greetings OGLMC - Please find below a public comment for the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission submitted through our website. Thank you, Cathy Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Scott W Mabey** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Sat, Jun 17, 2023 at 3:59 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Scott W Mabey

Email:
swm010@gmail.com

City, State, Zip Code:
SOLON

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

Disappointed and concerned. That's me, when I learned you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public state parks, forests, and wildlife areas. These spaces are very important to my family.

Our state parks are important sanctuaries. We pay to protect them so they can be used for our benefit, not a polluting and extractive industry.

What I am particularly worried about is the recklessness and abandon that the oil and gas corporations have demonstrated with their excavating practices - while reaping massive profits. These industries need to be required to comply by much stronger preventative and mitigative regulations.

I know that we need to continually seek alternative fuel sources. We just need to do that in the right way, in the right places.

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Where will that water come from? The water in our parks and public lands should be protected.

Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. This should not be allowed in or near our public lands.

Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. At a time when the world's climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Thank you for your close attention to this important matter.

Scott Mabey

Time: June 17, 2023 at 3:59 pm
IP Address: 165.225.56.78
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public Comments on Nomination #s: 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, 23-DNR-0003, 23-DNR-0004, 23-DNR-0005, 23-DNR-0006, 23-DNR-0007, 23-DNR-0008, 23-DOT-0001, 23-DOT-0002
Date:	Saturday, June 17, 2023 2:59:25 PM

Greetings OGLMC - Please find below a public comment for the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission submitted through our website. Thank you, Cathy Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Susan Ekk** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Tue, Jun 13, 2023 at 9:48 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Susan Ekk

Email:
swillysue@gmail.com

City, State, Zip Code:
Cincinnati, OH 45213

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am outraged that the oil and gas industry now has access to our state parks outdated and destructive fracking operations. i go to many state parks regularly including Hocking Hill with Conkles Hollow Preserve, Hueston Woods, Shawnee, Great Seal and Deer Creek. My friends and family go to hike, camp and just enjoy the company of nature. Preserving the environment is imperative not only for saving our wildlife but for our (humans) well being. Nature provides a calming experience in which to help quiet the mind from our topsy turvy world. Fracking is messy and will ruin the little we have left.

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Where will that water come from? The water in our parks and public lands should be protected.

Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. This should not be allowed in or near our public lands.

Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. At a time when the world's climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Time: June 13, 2023 at 9:48 am
IP Address: 154.47.25.197
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public Comments on Nomination #s: 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, 23-DNR-0003, 23-DNR-0004, 23-DNR-0005, 23-DNR-0006, 23-DNR-0007, 23-DNR-0008, 23-DOT-0001, 23-DOT-0002
Date:	Saturday, June 17, 2023 2:56:49 PM

Greetings OGLMC - Please find below a public comment for the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission submitted through our website. Thank you, Cathy Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Janet Hofmann** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Tue, Jun 13, 2023 at 9:21 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Janet Hofmann

Email:
janethofmann@hotmail.com

City, State, Zip Code:
Sunbury, Ohio 43074

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching,

fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Where will that water come from? The water in our parks and public lands should be protected.

Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. The noise disrupts the lives of the animals who live there.

It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. This should not be allowed in or near our public lands.

Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. At a time when the world's climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

PLEASE stop this plan to frack in Ohio state parks and public lands.

Time: June 13, 2023 at 9:21 am
IP Address: 71.79.108.95
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public Comments on Nomination #s: 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, 23-DNR-0003, 23-DNR-0004, 23-DNR-0005, 23-DNR-0006, 23-DNR-0007, 23-DNR-0008, 23-DOT-0001, 23-DOT-0002
Date:	Saturday, June 17, 2023 2:51:18 PM

Greetings OGLMC - Please find below a public comment for the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission submitted through our website. Thank you, Cathy Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Katherine Ruffing** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jun 12, 2023 at 8:11 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Katherine Ruffing

Email:
harryholic@gmail.com

City, State, Zip Code:
43201

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

While I've only lived in Ohio for a short time I have loved getting to experience the Ohio public land. And I would be appalled to see this land stripped for profit.

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Where will that water come from? The water in our parks and public lands should be protected.

Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. This should not be allowed in or near our public lands.

Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. At a time when the world's climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Time: June 12, 2023 at 8:11 pm
IP Address: 174.207.41.42
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public Comments on Nomination #s: 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, 23-DNR-0003, 23-DNR-0004, 23-DNR-0005, 23-DNR-0006, 23-DNR-0007, 23-DNR-0008, 23-DOT-0001, 23-DOT-0002
Date:	Saturday, June 17, 2023 2:49:34 PM

Greetings OGLMC - Please find below a public comment for the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission submitted through our website. Thank you, Cathy Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Elizabeth Benn** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jun 12, 2023 at 4:06 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Elizabeth Benn

Email:
EBenn1@msn.com

City, State, Zip Code:
Glendale

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am horrified to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Where will that water come from? The water in our parks and public lands should be protected. And where will that radioactive water go?

Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. This should not be allowed in or near our public lands.

Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. At a time when the world's climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Say NO to fracking.

Time: June 12, 2023 at 4:06 pm
IP Address: 98.157.75.159
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public Comments on Nomination #s: 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, 23-DNR-0003, 23-DNR-0004, 23-DNR-0005, 23-DNR-0006, 23-DNR-0007, 23-DNR-0008, 23-DOT-0001, 23-DOT-0002
Date:	Saturday, June 17, 2023 2:47:45 PM

Greetings OGLMC - Please find below a public comment for the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission submitted through our website. Thank you, Cathy Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Deborah Keppler** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Mon, Jun 12, 2023 at 2:20 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Deborah Keppler

Email:
debkep@hotmail.com

City, State, Zip Code:
Bay Village

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forest, and wildlife areas. Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

My children received the benefits of these beautiful parks, as my son is an eagle scout and daughter enjoys hiking. Ohio wants to entice younger residents to the state, but is looking

towards tax benefits to draw these companies and new interests in our state. In my experience with my children and others of that age group, they are looking for communities that offer activities for exercise and enjoyment of nature. They are worried about the effects of climate change for their children and do not want to live in a state that refuses to address this existential problem.

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Time: June 12, 2023 at 2:20 pm
IP Address: 104.0.66.183
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public Comments on Nomination #s: 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, 23-DNR-0003, 23-DNR-0004, 23-DNR-0005, 23-DNR-0006, 23-DNR-0007, 23-DNR-0008, 23-DOT-0001, 23-DOT-0002
Date:	Saturday, June 17, 2023 2:44:52 PM

Greetings OGLMC - Please find below a public comment for the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission submitted through our website. Thank you, Cathy Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Karolyn Schalk** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Tue, Jun 13, 2023 at 11:44 AM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Karolyn Schalk

Email:
karolyn.schalk@gmail.com

City, State, Zip Code:
Cincinnati

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission (you can use our sample text below but please personalize it to have more impact):
Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

There are substitutes for fossil fuel, there are no substitutes for clean water, air, and green space. Science is clear on the damage extracting, and using natural gas causes. Financially fracking is a bust, since 2010 the oil and gas industry has LOST $342 billion internationally on fracked gas. Past fracking didn't create good, long lasting jobs in Ohio. Allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands makes little economic, or environmental sense.

One of mine, and my family's greatest pleasures is hiking through Ohio's many state parks and public lands. The quality of life in Ohio is greatly enhanced by access to these places. I am proud my tax dollars support these lands, and I do not want my tax dollars to prop up the oil and gas industry.

Any person who supports fracking of state parks, and public lands in Ohio obviously hates children, as they don't care that they are destroying the environment for future generations. Since the First Energy corruption was exposed I'm also becoming convinced that the persons in Ohio government who support fracking are being payed to ignore the harm they will cause.

I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Where will that water come from? The water in our parks and public lands should be protected.

Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. This should not be allowed in or near our public lands.

Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. At a time when the world’s climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Time: June 13, 2023 at 11:44 am
IP Address: 69.133.10.1
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public Comments on Nomination #s: 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, 23-DNR-0003, 23-DNR-0004, 23-DNR-0005, 23-DNR-0006, 23-DNR-0007, 23-DNR-0008, 23-DOT-0001, 23-DOT-0002
Date:	Saturday, June 17, 2023 2:43:05 PM

Greetings OGLMC - Please find below a public comment for the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission submitted through our website. Thank you, Cathy Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Joseph Moorehead** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Tue, Jun 13, 2023 at 4:27 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Joseph Moorehead

Email:
mojoojom22@twc.com

City, State, Zip Code:
Galena, Ohio. 43021

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

You have no right to access public lands either on the surface or below the surface. The land belongs to the people of Ohio, not commercial drilling operations. Underground fracking at Ohio public lands is unacceptable and you can expect political action on this matter.

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

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Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. At a time when the world's climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Time: June 13, 2023 at 4:27 pm
IP Address: 162.154.140.243
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public Comments on Nomination #s: 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, 23-DNR-0003, 23-DNR-0004, 23-DNR-0005, 23-DNR-0006, 23-DNR-0007, 23-DNR-0008, 23-DOT-0001, 23-DOT-0002
Date:	Saturday, June 17, 2023 2:41:06 PM

Greetings OGLMC - Please find below a public comment for the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission submitted through our website. Thank you, Cathy Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Carol Juergemeier** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Tue, Jun 13, 2023 at 5:03 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Carol Juergemeier

Email:
cjuer11@gmail.com

City, State, Zip Code:
Solon, Ohio 44139

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Dear Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I have been completely dismayed to learn that Ohio is braking it's promise to it's citizens right to keep our state parks, forests and wildlife areas free from the irrevocable harm of fracking. Every day we are living with the catastrophic results of trading our environment for current wants over the needs of future generations. I work and teach in the outdoors helping nuture young students innate love and curiousity for nature, I believe it is only going to be through helping them come to love the land that they will develop the skills and desire to seek to save it. But it should not be their responsibility we should be doing our part now to make sure they

have drinkable water, non contaminant streams to fish from and animal populations to hunt. Families should be able to enjoy our state parks for swimming, hiking and camping. All three of my adult children regularly use the state parks for affordable camping get aways. How can we put that all at risk? No money made now is possibly worth that risk. Please say No to Fracking on Ohio's public lands. Please keep promises to keep them free and safe for Ohio's current youth and future generations.

I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Where will that water come from? The water in our parks and public lands should be protected.

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Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. At a time when the world’s climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Time: June 13, 2023 at 5:03 pm
IP Address: 104.2.157.134
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public Comments on Nomination #s: 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, 23-DNR-0003, 23-DNR-0004, 23-DNR-0005, 23-DNR-0006, 23-DNR-0007, 23-DNR-0008, 23-DOT-0001, 23-DOT-0002
Date:	Saturday, June 17, 2023 2:38:38 PM

Greetings OGLMC - Please find below a public comment for the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission submitted through our website. Thank you, Cathy Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Allen Arnold** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Tue, Jun 13, 2023 at 8:49 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Allen Arnold

Email:
allen-arnold@sbcglobal.net

City, State, Zip Code:
Dayton, Ohio 45423

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

Drilling and fracking in Ohio state parks would be devastating to the park itself, the animals and plants that live there, and the people who make their lively hood on the tourism that parks bring in.

I've been visiting state parks since I was young, as far as I'm concerned we don't have enough of them, please don't ruin the ones we do have with drilling, fracking, and the pollution it brings. SAVE OUR PARKS.

Thanks sincerely,
A concerned citizen and active voter.

I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

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I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Time: June 13, 2023 at 8:49 pm
IP Address: 174.207.228.173
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public Comments on Nomination #s: 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, 23-DNR-0003, 23-DNR-0004, 23-DNR-0005, 23-DNR-0006, 23-DNR-0007, 23-DNR-0008, 23-DOT-0001, 23-DOT-0002
Date:	Saturday, June 17, 2023 2:32:42 PM

Greetings OGLMC - Please find below a public comment for the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission submitted through our website. Thank you, Cathy Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Jenny Morgan** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Tue, Jun 13, 2023 at 8:53 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Jenny Morgan

Email:
jennymorgan2@mac.com

City, State, Zip Code:
Westerville OH

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

The horrors of fracking are well documented. You know it, our legislators know it, Gov. DeWine knows it and Director Mertz knows it too. I've read countless legal cases that outline horrible suffering from those who have leased their lands to gas and oil. These leasers go into the leasing deal wide-eyed and hopeful (just like you all are doing with the leasing of our parks) ONLY to be devastated when their land, water, animals and/or children are injured by the fracking process. By the time they realize what they've done, it's TOO LATE! I fear what is in store for our parks and our park goers.

At the very least, we want you to consult with and EXPERT PANEL that WE have put together regarding the nominations coming your way. Isn't this the LEAST that you should do to ensure, as best you can, that our parks have the best chance to survive this fracking nightmare without a total nightmare scenario happening?! I think so.

