
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Oil and gas

- Revises restrictions in the Oil and Gas Law regarding the disposal of brine, crude oil, natural gas, or other fluids associated with the exploration or development of oil and gas resources, and applies the restrictions to such fluids associated with well stimulation, production operations, and plugging.
- Prohibits a person, beginning January 1, 2014, from storing, recycling, treating, processing, or disposing of brine or other waste substances associated with oil and gas operations unless the person has been issued a specified order or permit under the act or continuing law.
- Excludes from the above prohibition:
 - A person who disposes of such waste substances other than brine in accordance with the Solid, Hazardous, and Infectious Wastes Law; and
 - A person who is in operation prior to January 1, 2014, and who has received approval of the Chief of the Division of Oil and Gas Resources Management to conduct such activities and been issued any permit or authorization required under environmental law.
- Requires the Chief to adopt rules regarding recycling, treatment, and processing of brine and other waste substances in addition to storage and disposal as in ongoing law.
- Requires the rules to establish procedures and requirements in accordance with which a person must apply for a permit or order to store, recycle, treat, process, or dispose of brine and other waste substances that are not subject to specified oil and gas permits, and establishes a nonrefundable \$2,500 permit application fee.
- States that the recycling, treatment, and processing of brine and other waste substances and the Chief's rules regarding those activities, in addition to storage and disposal as in continuing law, are subject to statutory standards.
- Allows disposal of brine by any method not specified in the statutory standards governing disposal of brine that is approved by a permit or order of the Chief rather than by methods approved by the Chief for testing or implementing a new technology or method of disposal as in former law.
- With regard to impoundments used for temporary storage:



--Refers to impoundments rather than earthen impoundments;

--Specifies that impoundments must be constructed utilizing a synthetic liner;
and

--Adds that impoundments may be used for the temporary storage of waste substances, rather than fluids as in former law, used in the construction or plugging of a well in addition to the stimulation of a well as in ongoing law.

- Precludes brine that is produced from a horizontal well from being allowed to be spread on a road.
- Revises the definition of "production operation" in the Oil and Gas Law by including equipment and facilities at a wellpad or other location that are used for specified purposes and that may be used or reused at the same or another operation or will be disposed of in accordance with applicable laws and rules.
- Requires the owner of a horizontal well to file production statements quarterly rather than annually.
- Generally requires an owner of a well, beginning March 31, 2015, to disclose to the Division of Oil and Gas Resources Management the country in which each oil country tubular good initially used in a production operation was manufactured unless that country cannot be determined by the owner.
- Requires the Division to perform specified duties related to the country of origin requirement, including prescribing the disclosure form in consultation with certain industry representatives and using the information specified on the form to establish a quality well infrastructure catalog.
- Requires the term "material safety data sheet," as used in the statute governing well completion records in the Oil and Gas Law, to conform to any changes in the term by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

TENORM and other material from horizontal wells

- Does all of the following with regard to material that results from the construction, operation, or plugging of a horizontal well:

--Generally requires the owner of a well or a person that is an authorized agent of the owner (hereafter owner) to determine the concentration level of radium in representative samples of the material if it is technologically enhanced naturally occurring radioactive material (TENORM);

--Generally prohibits the material from being removed from the location associated with the production operation of the well until an analysis of the material is complete and the results are available;

--Specifies that the owner is not required to determine the concentration level of radium in TENORM if specified circumstances apply, including that the material is reused in the horizontal well from where it originated or is transferred to another site for reuse in a horizontal well;

--Requires the owner to transport and dispose of TENORM in accordance with all applicable laws;

--If the material is not TENORM and the material has come in contact with a refined oil-based substance, requires the owner to dispose of it at a solid waste facility, beneficially use it, or recycle it; and

--If the material is not TENORM and has not come in contact with a refined oil-based substance, allows the material to be used at the location associated with the production operation of the horizontal well or at another location associated with a production operation.

- Prohibits the owner or operator of a solid waste facility from accepting for transfer or disposal TENORM if that material contains or is contaminated with a specified concentration level of radium (hereafter contaminated TENORM).
- Generally authorizes the owner or operator of a solid waste facility to receive and process contaminated TENORM for purposes other than transfer or disposal.
- Authorizes the Director of Environmental Protection to adopt rules regarding the receipt, acceptance, processing, handling, management, and disposal by solid waste facilities of material that contains or is contaminated with radioactive material, including contaminated TENORM.
- Authorizes the rules to include, at a minimum, requirements in accordance with which the owner or operator of a solid waste facility must perform specified activities, including monitoring leachate and ground water for radionuclides.
- Prohibits the owner or operator of a solid waste facility from receiving, accepting, processing, handling, managing, or disposing of TENORM associated with drilling operations without first obtaining representative analytical results to determine compliance with the act and applicable rules adopted under it.

- Authorizes the Director to adopt rules establishing requirements governing the beneficial use of material from a horizontal well that has come in contact with a refined oil-based substance and that is not TENORM.
- Requires the Director of Health to adopt rules establishing requirements governing TENORM and requiring the maintenance of certain records regarding TENORM, and states that the rules must not apply to naturally occurring radioactive material.
- Defines "TENORM" as naturally occurring radioactive material with radionuclide concentrations that are increased by or as a result of past or present human activities, excluding drill cuttings, natural background radiation, byproduct material, or source material.
- Defines "naturally occurring radioactive material" as material that contains any nuclide that is radioactive in its natural physical state, excluding source material, byproduct material, or special nuclear material.

Watercraft and waterways

- Exempts sailboards, kiteboards, paddleboards, and belly boats or float tubes from the requirement to be registered under the Watercraft and Waterways Law, and defines those terms.
- Requires a livery owner to be issued a tag for each watercraft that has been registered in accordance with continuing law governing liveries, and requires the tag to be affixed to each such watercraft in accordance with the act prior to the watercraft's being rented to the public.
- Revises the requirement that a livery watercraft registration number be displayed on each watercraft in the fleet for which an annual certificate of livery registration has been issued by requiring a livery owner, not later than March 15, 2015, to identify each watercraft in the owner's fleet in one of two specified ways.
- Requires each watercraft in a livery fleet to be identified in a uniform and consistent manner.
- Specifies that rental agreements, rather than rental receipts as in former law, are subject to inspection by Division of Watercraft personnel.
- Eliminates the authority of the Chief of the Division to permanently restrict or suspend a certificate of livery registration and associated privileges without a hearing if the Chief finds that the certificate holder has violated the Watercraft and Waterways Law, but retains the Chief's authority to temporarily do so.



Watercraft Revolving Loan Program

- Eliminates the Watercraft Revolving Loan Program and the Watercraft Revolving Loan Fund.

Funds

- Eliminates the Division of Forestry Law Enforcement Fund and the Division of Natural Areas and Preserves Law Enforcement Fund.
- Requires proceeds from forfeited property resulting from investigations conducted by the Divisions of Forestry and Natural Areas and Preserves to be deposited in the Division of Parks and Recreation Law Enforcement Fund, and requires that Fund to be used by the Division of Parks and Recreation for law enforcement purposes.
- Eliminates the Wild Animal Fund, which consisted of moneys received from the sale of wild animals to other states, state or federal agencies, and conservation or zoological organizations, and requires the moneys instead to be credited to the Wildlife Fund.
- Eliminates the Mined Land Set Aside Fund, which consisted of federal grants and was used for specified reclamation and restoration activities.
- Eliminates annual transfers of investment earnings from the Coal-Workers Pneumoconiosis Fund to the Mine Safety Fund and the Coal Mining Administration and Reclamation Reserve Fund, the authority for which expired on June 30, 2013.
- Eliminates the Conservancy District Organization Fund, which was used to provide an advance of money to a conservancy district for specified purposes.

Ohio Lake Erie Commission

- Adds the Director of Development Services as a member of the Ohio Lake Erie Commission.