Also, we want to know where the companies will be getting the millions of gallons of water that they will be needing for their fracking? We need this information!

I would list the ~10 nominations that have come across your desks thus far from gas and oil (as of June 13, 2023), but I don't need to list them. I oppose them all, and all future nominations that come across your desk! How could you possibly think it's ok to put OUR parks, forests and wildlife areas at such risk?! How could you possibly think it's ok to put our children at such risk? HOW could you possibly think it's ok to bring this HUGE industrial fracking process to our parks? How? There will be stadium-like lighting, loud machines, endless truck traffic, millions of gallons of toxic chemicals, water withdrawals, radioactive toxic waste and general fracking pollution. HOW could you do this?!

Please oppose all nominations and protect our public lands from this fracking nightmare!

Jenny Morgan

Time: June 13, 2023 at 8:53 pm
IP Address: 108.80.151.92
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

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From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: [Save Ohio Parks] Public Comments on Nomination #s: 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, 23-DNR-0003, 23-DNR-0004, 23-DNR-0005, 23-DNR-0006, 23-DNR-0007, 23-DNR-0008, 23-DOT-0001, 23-DOT-0002
Date:	Sunday, June 25, 2023 1:17:05 AM

Hello Oil and Gas Land Management Commission - Please see below a comment submitted through our website. Thank you, Cathy Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Kim Fortier** <wordpress@saveohioparks.org>
Date: Fri, Jun 23, 2023 at 3:19 PM
Subject: [Save Ohio Parks] Act Now
To: becker.271 <becker.271@gmail.com>

Name:
Kim Fortier

Email:
k_fortier@yahoo.com

City, State, Zip Code:
Columbus, OH 43212

Your Message to the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission:

Please respect and honor mother natures parks in Ohio so that future generations may as well. There are many other options that are cleaner for our environment especially related to Teslas work.

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect

them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

[Consider telling a personal story here about what Ohio state parks and other Ohio public lands mean to you. Ohio public lands include state parks, forests, and wildlife areas, as well as historical sites, college and university campuses, highways and rest stops, even correctional institutions.]

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not harm them.

Fracking requires millions of gallons of fresh water that is laced with toxic chemicals, including PFAS forever chemicals. The waste water that comes back up is radioactive and can never be used again. Where will that water come from? The water in our parks and public lands should be protected.

Fracking requires large pads of noisy and polluting machinery. It requires pipelines, which in turn requires removal of trees. This should not be allowed in or near our public lands.

Fracking rigs regularly flare methane into the sky, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent than carbon dioxide. At a time when the world's climate scientists say we have less than a decade to cut carbon pollution in half, the last thing we should do is put more methane into the atmosphere.

I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

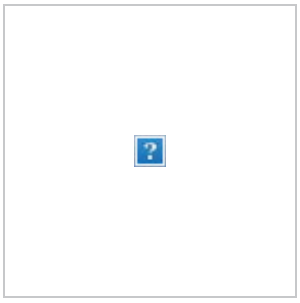
Time: June 23, 2023 at 3:19 pm
IP Address: 23.245.216.119
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From:	Save Ohio Parks
To:	Commission Clerk
Subject:	Fwd: Public Comment on Nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, 23-DNR-0003, 23-DNR-0004, 23-DNR-0005, 23-DNR-0006, 23-DNR-0007
Date:	Saturday, June 10, 2023 1:19:37 PM

Greetings OGLMC - Please find below a comment for the Oil and Gas Land Management Commission submitted through our website. Thank you, Cathy Becker, Save Ohio Parks

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Save Ohio Parks
saveohioparks.org

---------- Forwarded message ---------

Name:
Gloria Sty

Email:
gloria.gifford.still@gmail.com

City, State, Zip Code:
44102

Our Ohio public lands are our most enduring resource and treasure. It is foolish, shortsighted, and greedy to endanger them. Please do the right thing and protect them from fracking. Our collective future depends on us waking up.

To the Ohio Oil and Gas Land Management Commission,

I am very concerned to learn that you are allowing oil and gas corporations to frack and extract from our public lands in Ohio, especially our state parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

Our state parks are our most treasured spaces in Ohio. We, the people of Ohio, pay to protect them so they can be used for our benefit, not the profits of a polluting and extractive industry.

Contrary to the claims of the oil and gas industry, fracking will irrevocably harm our state parks and other public lands. Ohioans use our state parks for hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, and hunting. There is no way that injecting millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground and flaring methane into the sky near or in our state parks and public lands will not

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I adamantly oppose fracking in Ohio state parks and public lands. Please just say NO to fracking.

Time: June 10, 2023 at 11:42 am
IP Address: 96.28.55.235
Source URL: https://saveohioparks.org/act-now/

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From: Karen Wagner
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Public comments on nominations #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003
Date: Wednesday, June 28, 2023 4:24:43 PM

Please do not frack on public land. This land is for public use and to protect wildlife. Fracking hurts the environment because of how they frack but also because of the traffic of moving all the equipment, the water used (where are they getting clean water to use and where are they disposing off used), workers, and getting product out. I live in Carroll county and our truck traffic has increased dramatically. Please save our Valley Run wildlife area for residents of Carroll county, Ohio, visitors, and future generations. Thank you Karen Wagner.
Sent from my iPad

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov <mailto:csc@ohio.gov> or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From: David Moyer
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: salt fork nomination# 23-dnr-0001"0002"0003"0004"0005"0006"0007"0008 "#23-dot-0001"0002"0003"0004
Date: Sunday, July 2, 2023 8:49:39 AM

Please deny these nominations. The adverse effects of this far outweigh the benefits for the people who come to this park for outdoor enjoyment.

Sent from Mail for Windows

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

From: Karen Wagner
To: Commission Clerk
Subject: Valley run
Date: Wednesday, June 28, 2023 4:43:27 PM

Pubic comments on Nomination #23-DNR-0001, #23-DNR-0002, #23-DNR-0003
Please do not allow any fracking on or in valley run wildlife area. I live in Carroll county and this area needs to be protected and preserved for Carroll county residents, Ohioans, visitors, and future generations. Fracking hurts the environment and wildlife. Just the traffic alone, getting equipment, workers, supplies, water (where are they getting the fresh water and where are they DUMPING the waste water), in and the product out will increase the truck traffic. The truck traffic has already increased with the drilling they have already done. The truckers (traveling in packs of 3) have had quite a lot of accidents which has damaged people, vehicles and property. This is not good for the environment or for the wildlife. Please do not frack our public lands. The wildlife and the environment will thank you. Karen Wagner

CAUTION: This is an external email and may not be safe. If the email looks suspicious, please do not click links or open attachments and forward the email to csc@ohio.gov <mailto:csc@ohio.gov> or click the Phish Alert Button if available.

Attn: Commission Clerk
Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
Commission.Clerk@ogimc.ohio.gov

Public Comments on Nominations #: 23-DNR-0001,0002, 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008

Dear Commissioners,

I ask the Commission to DENY the oil and gas leasing nominations submitted for Salt Fork State Park and Wildlife Area – Nomination Nos. 23-DNR-0005, 0006, and 0007, Wolf Run State Park, nomination #23-DNR-0008, Valley Run Wildlife Area, Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001, 0002, 0003, and Zepernick Wildlife Area, Nomination # 23-DNR-0004

Please carefully consider all the consequences, including the negative impacts to the environment, public health, and the enjoyment and use of our public lands, in your deliberations on leasing this treasured park. Leasing our public lands to the oil and gas industry threatens all Ohioans' ability to peacefully experience the natural gifts provided in our state parks. The disturbance to the surface on the perimeter of the park will be heard and felt. There is no way for fracking to not impact the enjoyment of any public lands being nominated by the oil and gas industry.

Our state parks are a refuge for wildlife and recreation for people to hike, camp, fish, hunt, boat, birdwatch, skywatch and to gather with their loved ones. Therefore, please DENY the nominations submitted for this beloved state park.

Thank you for your sincere consideration.

Signed, Nancy Shaw

Attn: Commission Clerk
Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
Commission.Clerk@ogimc.ohio.gov

Public Comments on Nominations #: 23-DNR-0001,0002, 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008

Dear Commissioners,

I ask the Commission to DENY the oil and gas leasing nominations submitted for Salt Fork State Park and Wildlife Area – Nomination Nos. 23-DNR-0005, 0006, and 0007, Wolf Run State Park, nomination #23-DNR-0008, Valley Run Wildlife Area, Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001, 0002, 0003, and Zepernick Wildlife Area, Nomination # 23-DNR-0004

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Attn: Commission Clerk
Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
Commission.Clerk@oglmc.ohio.gov

Public Comments on Nominations #: 23-DNR-0001,0002, 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008

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Our state parks are a refuge for wildlife & recreation for people to hike, camp, fish, hunt, boat, birdwatch, skywatch and gather with their loved ones. Therefore, please DENY the nominations submitted for these beloved state parks and wildlife areas.

Thank you for your sincere consideration.

Signed, Hillary O. Beck

Attn: Commission Clerk
Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
Commission.Clerk@oglmc.ohio.gov

Public Comments on Nominations #: 23-DNR-0001,0002, 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008

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Our state parks are a refuge for wildlife and recreation for people to hike, camp, fish, hunt, boat, birdwatch, skywatch and to gather with their loved ones. Therefore, please DENY the nominations submitted for this beloved state park.

Thank you for your sincere consideration.

Signed, Suzanne French

Attn: Commission Clerk
Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
Commission.Clerk@oglmc.ohio.gov

Public Comments on Nominations #: 23-DNR-0001,0002, 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008

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Thank you for your sincere consideration.

Signed, Pamela Knight RN BSN

Attn: Commission Clerk
Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
Commission.Clerk@oglmc.ohio.gov

Public Comments on Nominations #: 23-DNR-0001,0002, 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008

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Signed, Deborah Hayden

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Signed, Heather Nesbitt

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Ohio Department of Natural Resources
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Signed, Ben Bowman

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Signed, John K. Bowman

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Signed, Michelle Bowman

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Thank you for your sincere consideration.

Signed, Janice J. McCain

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Signed,
Sharon L Klamfoth

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Signed,
Mary Williams

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Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
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Signed, Michael A Kennedy

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Signed Patricia A. Dougherty

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Signed,

Roberta J. Penn + Dave K D. Morland

Attn: Commission Clerk
Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
Commission.Clerk@oglmc.ohio.gov

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Signed,

David Lance

I strongly urge you to DENY this request. Don't give in to corporate greed.

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Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
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John J. Hudak

7/20/23

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Doris Cáceres-Schumick

Clerk
Management Commission
of Natural Resources
t
k@oglmc.ohio.gov

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H O'Reilly

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ment Commission
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Columbus, OH 43229
mc.ohio.gov

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Mulchandani

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n Clerk
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ad
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Signed,

Margaret Stechuck

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Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
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Signed,

Teresa Rousseau

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Signed,

Janet L Reeves

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George B. Abraham

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Thank you for your sincere consideration.

Signed, Thomas L. Dorn

THOMAS L. DORN
275 STEWART AVE
COLS OH 43206

Attn: Commission Clerk
Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
Commission.Clerk@oglmc.ohio.gov 43214

Public Comments on Nominations #: 23-DNR-0001,0002, 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008

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Signed, Marie Hosfeld

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Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
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Signed,

Jordan & Katie Lentz - Worthington, OH

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Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
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Signed,

Laurie Baker

Attn: Commission Clerk
Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
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Signed,

Carol E. Smith

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Signed, Debra A Kennedy

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Signed, Kathleen L. Hissel 7/10/23

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Thank you for your sincere consideration.

Signed, Miriam Fairbanks

Please No Fracking in Ohio Parks!!

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Signed,

Karen Hummel

2045 Morse Road
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Signed,

Susan Hagan
Knox Co Ohio

I know this is just a printed form, but it constitutes an important plea – please consider!

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Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
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Signed,

Kelley Eaton

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Signed, Rick + Susan Samuel Westerville, OH
we love this parkaaeis - please dont ruin it

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Signed, R A Ross Randall Ross

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Signed, Linda Kramer

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Signed,

Marilyn E Battey

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Signed,

Jen Hendricks

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Signed,

Bonnie J. Gibson 213 Kimball Ave

ent Commission
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s.ohio.gov

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Wilhelm – Bowl City, Ok

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Allen Strous
11339 Spangler Rd
Circleville OH 43113

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Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
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Jane E. Oda

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Our state parks are a refuge for wildlife & recreation for people to hike, camp, fish, hunt, boat, birdwatch, skywatch and gather with their loved ones. Therefore, please DENY the nominations submitted for these beloved state parks and wildlife areas.

Thank you for your sincere consideration.