Brine and other waste substances

(R.C. 1509.22, 1509.226, and 1509.227)

The act revises the restrictions in the Oil and Gas Law regarding the disposal of brine, crude oil, natural gas, or other fluids by prohibiting a person from doing any of the following with brine, crude oil, natural gas, or other waste fluids associated with the



exploration, development, well stimulation, production operations, or plugging of oil and gas resources except when acting in accordance with the statute governing the surface application of brine to roads if any of the following acts causes or could reasonably be anticipated to cause damage or injury to public health or safety or the environment:

- (1) Placing or causing them to be placed in ground water;
- (2) Placing or causing them to be placed in or on the land; or
- (3) Discharging or causing them to be discharged in surface water.

Former law instead prohibited anyone, except when acting in accordance with the statute governing the surface application of brine to roads, from placing or causing to be placed brine, crude oil, natural gas, or other fluids associated with the exploration or development of oil and gas resources in surface or ground water or in or on the land in such quantities or in such manner as to have caused or could reasonably have been anticipated to cause either water used for consumption by humans or domestic animals to exceed the standards of the Safe Drinking Water Act or damage or injury to public health or safety or the environment.

The act also prohibits a person, beginning January 1, 2014, from storing, recycling, treating, processing, or disposing of brine or other waste substances associated with the exploration, development, well stimulation, production operations, or plugging of oil and gas resources unless the person has been issued a permit or order authorizing those activities under the act or continuing law, a permit for drilling or plugging, or a permit for secondary or additional recovery operations. It states that for purposes of that prohibition, a permit or other form of authorization issued by another state agency or a political subdivision cannot be considered a permit or order issued by the Chief of the Division of Oil and Gas Resources Management under the Oil and Gas Law. The act then excludes from the prohibition both of the following:

(1) A person who disposes of such waste substances other than brine in accordance with the Solid, Hazardous, and Infectious Wastes Law and rules adopted under it; and

(2) A person who is in operation prior to January 1, 2014, has received approval by the Chief to store, recycle, treat, process, or dispose of brine or other waste substances, and has been issued any required permit or other form of authorization by the Environmental Protection Agency.



In addition, the act revises statutory provisions requiring the Chief to adopt rules and issue orders regarding the storage and disposal of brine and other waste substances. It requires the Chief to adopt rules regarding not only the storage and disposal of brine and other waste substances, but also the recycling, treatment, and processing of those substances. The rules must establish procedures and requirements in accordance with which a person must apply for a permit or order to store, recycle, treat, process, or dispose of brine and other waste substances that are not subject to a permit for drilling or plugging or a permit for secondary or additional recovery operations and in accordance with which the Chief may issue such a permit or order. It also establishes a nonrefundable \$2,500 application fee for such a permit.

The act states that the recycling, treatment, and processing of brine and other waste substances and the Chief's rules regarding those activities, in addition to storage and disposal of those substances as in continuing law, are subject to statutory standards that previously applied only to the disposal and storage of brine. The act revises one of those standards by allowing the disposal of brine by any method not specified in the statutory standards governing disposal of brine that is approved by a permit or order of the Chief. Under former law, a person instead could dispose of brine by other methods that were approved by the Chief for testing or implementing a new technology or method of disposal.

With regard to impoundments used for temporary storage, the act does all of the following:

- (1) Refers to impoundments rather than earthen impoundments as in former law;
- (2) Specifies that impoundments must be constructed utilizing a synthetic liner;
and
- (3) Adds that impoundments may be used for the temporary storage of waste substances, rather than fluids as in prior law, used in the construction or plugging of a well in addition to the stimulation of a well as in continuing law.

Finally, the act precludes brine that is produced from a horizontal well from being allowed to be spread on a road.

Definition of "production operation" in Oil and Gas Law

(R.C. 1509.01)

The act revises the definition of "production operation" in the Oil and Gas Law to include equipment and facilities at a wellpad or other location that are used for the transportation, handling, recycling, temporary storage, management, processing, or



treatment of any equipment, material, and by-products or other substances from an operation at a wellpad that may be used or reused at the same or another operation or that will be disposed of in accordance with applicable laws and rules adopted under them.

Production reports

(R.C. 1509.062 and 1509.11)

The act requires the owner of a horizontal well that is producing or capable of producing oil or gas to file a production statement with the Chief on a quarterly basis rather than annually as in prior law. It then makes a conforming change by requiring the owner of a horizontal well that has no reported production for eight consecutive reporting periods rather than two consecutive reporting periods as in former law – both of which equal two years – to plug the well, obtain temporary inactive well status for the well, or perform another activity regarding the well that is approved by the Chief. The act retains requirements governing production statements for all wells and specifically applies them to production statements for horizontal wells.

Country of origin disclosure for certain steel products used

(R.C. 1509.16)

The act requires an owner of a well, beginning March 31, 2015, to file with the Division of Oil and Gas Resources Management a disclosure form that specifies the country in which each oil country tubular good initially used in a production operation on or after that date was manufactured unless that country cannot be determined by the owner. Under the act, oil country tubular goods are circular steel pipes that are seamless or welded and used in drilling for oil or natural gas, including casing, tubing, and drill pipe, whether finished or unfinished, and steel couplings and drill collars used with the pipes.

The Division must do all of the following:

- (1) Prescribe the disclosure form and consult with representatives from the natural gas, oil, and steel industries when developing it;
- (2) Determine the date on which the disclosure form must be filed; and
- (3) Use the information specified on the form to establish a quality well infrastructure catalog.



Material safety data sheet

(R.C. 1509.10)

The act requires the term "material safety data sheet," as used in the statute governing well completion records in the Oil and Gas Law, to conform to any revision of or change in the term by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

TENORM and other material from horizontal wells

(R.C. 1509.074, 3734.01, 3734.02, 3734.125, 3748.01, and 3748.04)

The act establishes requirements and procedures governing technologically enhanced naturally occurring radioactive material as defined by the act (hereafter TENORM) (see below) and other material from horizontal wells. It assigns to the Departments of Natural Resources and Health and the Environmental Protection Agency specific functions and responsibilities regarding those requirements and procedures. Under the Oil and Gas Law, a horizontal well is a well that is drilled for the production of oil or gas in which the wellbore reaches a horizontal or near horizontal position in the Point Pleasant, Utica, or Marcellus formation and the well is stimulated.

Department of Natural Resources

With regard to material, presumably any material, that results from the construction, operation, or plugging of a horizontal well, the act establishes all of the following requirements and procedures in the Oil and Gas Law:

(1) Except as discussed below, the owner of a well or a person that is an authorized agent of the owner (hereafter owner) must determine the concentration of radium-226 and radium-228 in representative samples of the material if the material is TENORM. The owner must provide for the collection and analysis of the representative samples of the material, which must be performed in accordance with requirements approved by the Chief of the Division of Oil and Gas Resources Management. The act does not specify under what authority or in accordance with what procedures the Chief approves those requirements.

Additionally, the owner cannot remove the material from the location associated with the production operation of the horizontal well until the analysis is complete and the results are available. However, the owner may do one of the following:

--Temporarily store the material in an area adjacent to that location while the results from the analysis are pending if the material is located in an area that is designated by the Division of Oil and Gas Resources Management and the owner complies with all conditions imposed by the Chief; or



--Prior to the collection of representative samples, transport the material to a location for which a permit or order has been issued under the act for the storage, recycling, treatment, processing, or disposal of brine or other waste substances (see "**Brine and other waste substances**," above). The owner must provide for the collection of representative samples of the material at that location in the same manner as discussed above and must temporarily store the material at that location while the results from the analysis are pending.

The act does not specify any other purpose of the analysis or use of the results.

An owner who has obtained results from the collection and analysis must keep and maintain the results for a period of three years. The owner must provide a copy of the results to the Chief upon request.

(2) The owner is not required to determine the concentration of radium-226 and radium-228 of the TENORM if any of the following applies:

--The material is reused in the horizontal well from where it originated or is transferred to another site for reuse in a horizontal well. For purposes of that provision, a material is reused if the material is used in a substantially similar manner as it was originally used.

--The owner disposes of the material at an injection well for which a permit has been issued under continuing law;

--The owner uses the material in association with a method of enhanced recovery for which a permit has been issued under ongoing law; or

--The material is transported out of the state for lawful disposal, in which case the owner must retain records that substantiate the lawful disposal and provide them to the Chief upon request.