Signed,

Sheila Gottron

Commission
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ations #: 23-DNR-0001,0002, 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008

the oil and gas leasing nominations submitted for Salt Fork State Park and Wildlife Area – 0006, and 0007, Wolf Run State Park, nomination #23-DNR-0008, Valley Run Wildlife Area, 002, 0003, and Zepernick Wildlife Area, Nomination # 23-DNR-0004

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Rosette, Westerville OH

Commission
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Attn: Commission Clerk
Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
Commission.Clerk@oglmc.ohio.gov

Public Comments on Nominations #: 23-DNR-0001,0002, 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008

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Thank you for your sincere consideration.

Signed,

Paul L Corson

PAUL L CORSON
461 COLLEGE RD
CIRCLEVILLE, OH
43113

Attn: Commission Clerk
Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
Commission.Clerk@ogimc.ohio.gov

Public Comments on Nominations #: 23-DNR-0001,0002, 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008

Dear Commissioners,

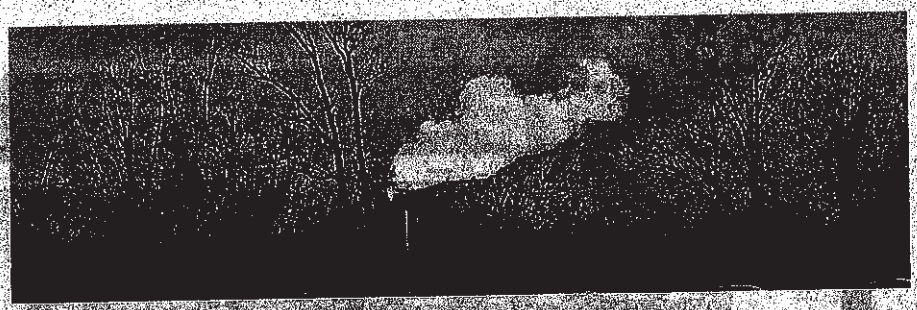
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Thank you for your sincere consideration.

Signed,



PROTECT OUR STATE PARKS!

Please take action to protect Ohio's public lands from the oil & gas industry, which has been pursuing fracking in our state parks for over a decade. Early June marked the start of a leasing "nomination" process for Ohio's state parks and public lands before the Oil & Gas Land Management Commission.

The oil and gas industry has nominated Salt Fork State Park, Ohio's largest state park, for fracking. The industry plans to encircle Salt Fork with at least 8 proposed fracking well pads. Please allow your voice of opposition to be heard by submitting a public comment on the lease nomination for our parks. Wolf Run State Park in Noble County, and two wildlife areas, Valley Run in Carroll County and Zepernick in Columbiana County, which have also been nominated and are under threat.

Due to the invasiveness of shale gas development, southeastern Ohio has been described by many as living in an occupied territory. Those living in once peaceful hills are not only dealing with negative health impacts from the oil and gas industry. They are also experiencing unsafe roadways due to heavy industry traffic, air and noise pollution, water contamination, pipeline explosions, and well pad fires, including one that contaminated a stream that feeds our mighty Ohio River, resulting in the death of 70,000 fish. Water supplies are being depleted by industry withdrawals from reservoirs, ponds and streams. In 2018, a fracking well blowout in Belmont County caused one of the largest methane leaks in US history, forcing area residents to evacuate from their homes. And in another horrifying instance, a brine truck accident contaminated Barnesville's reservoir with radioactive materials. At the time of the brine truck spill, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency water test results showed a spike in radium, a naturally occurring radioactive element that is brought to the surface during the fracking process. We must protect our public lands from this same fate.

TAKE ACTION:

Make your voice heard by submitting a public comment on the lease nomination for Ohio's state parks and wildlife areas. Submit the attached comment by mail or send an email to the Oil & Gas Land Management Commission by July 20th.

Mail the comment provided below to:
Attn: Commission Clerk
Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road

OR comment via email:
Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Commission.Clerk@oilmc.ohio.gov
Subject line: Public Comments on Nomination #: 23-DNR-0001, 0002, 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008

LEARN MORE:

Learn more & submit your comments by entering the following bit.ly links into your internet browser.
Sign up to receive notices on public land fracking nominations by emailing: Commission.clerk@oilmc.ohio.gov
Visit the Save Ohio Parks website for more information: saveohioparks.org

Salt Fork State Park: bit.ly/nofracksaltfork

Valley Run & Zepernick Wildlife Areas: bit.ly/valleyzep

Wolf Run State Park: bit.ly/nofrackwolfrun

Attn: Commission Clerk
Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
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Thank you for your sincere consideration.

Signed, Anna M. Stevenson

Attn: Commission Clerk
Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
Commission.Clerk@ogmc.ohio.gov

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Thank you for your sincere consideration.

Signed,

[redacted] 7/9/2023

461 Edwards Rd
Circleville Ohio
43113

Attn: Commission Clerk
Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
Commission.Clerk@oglmc.ohio.gov

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Thank you for your sincere consideration.

Signed,

Victoria Noble

Victoria Noble
Reynoldsburg OH. 43068
614-861-6424



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Salt Fork State Park: bit.ly/nofracksaltfork

Valley Run & Zepernick Wildlife Areas: bit.ly/valleyzep

Wolf Run State Park: bit.ly/nofrackwolfrun

Attn: Commission Clerk
Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
Commission.Clerk@oglmc.ohio.gov

Public Comments on Nominations #: 23-DNR-0001,0002, 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008

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Thank you for your sincere consideration.

Signed: Richard Schmaltz 7/13/23

Attn: Commission Clerk
Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
Commission.Clerk@oglmc.ohio.gov

Public Comments on Nominations #: 23-DNR-0001,0002, 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008

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Thank you for your sincere consideration.

Signed,

John R Noble

John R Noble
Reynoldsburg Ohio 43068
614-861-6424

July 11, 2023

Attn: Commission Clerk
Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Rd. Bldg. G
Columbus, Ohio 43229

Public Comments on Nominations #: 23-DNR-0001, 0002, 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008

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Our state parks are a refuge for wildlife and recreational activities for the public. Please DENY the nominations submitted for these beloved state parks.

Thank you for your sincere consideration,

Judith M. Taylor

July 11, 2023

Attn: Commission Clerk
Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Rd. Bldg. G
Columbus, Ohio 43229

Public Comments on Nominations #: 23-DNR-0001, 0002, 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008

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Thank you for your sincere consideration,

Kemp Taylor

Stephen A. Sterrett
567 Tibet Road
Columbus, OH 43202
mobile (614) 935-1183 * Sterrett.1@osu.edu

July 11, 2023

Attention: Commission Clerk
Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
Columbus, OH 43229-6693

Greetings:

The Columbus Dispatch this morning reported the Wayne National Forest will receive federal funds to clean up 29 of more than 200 abandoned oil and gas wells identified in that national forest, "a tiny fraction of a problem that has plagued the state for decades." Meanwhile, your department has identified at least 19,000 abandoned wells throughout the state. These are serious sources of pollution.

How timely that I write this letter asking the Oil & Gas Land Management Commission to disapprove oil and gas leasing nominations for Salt Fork State Park and Wildlife Area. These nominations are numbers 23-DNR-0005, 0006, and 007. I also ask the commission to disapprove Wolf Run State Park nomination number 23-DNR-0008; Valley Run Wildlife Area nomination numbers 23-DNR-0001, 0002, and 0003; and Zepernick Wildlife Area nomination number 23-DNR-0004.

My family and I have stayed in the cabins at Salt Fork State Park, and we've enjoyed our many visits there and at other natural areas preserved by your department. Given the problems cited by the *Dispatch*, I have no faith that oil and gas companies will properly respect the environment in their intrusive drilling operations. I ask the commission to consider the negative impacts on the environment and on the ability of Ohioans to enjoy their public parks and wildlife areas from the drilling and fracking. Our parks, wildlife and recreation areas, and nature preserves have been set aside for the peaceful enjoyment of current and future generations of Ohioans – not for the profits today of the oil and gas industry.

Sincerely yours,

Steve Sterrett

Attn: Commission Clerk
Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
Commission.Clerk@oglmc.ohio.gov

Public Comments on Nominations #: 23-DNR-0001,0002, 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008

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Thank you for your sincere consideration.

Signed,

Sheila M. Fox

Sheila M. Fox
5384 Woodville Ct
Cels Ohio 43230

July 18, 2023

Attn: Commission Clerk
Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
Columbus, OH 43229-6693

Public Comments on Nominations #:23-DNR-0001, 0002, 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008

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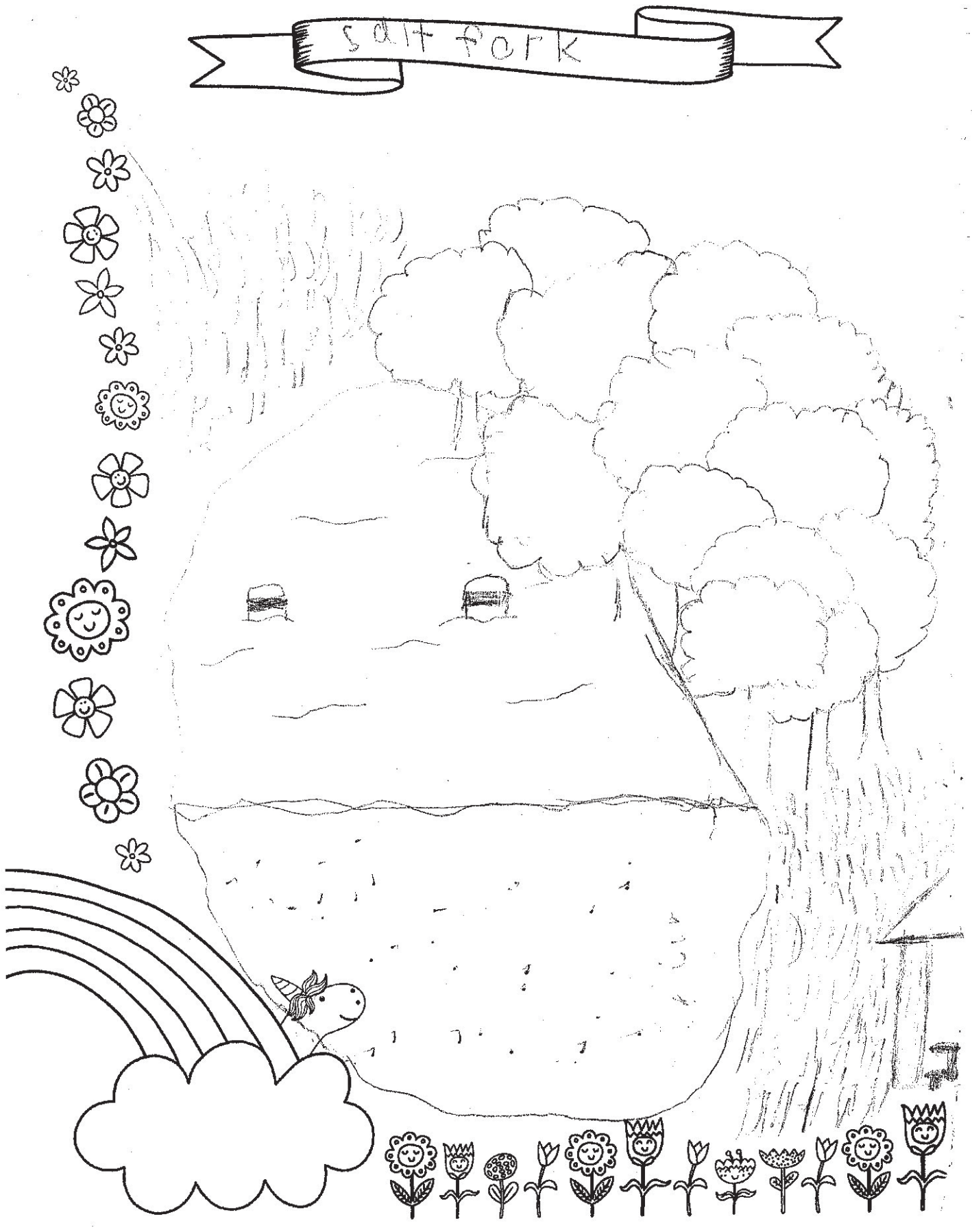
Signed

Elizabeth A Avey

Elizabeth A. Avey
6046 Blendon Chase Drive
Westerville, OH 43081

Public Comments on Salt Fork, nomination:
23-DNR-0005, 0006, 0007

Dear commissioners,
please do not frack salt fork. It's such a beautiful, pristine ecosystem, but as soon as they send in their trucks, that ecosystem is destroyed. think about all the inocent plants and animals that are being killed! we want our parks to thrive. another reason I'm a cild and the future of the parks is mine to. and as a child, I am part of our societys future. did


salt fork

July 11, 2023

Attn: Commission Clerk
Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Rd. Bldg. G
Columbus, Ohio 43229

Public Comments on Nominations #: 23-DNR-0001, 0002, 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008

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Thank you for your sincere consideration,

Amy A. Rollins

4717 Shady Hill Ln.
Dayton OH 45429

Attn: Commission Clerk
Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
Commission.Clerk@oglmc.ohio.gov

Public Comments on Nominations #: 23-DNR-0001,0002, 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008

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Thank you for your sincere consideration.

Signed Elizabeth Mikes

1237 Norwell Dr
Columbus OH 43220

Attn: Commission Clerk
Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
Commission.Clerk@ogimc.ohio.gov

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Thank you for your sincere consideration.

Signed,

122 Louise Lane
Athens, OH 45701-3415

July 13, 2023

Commission Clerk
Oil & Gas Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
Columbus, OH 43229-6693

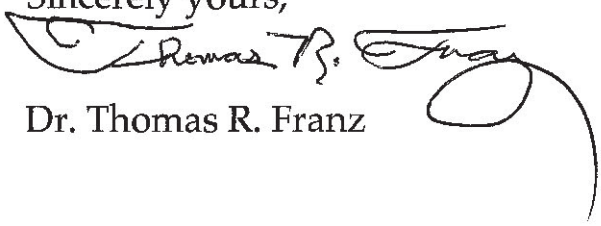
Dear Commissioners:

The Ohio Oil and Gas Industry has kept after the State to authorize drilling in Ohio state parks for many years, and the Legislature has exhibited consistent signs of promoting such exploitation. The *Ohio Capital Journal* recently published the following statement by an industry representative: "The Oil and Gas industry is thrilled to see lands opened for business." While "open for business" is a popular adage (former governor John Kasich used it after his election), opening state parks to petroleum and gas drilling does not seem to be a good measure for Ohio citizens.

I spend a lot of time in state parks, fishing, hiking, swimming, and just getting away from life's pressures. Compared to the parks of many other states, those in Ohio are small, lacking in natural lakes, and exposed to considerable vehicular traffic. This makes the little we have all the more precious and deserving of every protection we can muster. The addition of oil and gas drilling risks compromising our ability to preserve the purity of these enclaves, which is important to our recreational and psychological well-being. Drilling additionally offers potential threats to the wildlife that we need to maintain the ecological balance so important to human life. Where I live in Athens County, there have been far too many reports of fracking violations that risk polluting our natural resources and, because of these, I do not believe that the Oil and Gas Industry can be trusted to keep our state parks inviolate, whether drilling in the parks themselves or at their perimeter.

I therefore urge the Ohio Oil & Gas Management Commission and the Ohio Department of Natural Resources to disallow the recent proposals to drill for oil and gas in certain state parks. This kind of potential despoliation of our environmental heritage should be avoided at any cost.

Sincerely yours,



Dr. Thomas R. Franz

July 11, 2023

Attn: Commission Clerk
Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Rd. Bldg. G
Columbus, Ohio 43229

Public Comments on Nominations #: 23-DNR-0001, 0002, 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008

Dear Commissioners:

I ask the Commission to DENY the oil and gas leasing nominations submitted for Salt Fork State Park and Wildlife Area – Nominations Nos. 23-DNR-0005, 0006, and 0007; Wolf Run State Park, Nomination #23-DNR-0008; Valley Run Wildlife Area; Nomination # 3 DNR-0001, 0002, 0003, and Zepermick Wildlife Area, Nomination #23-DNR-0004.

Please consider carefully the consequences of leasing our public lands to the oil and gas industry. Such an act does not take into account the negative impacts to the environment, public health and the enjoyment and use of our public lands.

Our state parks are a refuge for wildlife and recreational activities for the public. Please DENY the nominations submitted for these beloved state parks.

Thank you for your sincere consideration,

Valerie Nester

July10, 2023

Attn: Commission Clerk
Oil& Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
Commission Clerk@ogimc.ohio.gov

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Please carefully consider all the consequences, including the negative impacts to the environment, public health, and the enjoyment and use of our public lands, in your deliberations on leasing this treasured park. Leasing our public lands to the oil and gas industry threatens all Ohioans' ability to peacefully experience the natural gifts provided in our state parks. The disturbance to the surface on the perimeter of the park will be heard and felt. There is no way for fracking to not impact the enjoyment of any public lands being nominated by the oil and gas industry.

Our state parks are a refuge for wildlife and recreation for people to hike, camp, fish, hunt, boat, birdwatch, skywatch and gather with their loved ones. Therefore, please DENY the nominations submitted for these beloved state parks and wildlife areas.

Thank you for your sincere consideration.

Shirley J Smith

July 11, 2023

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Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Rd. Bldg. G
Columbus, Ohio 43229

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Thank you for your sincere consideration,

Jocelyn Green

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Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
Commission.Clerk@oglmc.ohio.gov

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Thank you for your sincere consideration.

Signed Valerie Mitrione landscape Architect

PLEASE DO NOT FRACK OUR PARKS!!

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Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
Commission.Clerk@oglmc.ohio.gov

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Thank you for your sincere consideration.

Signed Gifts Art

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Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
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Signed,

Marguerite Cox Mollo

Attn: Commission Clerk
Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road, 43229
Commission.Clerk@oglmc.ohio.gov

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Thank you for your sincere consideration.

Signed,

Diane Wertz, Columbus, Ohio 43229

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Oil & Gas Land Management Commission
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
Commission.Clerk@oglmc.ohio.gov

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Signed,

Angel Saydon

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First name	Last name	Letter Subject	Letter Body
JENNIFER	HALM	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for

			the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€ - Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

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Margaret	Hutchinson	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Carol	G	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Brian	Campbell	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Bill	Davis	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: tl;dr - I am shocked at the corruption weâ€™ve seen in Ohio politics to benefit the corporations polluting our state with fracking waste. We have no idea of the dangers is poses including radio-active substances. We are destroying our planet for our children and grandchildren and beyond. You need to do the right thing here and DENY these leases. If you donâ€™t, Karma will come calling for you. Mother Earthâ€™s fury will not be silenced on bad decisions. I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

			Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant,

			animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€□ - Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Ellen	Pill	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Amanda	Carroll	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Sandra	Oswald	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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gayle	richardson	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could.

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KATHLEEN	MITMAN	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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RICHARD	COIN	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Mike	Souza	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

William	Nelson	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Sandra	McClennen	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to beg you to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. I moved to Ohio 7 years ago, and I treasure Ohio's beautiful state parks and wildlife areas. Each is beautiful and unique. Each must be preserved as it is. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in

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Drake	Chamberlin	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could.

			- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€ - Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Gwen	Lambert	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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David	Jennings	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could.

			- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€ - Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

ann	moneypenny	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	To the Oil and Gas Management Commission: I am writing about the lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. The decision by our elected officials to allow fracking in these areas preserved for public good and public use is a LAND GRAB by powerful interests. The PEOPLE of Ohio have a right to the land that is set aside for public good and public use. Fracking is not compatible with preserving high quality natural areas for wildlife and recreation. Please DENY the use of these lands for the benefit of a VERY few powerful individuals who have their own interests, not those of the public in mind. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in

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Kimberly	Lucas	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I can't understand why this is being allowed on public lands. It certainly doesn't benefit the public or our world to frack on public lands. I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Judy	Smucker	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. It is clear that we are in a climate emergency NOW! We cannot sit idly by and watch the continued destruction of our earth. The future of our loved ones are at stake. We know that the gas and oil companies are lying to us about the safety of Fracking. It is not safe! People are dying because of the forever deadly chemicals that are emitted from frack sites. We need to save ourselves and the ones we love. Do not allow this madness to happen. The eyes of all future generations are upon you. FOLLOW THE SCIENCE - LOOK AT THE FACTS - PLEASE! Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

			Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in

			fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€□ - Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Izzy	Esler	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Anita	Lock	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Brian	Whitacre	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Mary	Tuominen	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Janelle	Tirfagnehu	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Chris	Ray	@@ Wldlife before money! @@OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Ronnie	Day	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Charles	Lynd	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Dan	Doepker	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Suzanne	E Watson	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Leatra	Harper	We are running out of freshwater in SE Ohio! OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Timothy	Currier	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Cynthia	Springer	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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John	Dunn	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Danielle	Johnson	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Kimberly	Kavanaugh	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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maureen	bondra	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Robin	Salter	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to ask that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Barbara	Cicalese	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Kim	Kengor	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: STOP granting permits for fracking in our state and national wildlife areas (killing vegetation and wildlife) while the planet is literally burning. The era of oil and gas MUST come to an end if we are to survive! I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

			Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in

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Michelle	Phillips	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Gianna	Quinones	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Aemie	Sigler	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Ann	Moffat	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Ashley	Lambacher	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands. Please donâ€™t ruin these beautiful spaces. It is pure selfishness and greed to do so. Ohioans do not want this â€” we deserve a beautiful state with protected environmental areas!

Marie	Moneypenny	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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David	Lucas	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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COURTNEY	KISHBAUGH	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Mark	Perlmutter	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Pamela	Beckett	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. I have lived in Ohio my entire life. Fracking is bad for the environment and it causes damage that future generations will need to deal with. These Ohio public lands should not be used to support a toxic industry. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

			Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in

			fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€□ - Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

James	Hansler	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could.

			- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€ - Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Tonya	Willow	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Sandi	Dunphy	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Loretta	Ryland	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Liam	Waselko	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Mary	Ricketts	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of PRESERVING a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. ALL of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water that fracking uses and by fracking leaks and runoff. Eastern Ohio has LONG been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities DO NOT see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the DESTRUCTION and DESOLATIONS left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, NOT pollution of the past. **EFFECTS of f@#$*ing fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will IMMENSELY cause NEGATIVE impact in these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of TOXIC- TOXIC chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the HORRIFIC â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will DEVASTATE these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can NEVER, NEVER enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are NOT designed for heavy industry. Fracking is INCOMPATIBLE with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio LOST jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces ADDS $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could.

			- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is DIAMETRICALLY opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and WISELY use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking does NOT fulfill this mission in ANY WAY! Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€ - Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The MORE fracking water is injected, the LARGER the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking WILL chase away Ohio visitors, NOT attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are PAID FOR and OWNED by WE, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and ALL our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Karolyn	Schalk	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Visiting Ohio's green spaces, and wildlife areas is one of my favorite things to do. Our native habitats - forests, wetlands, meadows and more cannot be replaced, and are expensive to rehabilitate once damaged. I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Anthony	Mehle	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Joachim	Bean	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Mary Ann	Kokenge	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Larry	Trover	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: As a lifelong resident of Ohio who has enjoyed our wildlife areas for over 70 years, I demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Laura	Schmidt	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Susan	Ekk	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: This is despicable. Do not sacrifice any of our dear Ohio wildlife areas for antiquated fracking procedure s. These areas are integral to the survival of humanity on the earth. I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in

			Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever

			chemicals.â€□ - Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Kevin	Peterca	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could.

			- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€ - Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Laura	Weber	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Aryeh	Alex	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Paula	Miller	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Carole	Campbell	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Susan	McGarvey	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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F. Mark	Laskovics	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Diane	Fails	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am a county park commissioner, and I am writing to ask that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. I know personally and through friends and community members that open green spaces full of natural life are very beneficial to mental health, peace, and happiness. The mess and chemicals of fracking is the complete opposite of beneficial, especially damage to the groundwater system. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground itself! Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

			Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in

			fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€□ - Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Elizabeth	McGinnis	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Jane	Hobbs	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Allison	Davis	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Laurel	Gress	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. I have enjoyed many happy hours at this beautiful location. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Francis	Cleary	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Paul	Dyer	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: There is simply NO ACTUAL NEED to frack these areas, or any other PUBLIC lands in Ohio. I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in

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Donna	Graham	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to encourage you to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. We need to continue to preserve our natural lands, plants and wildlife. Too much of it has already been destroyed! Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We want PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we expect you to DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands. We need them to remain natural for our enjoyment and for the health of the planet!

Joanne	Blum	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am extremely disheartened to learn that there are plans underway to use state-protected, public lands for fracking by oil and gas companies. This is unconscionable at a time when we need our clean wild areas more than ever and should be eliminating toxic chemicals and pollutants wherever we can. There is no question whatever about the damaging, toxic impact of fracking, on the environment and on the health of all nearby living beings. I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Sharyn	Yulish	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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karen	kindel	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Anne	Wardwell	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Lawrence	Mick	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Cathy	Wootan	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Jessica	Bosco	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Lonna	Blasi	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Jennifer	Moix	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Laura Grace	Weldon	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Oh please, for God's sake, do not frack these beautiful wildlife areas. Haven't we learned from current and abandoned fracking sites that they emit dangerous air and water pollution; disrupt with heavy traffic, 24 hour lights, and loud noises; destroy native plants, birds, amphibians, mammals, and other life forms; and devastate the land. Please DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. I know the GOP legislature has sold their souls to the oil and gas industry, but fracking public land is not what the people of Ohio want.