(3) Except as discussed above in item (2), the owner must transport and dispose of TENORM in accordance with all applicable laws.

(4) If the material is not TENORM and the material has come in contact with a refined oil-based substance, the owner must do one of the following:

--If the material is removed from the location associated with the production operation of the well or from a location specified in a permit or order issued under the act for the storage, recycling, treatment, processing, or disposal of brine or other waste substances as discussed above, dispose of the material at a solid waste facility that is authorized to accept the material in accordance with the Solid, Hazardous, and

Infectious Wastes Law and rules adopted under it, or beneficially use the material in accordance with rules adopted by the Director of Environmental Protection under the act (see below); or

--If the material is not removed from the location associated with the production operation of the well, recycle or reuse it with the approval of the Chief.

(5) If the material is not TENORM and the material has not come in contact with a refined oil-based substance, the material may be used at the location associated with the production operation of the horizontal well or at another location associated with a production operation.

Environmental Protection Agency

The act prohibits the owner or operator of a solid waste facility licensed under the Solid, Hazardous, and Infectious Wastes Law (hereafter licensed solid waste facility) from accepting for transfer or disposal TENORM if that material contains or is contaminated with radium-226, radium-228, or both (hereafter contaminated TENORM) at concentrations equal to or greater than five picocuries per gram above natural background. It defines "natural background" as two picocuries per gram or the actual number of picocuries per gram as measured at an individual licensed solid waste facility, subject to verification by the Director of Health. The act does not specify who is required to take the measurements or how it is determined if the two picocuries level or the actual number of picocuries level applies.

The owner or operator of a licensed solid waste facility may receive and process, for purposes other than transfer or disposal, contaminated TENORM at concentrations equal to or greater than five picocuries per gram above natural background, provided that the owner or operator has obtained and maintains all other necessary authorizations, including any authorization required by rules adopted by the Director of Health under the Radiation Control Program Law.

Under the act, the Director of Environmental Protection may adopt rules in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act governing the receipt, acceptance, processing, handling, management, and disposal by licensed solid waste facilities of material that contains or is contaminated with radioactive material, including contaminated TENORM at concentrations less than five picocuries per gram above natural background. The rules may include, at a minimum, requirements in accordance with which the owner or operator of a licensed solid waste facility must do both of the following:

(1) Monitor leachate and ground water for radium-226, radium-228, and other radionuclides; and



(2) Develop procedures to ensure that TENORM accepted at the facility neither contains nor is contaminated with radium-226, radium-228, or both at concentrations equal to or greater than five picocuries per gram above natural background.

Additionally, the act prohibits the owner or operator of a licensed solid waste facility from receiving, accepting, processing, handling, managing, or disposing of TENORM associated with drilling operations without first obtaining representative analytical results to determine compliance with the above provisions and rules adopted by the Director under them. The act defines "drilling operation" to include a production operation as that term is defined in the Oil and Gas Law, which defines "production operation" in part as all operations and activities and all related equipment, facilities, and other structures that may be used in or associated with the exploration and production of oil, gas, or other mineral resources that are regulated under that Law.

Under the act, the Director may adopt rules in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act establishing requirements governing the beneficial use of material from a horizontal well that has come in contact with a refined oil-based substance and that is not TENORM. The act expands the definition of "beneficially use" in the Solid, Hazardous, and Infectious Wastes Law to include, with regard to material from a horizontal well as described above, to use the material in any manner authorized as a beneficial use in rules adopted by the Director under the act.

Department of Health

The act requires the Director of Health to adopt rules in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act establishing requirements governing TENORM and requiring the maintenance of records on the receipt, use, storage, transfer, and disposal of TENORM. It stipulates that the rules must not apply to naturally occurring radioactive material. The act defines "technologically enhanced naturally occurring radioactive material" as naturally occurring radioactive material with radionuclide concentrations that are increased by or as a result of past or present human activities, excluding drill cuttings, natural background radiation, byproduct material, or source material. "Naturally occurring radioactive material" is defined by the act to mean material that contains any nuclide that is radioactive in its natural physical state, excluding source material, byproduct material, or special nuclear material. "Drill cuttings" means the soil, rock fragments, and pulverized material that are removed from a borehole and that may include a de minimus amount of fluid that results from a drilling process. "Byproduct material," "source material," and "special nuclear material" are defined in the continuing Radiation Control Program Law.