Dennis	Thompson	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Suzanne	Miller	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Lynn	Pooley	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Berry	Dilley	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Patricia	Blochowiak	OGLMC - DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, & 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, & #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: It is essential that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas in order to preserve a place for wildlife to live, for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, and for other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is adjacent to the Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of

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Justin	Philipps	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Dean	Payne	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Julie	Grote	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Susan	Busch	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Jacquelynn	Savoca	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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MacKenzie	MacFarland	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Jean	Hanson	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Janice	Terradotter	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Meredith	Morgan	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Renee	Bogue	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Jennifer	Kelley	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Robert	McDermott	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Margaret	Branstrator	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Ashby	Marsh	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Ann	Webster	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Dennis	Hoops	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Rick	Hamilton	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: We are writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Fracking in areas such as these run counter to scientific evidence and concern for the environmental integrity of Ohio's public lands. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Sandra	Cobb	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Christine and James	Klinger	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands. Sincerely, Christine and James Klinger

Jodi	Gradolph	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: â€œThe increasing heating of our planet caused by fossil fuel use is not unexpected, but it is dangerous for us humans and for the ecosystems we depend on. We need to stop it, fast,â€ said Stefan Rahmstorf of the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research. I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

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Diane	Pekarcik	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Susan	Olive	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Christopher	Lukachko	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Katie	Oetzel	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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James	Cooper	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Michelle	White	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: These lands are said to belong to all of us. We have made so much progress on renewables. I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Marcia	Shubert	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Morgan	Hager	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Below is a massive amount of evidence why fracking in our state owned lands is terrible for all of us public land owners. I will emphasize this point. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. We live here in these impacted areas. We work here. We play here. We own the public land up for lease. We DO NOT benefit economically from these frack wells being in our areas despite what the oil and gas industry would say. Just look at the history of coal in Appalachia, its a different fossil fuel but its the same pattern. These mining operations come in, funnel billions of dollars of mineral wealth out of the area to make wealthy people even richer, they violate labor and environmental protections, get away with not paying income taxes that fund our infrastructure like roads (which they use), public schools, libraries etc, and then file for bankruptcy before they have to pay fines for the above violations and their employee's pension plans (but do pay their lawyers and debts for equipment purchases) and then they dissolve and form a new corporation and do it all over again. Sincerely, Morgan Hager P.S. The first three days of this week were the hottest ever in Earth's recorded history. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground.

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Kenneth	Coulter	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Kathy	Smachlo	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am distraught with what has been occurring in our state: by opening areas for fracking and all the related infrastructure that occurs with it, the lands in Ohio are being raped, and its inhabitants poisoned. More and more entire areas are destroyed for human and natural life use. This must stop. I agree with all the following: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

			Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in

			fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€□ - Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Eva	Webster	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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thomas	lewis	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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James	Sipos	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Deb	Naymick	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. I am in Ohio parks across the state and the sanctity of each park is priceless. Valley Run and Zepernick Wildlife Area are gems that deserve to stay exactly as they are , as they were meant to be. That is an unadulterated playground for us all to be nurtured. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

			Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in

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peter	tyjewski	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Aaron	Dunbar	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Corey	Baker	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Johanna	Vine	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Marlene	Harmon	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands. My comments: The past extraction of gas, oil, and fracking have already damaged acres of Ohio. ENOUGH IS ENOUGH. Destroying these Wildlife Areas is unacceptable!! Marlene Harmon

Michael	Moore	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Shelle	Meier	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: JUST SAY NO!! Please do the right thing for all humans. I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Mary	Hagan	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Chris	Krieg	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Joseph	Mosyjowski	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Virginia	Woodrow	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Jim	Sipos	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could.

			- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€ - Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Anne	Schoelwer	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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William	Seiter	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to request that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Morgan	Neiss	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Harry	VonBusch	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Anthony	Calvelage	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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doug	kuchna	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Ginnell	Schiller	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Judy	Smucker	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Ann	Worden	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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John	Ertle	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I have a doctorate in horticulture and extensive experience in ecological preservation. This is a horrible misuse of our state's natural resources which have been decimated over the last few hundred years. Preserve this land and end fracking, which has irreversible consequences for the land which we call home. I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

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Michelle	Mulanax	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. I am sending this letter through a website and since I agree with all the text it generated I am leaving that portion intact, but my own comments are that I hope everyone responsible for this ill-conceived short-sighted legislation to allow fracking in our public parks burns in hell eternally. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

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			Michelle Mulanax

Nathan	Revello	OGLMC - DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Ann	Worden	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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eileen	dignan	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Carole	Warren	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Abbe	Mitchell	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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WILLIAM	Foreman	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Elizabeth	Velbeck	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Terry	Grange	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Karen	Yarnell	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Ruth	Sewell	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Janina	Blonski	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio's public lands belong to the people of Ohio, not to a few narrow interests that want to monetize them for short-term profits. The State Parks play a vital role in giving hard-working people a place to unwind, enjoy the beauty of nature, breathe clean air and drink clean water, and find peace and serenity for at least a few days. These things are many times more valuable than any gas that is found underneath these lands. We have visited parks here in Ohio where gas wells sit side-by-side with hiking trails and children's playgrounds. The rank smell of gas frequently drifts across these playgrounds as the children are playing. There are trails that we have avoided hiking due to the frequent reek of gas in certain areas. We were told by the park management that the gas company "needs to vent the gas" and there was absolutely nothing they could do about it. That is the future of Ohio's State Parks, if these leases are accepted. Assurances that there will be NO impact on visitors are completely false, and we would be fools to accept them. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife

			areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could.

			- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€ - Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

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Isaiah	Back-Gaal	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Terri	Painter	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Margaret	Hale	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Dale	Dyko	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Victoria	Copley	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Krystal	Gallagher	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: You must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Take 5 minutes and read about the effects of fracking on people, their health, their land, their water, and their animals. Fracking is NOT WORTH any money received. The damage is irreparable, and it would take much, much more money to clean up what is caused by fracking than fracking can generate. You have a very special responsibility to protect this land. You have the chance to make history, set an example, and to protect our BEAUTIFUL OHIO from deadly chemicals. Let's actually protect our state parks. We can change this dangerous precedent - YOU can make the difference our state needs. Please deny these leases!!!!! **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground.

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Matthew	Mowry	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Lori	Weekly	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Jill	Fleisher	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: To protect water quality and human health on public lands, I implore you to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Accidents happen. It's just a matter of time and magnitude that determine the dangerous effects of drilling. Please protect human health and our natural resources by disallowing natural gas fracturing on Ohio's public lands. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Mary	Aguilera	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to implore that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. The legislation that passed to allow these projects put profits ahead of both the environment and the people of Ohio. This trend is dangerous. Development without consideration of those factors has to stop. In addition, the people living in these areas are most likely supporters of the conservative super majorities in the State House, so you will be alienating your own supporters. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

			Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant,

			animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€□ - Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands. Barry R. Feist Cincinnati, OH

Julie	Weatherington-Rice	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Linda	Griffin	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Ronald	Kasper	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Karen	Auer	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Marjorie	Porter	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Edward	Joyce	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Deborah	Hillard	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Renee	Bogue	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Barbara	Brovarone	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Amy	Brown	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Jenny	Morgan	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Hello Mr. Warnock, Mr. Wise, Mr. Buehrer, Mr. McGreggor, Ms. Ryan and Director Mertz, I wonder if you have heard the latest news today (July 11th, 2023) about the oil spill near Wolf Run River: https://www.beaconjournal.com/story/news/local/2023/07/10/oil-spill-tuscarawas-river-in-barberton-cleanup-underway/70399143007/ There is news today (July 11th, 2023) of ANOTHER accident! https://www.wkbn.com/news/local-news/columbiana-news/gas-leak-near-crestview-school-district/ This is, of course, just two gas/oil accidents on the record of MANY. As you know, there are countless litigation cases on the books that tell the story of citizens leasing their land to make some money, only to end up DEEPLY regretting it, AND suing companies for contaminations of various sorts. Many cases have been won by citizens, many settled out of court. After studying for years, as a layperson, the negative impacts of gas and oil drilling, I can't, for the life of me, understand how anyone would consider fracking our beloved parks. I also can't understand how a question was asked recently by one of you about reusing or recycling the drilling waste. I thought you all knew that the waste is VERY radioactive and can't be treated. ODNR test results prove the very high radioactive levels of gas and oil waste (from horizontal AND vertical wells). It must be stored in injection wells. That question during the expert testimony concerned me greatly. As you may remember, from my testimony, I am a preschool teacher and also a founder of The Leave No Child Inside Central Ohio Collaborative. I keep asking myself over and over, why....how could you even ponder putting our parks at such risk? What are you going to do when there are gas an oil accidents? What and where is your Emergency Action Plan? Are you going to evacuate hikers, campers, hunters, etc. How? I pray that you say no to these nominations and ALL nominations. Our children need our parks to be safe and clean. In conclusion, thanks to the very hard work of many concerned citizens, the public is becoming more and more aware of this issue. Less than 100 legislators made this law, but MILLIONS love our parks and NEED our parks. Park lovers will not stand for this. We will work until every park lover is standing up and saying NO! I pray that you listen and respond by saying NO to all nominations. Sincerely and with enduring hope, Jenny Morgan

			www.KidsandNature.org www.CitizenPollutionWatch.org www.jennymorganmusic.com

Jessica	Grim	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Rebecca	Calkins	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Anna	Wolak	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Kyle	Butler	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Barbara	Lancki	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Kathleen	Rigg	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Patricia L.	Callis	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. THIS IS A TERRIBLE IDEA! Please take the following into consideration: Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of

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Joe	Blanda	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to beg that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Mary	Fulton	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: To allow fracking in wildlife areas and preserves is an abomination. Ohio needs to get back on the correct path and value citizens and the environment over profit and quick cash. We are smarter than this!! Stop catering to the rich and greedy! I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

			Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in

			fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€□ - Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Chris and Jim	Klinger	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Rita	Wright	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Ann	Reichsman	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: As a Family Physician I understand the importance of natural environments for the health and well being of Ohioans. Research demonstrates over and over the beneficial effects of spending time in natural settings. It is clear that fracking in protected areas will interfere with the availabilty of these benefits to our citizens, therefore I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Judy	Smucker	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. When we know better, we must do better. If we care about the future of our children, we must follow the science. Global Scientist agree that we must stop digging up more fossil fuels if care about a livable future for our children. By agreeing to this Fracking Under Public Lands policy, it means you are taking money from the fossil fuel industry. Therefore, you are making the statement that - "money is more important to you than the life of our children". We cannot have it both ways. We must choose - either "we care about a livable future for our children" or "we don't care about a livable future for our children". Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry.

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Melinda	Zemper	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Our Ohio state parks and public lands belong to the people of Ohio--not a governor, a political party or the oil and gas industry. Our pristine parks and public lands are held in trust for future generations of Ohioans. Our children and grandchildren deserve they remain as safe, natural spaces to recreate and enjoy. I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

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Michael	Gruber	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Carol	Gibbons	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving places for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. And as we've seen, frack-related truck accidents have and do occur - the increased risk to these areas' lands and water bodies of leaked toxic and radioactive fluids should not be considered, much less allowed. It's entirely inappropriate. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the economic benefits, compatibility with current land uses, environmental impacts, adverse geological impacts and impacts on visitors in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land. Each is examined below for how fracking at Valley Run and Zepernick wildlife areas will negatively impact life for its natural residents and experience for its visitors. - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. On its own, this fact should require great pause and a very close study regarding the real costs and liabilities involved in fracking at these public park spaces. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep and damaging the ability for natural nocturnal species to flourish. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off in large part because of the landscape fragmentation which will undercut the carrying capacity of the

			impacted habitats. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€□ - Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape - an industrialized zone? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Gail	Reynolds	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: As an Audubon member of a chapter who spends many volunteer hours and money protecting wildlife and recreation areas in Ohio, I strongly urge you to deny leases in or adjacent to natural areas!!! This goes against everything I value in life. Surely, preserving whit is left of our natural areas is more important than the bottom line. I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

			Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in

			fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€□ - Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Clara	Halfin	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	PERSONAL NOTE: AS A NEIGHBORING WEST VIRGINIAN WHO HAS VISITED OHIO'S PARKS FOR DECADES...THESE SCHEMES TO ALLOW INDUSTRIAL DEGRADATION INSIDE!!!...THE PEOPLE'S PARKS IS OUTRAGEOUS!!!!! AFTER "EAST PALESTINE"...AND YOU HAVEN'T LEARNED A THING!?!?!?!!! Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick

			Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€□ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could.

			- Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€ - Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

			Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Claudia	Lyon	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. Now an accident at a frack pad less than twenty miles from Zepernick has occurred causing people to be told to shelter in place. The air too toxic to be outside. People of East Ohio deserve better. DENY this nomination. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

j	ammon	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Any oil and gas extraction at this point of the climate crisis is human genocide. We can get all the needed energy through renewable sources such as wind and solar. I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Denise	Feathers	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Jessica	Grim	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Susan	Righi	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. There is NO legal requirement to lease public land and that land, and the minerals and oil and gas under it, should remain in the public trust for the public's enjoyment. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. THIS IS COMPLETELY UNACCEPTABLE AND AN INSULT TO THE HARD WORKING PEOPLE OF OHIO. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. We Ohioans deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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David	Celebrezze	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Jacob	Grismer	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Diane	DeCenso	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Ann	Moffat	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Mark	Perlmutter	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Chris	Jaquier	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Jeffery	Watt	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Thomas	boesch	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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James	Cencula	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Linda	Racher	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Janice	Terradotter	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Ellise	Presutto	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Zebulon	Wimsatt	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: It's me again! I am writing to request that you deny oil and gas lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. The future of humans in Ohio, if there is one, is built on restoration of public lands and waterways, sustainable development, and certainly, investment in renewable energy. Fracking is none of thatâ€“ and you know that, I'm sure you do. Approving the lease nominations would be an irresponsible and inexcusable dereliction of the duties of your office. Thank you for your time and attention. Yours, Zebulon Wimsatt

Laurel	Gress	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Michael	Nickras	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Laura Grace	Weldon	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: In this time of increasing climate collapse, even to consider fracking state land is unconscionable. Look at the youngest members of your families, please, and ask yourself if short-term profits for oil and gas executives is worth destroying our children's futures. I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

			Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in

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Deborah	Continenza	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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JIll	Hunkler	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Jessica	Papajcik	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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COURTNEY	KISHBAUGH	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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John	Calhoun	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Joanne	Blum	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Our public lands should not be available for profit making by the oil and gas industry. Especially in this era of climate change, habitat loss, and environmental degradation, we need our public lands and nature preserves more than ever. Please stand up for us and our planet. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Lindsey	Cencula	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Patricia	Welle	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please consider our children and grandchildren. There will be environmental consequences to fracking which we can no longer allow to happen. I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Donald	King	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Marilyn	Taylor Gerken	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Donald	King	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Leatra	Harper	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Allison	Davis	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Joey	Selmants	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Jo	Resciniti	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to implore you to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area I live in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, very close to Deer Lakes Park. In 2014, Allegheny County leased the subsurface drilling rights to the park. A single well pad, Gulick, was constructed outside of the park property and gas was accessed from underground laterals. Officials and Range Resources assured the public that there would be no surface disturbance and no impacts to the park or its visitors. Years later, a Duquesne University graduate student conducted a water quality survey and found that the surface waters of Deer Lakes Park have been contaminated by frack fluid and surfactants consistent with what was used at the Gulick well pad. See the report here: https://dsc.duq.edu/etd/1776/ I walk around the lakes and on the wooded trails at Deer Lakes Park several times each week. I've seen oily discharges, and a dead beaver floating belly up in the water. These have been more memorable experiences at the park than the wooden sculptures and upgraded restrooms purchased with gas lease royalties. In January of 2023, I was hiking in the park with my family and our little dog when we became overwhelmed with chemical smells that burned our throats and noses. An acrid taste filled my mouth. As we rounded a bend in the trail, we could vaguely make out the Gulick well pad where Range Resources was drilling additional wells, this time drilling laterals that extend the opposite direction from the park. The site was noisy and we could see a large ground flare. We were 1/2 mile away from the well pad. I had a headache for the rest of the day. This is the impact of one well pad on a county park. Ohio is proposing to surround state parks with multiple well pads. This proposal is going to adversely impact tourism revenue because people will not camp and hike at places that gives their kids a headache and risks their health. Consider the mistakes made in Pennsylvania when you make this decision. Please deny this nomination. Thank you, Jo Resciniti

Shelley	Chernin	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. I am a third generation Ohioan who chose to raise my children here. My family loves the natural beauty of of this great state, the glorious variety of trees, birds, insects, wildlife, and plants. Ohio's wildlife areas are special places that must be protected so that my grandchildren, and their children, and their children, will be able to enjoy the wonders that my grandparents, my parents, my now grown children, and I have enjoyed. This legacy must be preserved! Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Silverio	Caggiano	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Earl	Grove	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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DANIEL	SCHNEIDER	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Susan	Fisher	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Brigid	Hopkins	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Pamela	Beckett	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Marjorie	Porter	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Stefanie	Hauck	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Sharyn	Yulish	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Joyce	Geib	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. These public lands are paid for and maintained by the taxpayers of the state of Ohio. Fracking will cause immense environmental destruction to these lands, water, and air. The fracked water is is very harmful for wildlife and surrounding communities. I tent camped in Ohio state parks as a youth. I have memories of enjoying the state parks in Ohio. I want the state parks to be maintained and beautiful and safe for the youth of Ohio. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in

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Jenna	Neuman	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Most new jobs will be filled from Oklahoma and Texas. These employees will live in specially build apartments and attract drug dealers and prostitutes who know they are away from home and bored. Southeastern Ohio is a very poor area and it is immoral for you to take advantage of poor people who will jump at the chance to lease their land. They will be set for life and will not say no to leasing. Neighbors on adjacent land will pressure each other. I know that people have to make a living and support themselves. Even if their grandchildren will not live to see 70 or 80 -- even if those children sicken and die -- the lease money will be irresistible. Tell me why New York banned fracking. Why is it okay in Ohio? Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area.

			Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the

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Patricia A	Serio	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to request that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Jennifer	Moix	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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F. Mark	Laskovics	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Carol	M Fisher	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Lisa	Long	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has been fracked enough. Destructive pipelines and other health hazards that accompany these fracking sites should not be something that we Ohioans should have to deal with in OUR public areas. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

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Katie	Oetzel	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Spencer	Nunnelley	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Mallory	Seibold	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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David	Walker	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: My name is David Walker and I vote. Remember State lands are publicly owned and if shit gets bad elsewhere we need to be able to rely on clean public lands above ground and below ground for living. Think of your children's children, future generations. Please. I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Audrey	Beers	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Mageda	Merbouh-Bangert	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Mark	Weldon	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Brian	Campbell	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Please DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. My major concern about fracking near a wildlife area is the contamination. Fracking often has above surface leaks and spills and accompanying contamination that is easily visible on the surrounding soil. Contaminated soil around the perimeter of a wildlife area will destroy the area and one can expect that the soil will be contaminated for longer than the fracking company will use their pad so that animals will eventually be contaminated by fracking spills. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

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Calvin	Cole	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands. Save the Parks ; Save the planet !!!!!

Kyle	Smith	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am only 17 years old. In my brief amount of time on our Earth, I was never really exposed to parks. Instead, my childhood was more so focused on video games, the Disney channel, and other indoor activities. It wasn't until high school when I grew a true appreciation for our state parks. Following some family troubles and grueling academic stress, I needed a mode of escape that would connect me with true, more serene priorities. Hiking in nature provided this to me. Unlike the echo-chambering, frantic zone of digital entertainment and social media, parks don't have anything to remind me of my familial or school-derived woes. I can focus instead on the calm waters, beautiful trees, and chirping of the birds. But, alas, it seems as if this good thing may be coming to an end. Fracking, both on and near state parks, threatens both the ecosystem and the mental health of all Ohioans finding refuge in parks as I did. The oil would pollute the waters, the trees would grow weaker and less biodiverse, and the chirping of the birds would grow mute in comparison to the heavy metal gears that would screech into parkgoers' ears. Please, I beg of you, do not let such a travesty occur. Economic interests seek to indirectly improve quality of life by bolstering finances (although really, only companies prosper under fracking). I propose the more direct solution of defending the quality of life benefits offered by fracking, which are enjoyed by all Ohioans. I know that I am not alone in this issue. While activist groups certainly use their voices the most to express their stance on issues like fracking, I firmly believe that the same sentiments are held in the hearts of all Ohioans. In my own life, I see a love for our parks in every member of the environmental club that I lead at school. I see a love for our parks in teenagers looking to limit screentime. I see a love for our parks in my grandmother, who enjoyed nature when she couldn't afford many other past times when she moved to Ohio. I see a love for the parks in each and every Ohioan. Don't let this love die at the hands of fracking. I appreciate your time in reading my message, Kyle Smith

Amy	Brown	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Ohio public lands are meant to support all Ohioans for generations to come. Protect our land. There are safer energy alternatives than fracking and Ohio needs to step up and embrace the reality of the times we're living in, or risk being left behind economically while risking the health of our land and our people. I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

			Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in

			fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€□ - Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Thomas	Tuckerman	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Anna	Kozlenko	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Jack	Kaple	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Mary	Ricketts	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	To- Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of PRESERVING a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. ALL of them would be DESTROYED by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities do NOT see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they DO see the DESOLATION left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of TOXIC chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal WILL RUIN these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can NEVER enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is INCOMPATIBLE with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio LOST JOBS, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces ADDS $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much MORE income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is NOT the activity to accomplish this mission. Fracking is extremely LOUD â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of TOXIC CHEMICALS that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ DISTURBING campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ POLLUTING air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, IMMENSE NEGATIVE environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: NO Ohioans and tourists will want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental HELLSCAPE ? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The ONLY way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the PEOPLE of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Ellie	Blake	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Thomas	Herderick	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Michael	Polomsky	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: My family has visited and vacationed at Ohio State Parks for over 25 years. I do not approve of fracking at any Ohio State Parks I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in

			Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever

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Meredith	Morgan	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Suzanne	Winick	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to ask that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Andrew	Poling	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Bob	Parker	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. I want to know: how long will the oil and gas last? Right now we have our public land which can be used indefinitely by the people far into the future. It is something we can leave to the next generation. Why would we take the risk of despoiling these natural areas for a few years worth of oil? Whatever benefits we might possibly gain from fracking over the next few years will not last. But the consequences of our drilling will remain. There is no way that drillers can guarantee that the land will be unaffected. It is easy to say, and they have a huge (financial) incentive to say it. But the drillers will not be held responsible if the Wildlife areas are significantly harmed. Only the wildlife and the public will pay the price. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick

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Diane	Davis	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Cathy	Wootan	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Deborah	Fafrak	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Noreen	Warnock	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Noreen	Warnock	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Beth	Kagel	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Nathaniel	Stitzlein	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Megan	Williams	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Kelcey	Jacobs	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Kimberly	Lucas	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Michael	Babcock	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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joyce	Campian	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Janet	Einfalt	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Susan	Calhoun	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to request that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. I honestly cannot see how any responsible person/group could think fracking would be a good thing to allow when these lands have been specifically set aside to be protected! There is a well-developed extractive oil and gas business already occurring on private land and if the excuse is that money needs to be raised for the state; then start charging access fees for those that use the areas recreationally or raise our taxes! Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Also would like to note that the town of New Alexander, United Local School and Fireside Lake Campground all in the area. Why would any responsible person/group think fracking would be a good thing to do when these lands are specifically set aside to be protected? Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area.

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Melissa	Fisher	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. I am getting REALLY TIRED of our public lands, and lands set aside for wildlife, getting sacrificed to the fuel industry. REALLY TIRED. Methane flares alone is reason enough to say no to this project, among the other myriad of reasons. Here I am, doing everything I can, as a citizen, to help wildlife and our natural world, ; while the fuel industry doesn't care about its impacts on humans or other species; just as long as they make lots of profits. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

			Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant,

			animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€□ - Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Cynthia	Grace	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Susan	Lee-Meeder	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. We must do everything we can right immediately to reverse the severe climate impacts caused by gas and oil use in this country and throughout the entire world. We must be brave to tackle this problem from every angle. This is my plea to you and the entire world. Every natural eco system is essential to protect and save. Water protection is especially important. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Joyce	Geib	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I spent many of may younger years in the Ohio State parks. My family and I tent camped all over the state. I would like the State Parks to be maintained pristine for future generations. These parks belong to the people of the State of Ohio, with our tax dollars. Do not frack on our public lands. I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

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Jane	Valvoda	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: PLEASE, PLEASE, PLEASE I am writing to ask that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in

			Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever

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Kathy	Smachlo	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Public parks of OHIO belong to the residents of OHIO. They provide essential functions and must be protected. They absorb CO2, cleanse the air and water of toxins, provide precious habitats and ecosystems that all living things, including humans, rely on. The inhabitants of the natural world are already struggling to survive due to habitat destruction by land loss, degradation and pollution. It is essential to protect natural areas and to increase them so that they are not fragmented as they are now. A "Home Grown Natural Park", which is to include not only all parks but areas on private properties that are naturalized, is endorsed by Douglas Tallamy and many environmentalists. (Read Nature's Best Hope). Every inch of public parks is precious. In public parks, by being in and connecting with nature, people gain significant positive impacts on their physical and mental health. They experience peace, quiet, beauty, and cleaner air and reduced temperatures. Fracking in/around public parks will have devastating impacts on the ecology of the entire fracking area and beyond: Millions of gallons from local waters will be collected and used, resulting in toxic-containing contaminated liquids that will remain so forever. Transporting and injecting this liquid into wells will allow toxins to enter the environment--releasing chemicals, heavy metals, PFAS, etc that can result in cancer, endocrine disruption, and many other adverse health effects. The remaining natural waters will have deleterious results of lower volume, resulting in increased temperature, lower pH, and lower oxygen, adversely affecting waterlife. Gas venting and flaring will release harmful chemicals such as Nitric oxide, benzene, toluene, and other volatile hydrocarbons into the air, resulting in increased cases of cancer, lung disease, liver disease, low weight births. Greenhouse gases CO2, methane, NO2 will be released--with significant effects on our climate. This is not something we can afford. The greenhouse gas situation is dire and must be ameliorated now. Fracking pads create nonstop noise and light pollution. This will have severe effects on all living things around them. Noise and light pollution prevent birds, insects, animals, bats, from carrying out their normal life-sustaining activities such as communicating, eating, breeding. Humans will also be severely stressed, increasing health harms from cardiovascular diseases to cancers. All the clearing of land for the fracking pads, the pipelines, the roads that will be part of the whole fracking infrastructure will destroy valuable essential environments. Transporting of gases and liquids from fracking have resulted in leaks and dumping of toxic waters and materials, as well as spills, fires and explosions at well sites. WE, AS A STATE, A NATION, A WORLD CANNOT AFFORD TO CREATE NEW FRACKING SITES. THIS IS A MORAL IMPERATIVE. THE HEALTH OF HUMANS AND THE ENVIRONMENT ON WHICH WE DEPEND MUST BE PROTECTED.

			PLEASE DENY THE VALLEY RUN AND ZEPERNICK WILDLIFE AREAS LEASING NOMINATIONS. Respectfully, Kathy Smachlo,MD

Janet	Biddlecombe	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Claire	Weldon	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Rose	Arthur	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Coni	Limpert	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Mary	Tisdale	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Jane	Hobbs	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Valerie	Moore	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground, a community that deserves to be free of industry that's hazardous to human health. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Such activity will also harm water sources for the communities nearby. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed, pipelines shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. They get see and live with the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. Fossil fuels are, or soon will be, of the past, and our public lands need not be their causality.also. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of unknown toxic chemicals thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Government's gift to fossil fuels and demise to the rest of us. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water, hurt human sources of water.

			Truck traffic, 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again, making a once reliable renewable, essential resource less depenable, and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more long-term income for the state economy than short-term, destructive fracking of our stateâ€™s most treasured natural lands ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. Nothing to do with fracking encourages health, happiness or enjoyment. - Environmental impacts:

			If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicalsâ€□, which have been shown to have detrimental affects on human health. - Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Or is that the plan: chase away users of our many natural public lands so the Legislature can sell them to the highest bidder to abuse and destroy for short-term gain under the guise no one cares or wants them? We, the citizens of Ohio and owners of these wildlife areas, demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area; - NO adverse geological impact; - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area; - NO impact to wildlife or plant species; - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors; - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams. The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands. They add to a good quality of life for us, visitors, and potential new businesses looking for new locations to settle.

Joel	Moore	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground, exposing them to unacceptable levels of noise, air, water and soil pollution. L Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff, making them unusable for human use. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see and live with the desolation left behind for the long haul. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water and affect water resources for the nearby communities.

			Truck traffic of 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive, forever unusable for anything living. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: **Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. **Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. **Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

			** Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. ** Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Or is that the point so our Legislature can say "noone cares for public land so we can sell it to whoever wants it to help us stay in power, indefinitely". Ohio would became a desert of new businesses and residents with little to offer for a good quality of life. We, the citizens and owners of these wildlife areas as well as all public lands, wild and otherwise, demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area; - NO adverse geological impact; - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area; - NO impact to wildlife or plant species; - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors; - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams. The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands. We want wildcards unhindered by industry of any kind. Fossil fuels are in their death throes, don't take our publics lands with them.

Robin	Bussey	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Please let me tell you why I like the State Parks. I am from New Jersey, but have lived in Ohio for 42 years. From the moment I entered the State of Ohio on Route 70, I fell in love with the landscape. It is such a beautiful state. I didn't actually get to visit any of the State Parks for a few years - I was a single mother raising two children. I pretty much stayed close to home. Almost 25 years ago, I remarried - after losing 2 husbands to cancer. My current husband and I have visited many of the State Parks, but we frequent Salt Fork, Deer Creek, and Mohican most often. My children grew up, went to college, and got married. Then, my husband and I then found ourselves raising 3 of our grandchildren. We would spend long weekends at the State Parks, having a great time. It was a time for our family to bond. Now, my older grandchildren are grown and married, or about to be. Now that my husband and I are empty-nesters, we spend our weekends and free time hiking, bird watching, and enjoying the beauty of the State Parks. Many years we spend our anniversary weekend at one of the State Parks. Our passion has now become nature photography, and what better place to engage in this than the State Parks. The State Parks are beautiful just as they are. Putting in wells for fracking will ruin the serene atmosphere, and that's not even taking into consideration the environmental and health risks. I know that I, for one, will not travel to Salt Fork, Mohican, or Deer Creek - or any other State Park whether there are wells there or not. You see, it's the principle that money is more important than protecting our natural environment for our future generations, which includes my children and grandchildren. I want them to be able to enjoy the beauty of our natural environment - just as I have been able to do. I know that I am only one person, but I have had many discussions with family, friends and co-workers, and they share the same opinion. They may not take the time to write a letter, but they are still out there, and they still care. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands. Thank you for your time! Sincerely,

			Robin Bussey

Natasha	Campbell	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Sarah	C	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Megan	Campbell	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Abbi	Prather	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Laura	Schmidt	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Jan	Douglass	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Dave	Lipstreu	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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			David A. Lipstreu, AICP 40 North 40th Street Newark, Ohio 43055 dlipstreu@gmail.com 440-897-5793

Eileen	Dray-Bardon	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Monica	Brueggemeier	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Terri	Sabo	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Nikki	Catanzaro	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: My family and I do not want to breathe in toxic chemicals while trying to enjoy the outdoors. Nor do we want to swim and fish in lakes, rivers, and streams that have been polluted. The oil and gas companies will reap the benefits of destroying our environment while Ohioans are left to deal with the mess for decades if not centuries. I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

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Katherine	Michel	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. I grow alarmed each day at reports of major disasters (floods, wildfires, etc.) occuring throughout the world, many caused by human carelessness, mistakes, climate change. Ohio has experienced major ones this year alone. Why would you even consider adding to our risk affecting our water, wildlife, and human life?! Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

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Tawnya	Neal	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Aliza	Weidenbaum	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I recommend ~enjoying~ your power to deny the nominations. If you just go along with industry's short-sighted interests, there's no joy in that. In contrast, by saying 'no,' simply & repeatedly, you will play a heroic & satisfying role in guarding our most protected areas. You will be celebrated! By us, the public, in whose name & service you work. I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

			Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in

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Nathan	Burke	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Eileen	Crowe	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Charles	Hess	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Mimi	Plevin-Foust	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Our family has enjoyed staying in Ohio state parks, and I'm outraged that our politicians think they can profiteer by selling off rights to drill around and under lands that belong to all Ohioans, despoiling their beauty and safety forever. And for what? The gas that they frack will be sent to Europe, harming the many environments it passes through to get there and damning our children and grandchildren to a hellish climate emergency beyond repair. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. Take a drive to look at the fracked wastelands in Pennsylvania if you want to see the irreparable devastation that will happen to and around this pristine park and residential campgrounds nearby if you approve these nominations. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

			- Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€□ - Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? The answer is NO. Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape, worrying if their children will get cancer from the poisoned air, land or water? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area.

			Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio, not the corrupt politicians who sold our pristine parks out from under us for whatever 'campaign donations' they received from the gas industry. We demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Eunice	Abel	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Genevieve	Abel	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Bruce	Abel	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Emily	Kullman	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Emily	filmeck	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Jessica	Lewis	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Scott	King	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Sephrah	Walsworth	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Matt	Thomson	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Nicholas	Wells	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Elizabeth	Visser	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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KATHLEEN	CARROLL	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission, I am writing to urgently and adamantly oppose the approval of lease nominations #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 for fracking on the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, as well as lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. I implore you to carefully consider the devastating consequences such actions would have on Ohio's natural treasures and the communities that cherish them. Our state has dedicated 269 wildlife areas, including Valley Run and Zepernick, to safeguard wildlife habitats and provide spaces for various recreational activities, such as hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, and hunting. Approving fracking leases in these areas would run counter to the core principles of preserving our environment for both present and future generations. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named after the Valley Run stream running through it, is in close proximity to the Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of residents reside throughout the year. One of the proposed fracking well pads is located barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some parcels earmarked for fracking are even situated within the campground itself. Similarly, Zepernick Wildlife Area, which includes Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, is a beloved spot for boating and fishing. The water bodies are fed by Conser Run, all of which would be seriously jeopardized by water extraction for fracking and potential contamination from leaks or runoff. We cannot afford to repeat the mistakes of the past, where eastern Ohio became a sacrifice zone for the fossil fuel industry. These communities bear the brunt of environmental degradation while reaping little economic benefit, as profits primarily benefit wealthy corporate owners. It is high time we focus on building a sustainable future with clean and forward-looking job opportunities, rather than perpetuating the pollution of our past. Fracking operations are well-documented to cause severe air and water pollution, intense artificial lighting, noise disturbances, and heavy truck traffic. The process requires an alarming 4 to 6 million gallons of fresh water per well, mixed with undisclosed toxic chemicals under the "Halliburton loophole." Such reckless practices put the integrity of our water sources at risk, including Valley Run and Zepernick's water bodies, threatening their delicate ecosystems. Furthermore, the extensive truck traffic associated with fracking will place significant strain on the infrastructure and accessibility of these wildlife areas. Narrow, hilly roads designed for recreational use and wildlife protection cannot withstand the demands of heavy industrial operations. Fracking is fundamentally incompatible with the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which aims to wisely use and protect the state's natural resources for the benefit of its citizens. The intense noise, toxic chemical injections, bright lighting, and methane flaring that come with fracking directly contradict this mission and disturb the peaceful coexistence of wildlife and visitors in these areas. According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, it is your responsibility to consider the economic benefits, compatibility with current land uses, environmental impacts, adverse geological

			effects, and impact on visitors when making decisions regarding leasing public land for fracking. Numerous studies demonstrate that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces generates substantial income for the state economy, far surpassing any potential gains from fracking. I urge you to heed the voices of Ohioans and visitors who cherish these natural areas. I demand irrefutable evidence that fracking will not cause any harm to the wildlife, environment, or the experiences of those who seek solace and joy in these spaces. To fulfill this requirement, the only appropriate course of action is to DENY lease nominations #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, 23-DNR-0003 for Valley Run Wildlife Area, and 23-DNR-0004 for Zepernick Wildlife Area. The lands of Ohio belong to its people, and I implore you to act responsibly and protect our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands from the irreversible damage that fracking would cause. Please prioritize the well-being of our environment and the generations to come. Sincerely, Kathleen M. Carroll

Kathryn	LaClair	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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O'neil	Van Horn	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Shaun	Guillermin	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	I do not support fracking or drilling on or under state parks and wildlife reserves, or in close proximity.

Jesse	Brzozowski	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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John	Flaherty	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Peter	Gaspari	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Madeline	Bowsher	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Adam	Laub	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Tyler	Begley	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Meredith	Stone	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Isaac	Kneuss	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Jessica	Seeberger	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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James	Glenn	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Shannon	Corona	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Nick	Zenz	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Nicholas	Goss	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Brailee	Begley	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Ben	Michels	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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David	Sheppard	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Derek	Eltzroth	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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William	Howgate	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Patrick	Dooner	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Dan	Sedlacek	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Angie	Lewis	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Nate	Conner	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Emily	Clausen	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Kristin	Hill	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Bill	O'Hare	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Matthew	Allen	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Brian	Frizzell	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Sarah	Arnold	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Morgan	Cushing	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Jessica	McGrattan	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Michael	Burke	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Jessica	McGrattan	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Michael	Szczepkowski	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Levi	Oesterman	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Marie	Bachmann	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Doron	Schwab	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Maria	Flemming	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Sammy	Passell	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Corey	Mendgik	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Eric	Woodall	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Ryan	Weigel	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Ryan	Fisher	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Dylan	Dykes	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Andrew	Mitchell	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Benjamin	Adams	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Madeline	Ping	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Kevin	Coffman	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Michael	Wulff	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Lindsey	Hall	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Nancy	Pickard	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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David	Kelsey	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Jamie	Carracher	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Nathan	Clevenger	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Lilith	Lockhart	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Amber	Beckelhymer	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Elizabeth	Seyala	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Sarah	Smith	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Jessey	Chaboudy	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Danitra	Campbell	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Aaron	Brian	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands. Biodiversity and ecological health has intrinsic worth and it's disappearance threatens our world's livable existence.

Joseph	Buring	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Charles	Ahnen	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Robby	Munne	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Rob	Faulhaber	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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christian	brenden	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Laura	Evans	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Dylan	Lurk	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Erin	Hayes	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. I am a mother. A mother to future generations. A generation that I am working hard to repair internally, through the inside of our family structure. How can I work so hard on these internal systems to have external systems going to hell around us. I want this next generation and our future generations to be proud of the way we use our natural resources. This is not the way to do this. My children and future children will not be proud of this. They will not seek out the natural beauty because it will be destroyed. Stop this, stop killing Mother Earth and the respect our indivisible family systems work so hard to repair. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws.

			Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas.

			- Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€□ - Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Duncan	Mayer	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I love the park. I love seeing the animals thrive. I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in

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John	Jacobs	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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megan	scherer	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Josh	Sgouris	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Sahin	Lokman	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Margaret	Swetel	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Will	Schulman	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: What kind of nature hating, profiteering, scumbags think this is a good idea. I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in

			Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever

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Florence	Rothenberg	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Dan	Wallace	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Elise	Romines	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Dakota	Alverson	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Ian	Oâ€™Neill	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Michelle	Kuczmarski	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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James	Gerwe	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Jeff	Mcnerney	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Felicia	Lee	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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McKenzie	Willits	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Christian	Burger	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Benjamin	Warner	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Stephen	Lam	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Kara	Baumhardt	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Christopher	Quirk	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Derek	Schneider	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Gabriele	Baltrunaite	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Michael	Suter	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Christopher	Retzler	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Maxwell	Martin	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: Now hear this: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Adam	Moeller	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Keith	Barker	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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yvonne	cohen	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Danielle	Bennignus	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Alexander	Spence	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Matt	Hanrahan	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Wanda	Isele	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. I have been living in Ohio for 22 years and love being out in nature. I donâ€™t want Ohioâ€™s nature to be destroyed! Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in

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Danielle	Kocurkovic	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Robert	Pesta	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Ashley	White	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Megan	Wingerter	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Lauren	Lopez	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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S	Fox	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Danielle	Hart	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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christina	hellebush	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Megan	Arner	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Cassondra	Vick	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Ariel	Travis	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Michael	Kowalski	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. I routinely visit many of the state parks and wildlife areas in our state, and leasing these areas away to any private corporations, especially those that will cause ecological damage to the park and nearby areas, is a travesty. Our state parks are one of our greatest treasures and we should fight to keep them as natural and untouched as possible. Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Mary	Grein	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Barynia	Backeljauw	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Peter	Mathews	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Ryan	Poulsen	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Jeanine	Smith	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Wyatt	Taylor	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Iâ€™m sure you will receive plenty of large letters full of good reasons to deny fracking at Valley Run and Zepernick Wildlife areas, so I will keep it short. - State parks and wildlife areas are one of the only things keeping young people, families, and college students in the state. - Without natural public areas in the state, the state WILL see citizens moving to other states. You WILL see teens and young adults getting involved in more crime and reckless behavior. You WILL see an increase in drug addiction and alcohol use. You WILL see a major decrease in tourism and new business. Finally, you are CERTAIN to see a major decrease in public health and well being. Please, please do what is right for the people of Ohio and leave corporate interests behind.

Rachael	Kowalski	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. One of the most wonderful things about living in Ohio are our state parks. As a regular state park visitor, I am absolutely heartbroken that the beauty and wildlife in our state will be put at risk should these lease nominations proceed. And as a taxpayer, I want these parks to be accessible and healthy for generations to come. This kind of longevity will not be possible unless you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Unless there is: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams ... then you should DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. What state parks are worth having--or life worth living--if all the wildlife is polluted, rotting, and dead? I ask you this question.

Phillip	Krotine	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Jane	Bloch	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. This will be just another in a long line of egregious decision made at the expense of local communities. Please donâ€™t let this happen. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Maya	Fein	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Jeffrey	Hindulak	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Megan	Tope	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Meagan	O'Meara	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Stevi	Morrison	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Logan	Sroufe	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Jordan	Stryker	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Danielle	Sulzer	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Laura	Davis	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Marcus	Turner	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Dan	Doepker	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Nicole	Cheraso	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Christopher	Turrin	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Jessica	Kastigar	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Grant	Mallory	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Marshall	Johnson	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Caitlin	Chicoine	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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James	Knobbe	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Olivia	Gaytko	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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			27952 Speidel Rd. East Rochester, OH 44625 ogaytko@frontier.com 330-205-8382

Rachael	Sammet	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Casey	Selzer	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Sean	Gilday	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Bridgett	Mills	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Daniel	Sweikata	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Mary	Theobald	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Daniel	Dickerson	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Jonathan	Kindig	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Steffanie	Olson	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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James	Rasmussen	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Megan	Foreman	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Emily	Wages	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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DANIEL	RORICK	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Henry	Jacobs	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Lexi	Hemker	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Justin	Jantzen	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Alexander	Russell	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Tara	Harbert	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Zander	Barnard	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Abbey	Rorick	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Rachel	Hedge	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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			- Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be: - NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Anna	Pace	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Jennifer	Stockdale	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Rachel	Tag	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Linda	Rafalski	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€

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Clyde	Henry III	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Jaclyn	Swhear	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Aaron	Axelrod	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

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Dominic	Mensurati	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. I have deleted the remaining copy-pasted text because I want you to know that I am a real person taking time to write real words in an effort to reach you. I am not going to waste time waxing poetic or citing statistics. I am simply going to tell you that I am an Ohio resident who deeply values our park lands and recognizes the dangers they face from greedy energy companies whose only interests in the land are extracting and selling its gifts for profit. Frankly, I am disgusted to hear of these plans, which will most certainly disrupt and taint the ecosystems in which they're set. As a human being who grew up in these parks and wouldn't be the human I am without them, I demand, I plead, I implore you to scrap these plans. Don't go through with this. Listen to the people. Listen to your heart. This does not need to happen. Save Zepernick.

Elizabeth	Noble	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Zepernick Wildlife Area, one of the few places left in Ohio where you are guaranteed to see a Luna Moth. Zepernick Wildlife Area is named after a real person, alive in my lifetime, that inherently new how to rehabilitate lands, preserve, and conserve. He would tell you No. Respect a legacy that earned it.

Evan	Hartman	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water.

			Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land: - Economic benefits: A study by Ohio River Valley Institute shows that seven fracking counties in eastern Ohio lost jobs, people, and income, while an Ohio State University study shows that preserving our outdoor recreational spaces adds $8.1 billion to our state economy each year. Clearly preserving our state parks and public lands will generate much more income for the state economy than fracking our stateâ€™s most treasured natural resources ever could. - Compatibility with current land uses: Fracking is diametrically opposed to the mission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which was founded in 1949 to develop and wisely use the â€œthe natural resources of the state, to the end that the health, happiness and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people of Ohio may be encouraged.â€ Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals that the public is not allowed to know about into the ground, and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing campers trying to sleep. Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife areas. - Environmental impacts: If fracking leases are approved, immense negative environmental impacts will occur on and under Ohio public lands. Not only will timber be cut, and plant, animal and insect habitats destroyed, those populations will diminish or die off. Surface water in rivers, lakes and streams will be poisoned by unregulated toxic chemicals used in fracking fluid. Physicians for Social Responsibility has documented that chemicals used by the oil and gas industry in Ohio since 2013 include PFAS, known as â€œforever chemicals.â€ - Adverse geological impacts: Low-level earthquakes in the Appalachian Basin, which includes eastern Ohio, are caused by fracking, according to new research by Michael Brudzinski at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. While fracking wastewater is injected deep underground, water pressure can leak into faults in deeper, older rocks. This water can create more space between two sides of a fault, allowing the fault to slip.The more fracking water is injected, the larger the earthquakes could become, including recent 4 and 5 level earthquakes in Ohio and Oklahoma that have caused damage. Eastern Ohio in the Mahoning Valley has a history of low-level earthquakes related to fracking and its wastewater sites. - Impact on visitors: Will Ohioans and tourists want to hike, camp, fish, hunt, bird, or swim in areas where the thump-thump of fracking rigs inundate the landscape at 70 decibels, 24 hours a day and drown out birdsong as well as conversation? Where a fracking rig accident means oil slicks on Ohio lakes and streams and fish and animal die-offs? Where hundreds of millions of tons of methane gas is released into the air, accelerating rising temperatures and global warming? Fracking will chase away Ohio visitors, not attract them. After all, who could relax, camp, picnic or swim with family and friends in the equivalent of an environmental hellscape? Comments and objections from residents of the state and other users: We demand PROOF that there will be:

			- NO environmental impact to the wildlife area - NO adverse geological impact - NO impact to visitors to the wildlife area - NO impact to wildlife or plant species - NO surface use, such as well pads, roads, pipelines, water lines, and compressors. - NO use of any water from any nearby lakes or streams The only way you can prove that these impacts will not happen is to DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack the entire 302-acre Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio public lands are paid for and owned by we, the people of Ohio â€“ and we demand that you DENY the lease nominations in Valley Run, Zepernick, and all our state parks, forests, wildlife areas, and other public lands.

Emily	Small	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€□ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land:

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Mark	Sneed	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land:

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Elizabeth	Moore	OGLMC must DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and #23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area	Dear Oil and Gas Land Management Commission: I am writing to demand that you DENY lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack all 302 acres of Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack 66 acres of Zepernick Wildlife Area. Ohio has protected 269 wildlife areas for the purpose of preserving a place for wildlife to live, as well as for hiking, camping, birdwatching, boating, fishing, hunting, and other recreation. Valley Run Wildlife Area, named for the Valley Run stream that goes through it, is immediately adjacent to the large Harrison Hills Association Campground, where hundreds of people live for most or all of the year. One of the proposed well pads is barely 1/10th of a mile from the wildlife area, and some of the parcels proposed to be fracked are in the campground. Zepernick Wildlife Area is home to Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond that make it a popular boating and fishing destination. These bodies of water are fed by Conser Run. All of them would be destroyed by removing large quantities of water for fracking and by any fracking leaks or runoff. Eastern Ohio has long been a sacrifice zone to the fossil fuel industry. Coal, oil, and gas have been removed and pipelines have been shoved through. These poor communities donâ€™t see the income from fossil fuel extraction, which goes to the already wealthy corporate owners. But they do see the desolation left behind. They deserve jobs of the future, not pollution of the past. **Effects of fracking** Studies show air and water pollution caused by fracking, along with intense artificial lighting, noise, truck traffic and fracking infrastructure will negatively impact these two wildlife areas, if you approve lease nomination #s 23-DNR-0001, 23-DNR-0002, and 23-DNR-0003 to frack Valley Run Wildlife Area, and lease nomination 23-DNR-0004 to frack Zepernick Wildlife Area. Each frack well uses 4 million to 6 million gallons of fresh water â€“ and each pad will hold multiple frack wells. This water will be mixed with sand and a variety of toxic chemicals that we are not allowed to know about thanks to the â€œHalliburton loopholeâ€ â€“ the fracking industryâ€™s exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act and other environmental safety laws. Where will all this water come from? The likely answer is Valley Run, which flows through Valley Run Wildlife Area, and Zepernick Lake and Ruff Pond, fed by Conser Run in Zepernick Wildlife Area. This amount of water withdrawal will ruin these beautiful streams and bodies of water. Truck traffic â€“ 2,300 to 4,000 truck trips per well â€“ will bring in construction machinery, sand, toxic chemicals, and other equipment, as well as cart away the millions of gallons of toxic frack wastewater that can never enter the water cycle again and must be injected deep underground. How will all this truck traffic get to and from these frack well pads? Valley Run is accessible only through a few narrow, hilly county roads such as Bacon Road. These roads may not even be passable in wintertime. Zepernick is accessible from State Route 172, another two-lane hilly road. These areas are not designed for heavy industry. Fracking is incompatible with visitor experience at Valley Run, Zepernick, or any wildlife area: - Fracking is extremely loud â€“ chasing away the wildlife who call the area home. - Fracking injects millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into the ground â€“ including PFAS â€“ and the wastewater that comes back up is radioactive. - Frack pads are fully lit at night â€“ disturbing any campers trying to sleep. - Frack wells flare methane â€“ polluting air all around and in the wildlife area. **Ohio Statutory Requirements** According to Ohio Revised Code 155.33, the commission MUST consider the following in deciding whether to approve or deny a lease to frack our public land:

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