Exemption of certain watercraft from registration

(R.C. 1547.532)

The act exempts sailboards, kiteboards, paddleboards, and belly boats or float tubes from the requirement to be registered under the Watercraft and Waterways Law. It defines all of those terms as follows:

(1) "Belly boat" or "float tube" as a vessel that is inflatable, propelled solely by human muscular effort without using an oar, paddle, or pole, and designed to accommodate a single individual as an operator in such a manner that the operator remains partially submerged in the water;

(2) "Kiteboard" as a recreational vessel that is inherently buoyant, has no cockpit, and is operated by an individual who is standing on the vessel while using a kite as a means of propulsion and lift;

(3) "Paddleboard" as a recreational vessel that is inherently buoyant, is propelled by human muscular effort using a pole or single- or double-bladed paddle, and is operated by an individual who is kneeling, standing, or lying on the vessel; and

(4) "Sailboard" as a recreational vessel that is inherently buoyant, has no cockpit, has a single sail mounted on a mast that is connected to the vessel by a free-rotating, flexible joint, and is operated by an individual who is standing on the vessel.

Registration and identification of watercraft owned by liveries

(R.C. 1547.542)

The act revises the law governing the registration of liveries and the identification of watercraft owned by liveries. It requires a livery owner to be issued a tag for each watercraft that has been registered in accordance with continuing law, requires the tag to be affixed to each such watercraft in accordance with the act prior to the watercraft's being rented to the public, and requires the Chief of the Division of Watercraft to prescribe the content and form of the tag in rules.

The act revises the requirement that a livery watercraft registration number be displayed on each watercraft in the fleet for which an annual certificate of livery registration has been issued by requiring a livery owner, not later than March 15, 2015, to identify each watercraft in the owner's fleet in one of the following ways:

(1) By displaying the livery watercraft registration number assigned to the livery owner on the forward half of both sides of the watercraft in block characters that are of a single color that contrasts with the color of the hull and are at least three inches in



height. The registration number must be displayed in such a manner that it is visible under normal operating conditions. In addition, the tag that has been issued to the watercraft must be placed not more than six inches from the registration number on the port side of the watercraft.

(2) By displaying the livery name on the rear half of the watercraft in such a manner that it is clearly visible under normal operating conditions. However, if there is insufficient space or it is impractical to display the livery name on the sides of the watercraft, the name may be displayed on the rear half of the watercraft's deck, provided that the display of the name does not interfere with the placement of the tag that has been issued to the watercraft. In addition, the tag must be placed in one of the following locations:

--In the upper right corner of the transom so that the tag does not interfere with the legibility of the hull identification number of the watercraft;

--Six inches from the stern on the outside of the watercraft below the port side gunwale;

--On the inside of the watercraft on the upper portion of the starboard side gunwale so that the tag is visible from the port side of the watercraft; or

--On a deck on the rear half of the watercraft.

The act requires each watercraft in a livery fleet to be identified in a uniform and consistent manner. It specifies that rental agreements, rather than rental receipts as in former law, are subject to inspection at any time at the livery's place of business by any authorized representative of the Division of Watercraft or any law enforcement officer.

Finally, the act eliminates the Chief's authority to issue an order permanently restricting or suspending a watercraft livery certificate of registration and the privileges associated with it without a hearing if the Chief finds that the holder of the certificate has violated the Watercraft and Waterways Law. It retains the Chief's authority to temporarily restrict or suspend a registration and privileges without a hearing.

Watercraft Revolving Loan Program and Fund

(R.C. 1547.721, 1547.722, 1547.723, 1547.724, 1547.725, and 1547.726, repealed)

The act eliminates the Watercraft Revolving Loan Program. Under former law, loans were made to public or private entities to pay allowable costs of eligible projects involving marine recreational facilities and refuge harbors. The act also eliminates the



Watercraft Revolving Loan Fund, which was used to fund the Program and consisted of money appropriated or transferred to it.

Law enforcement funds

(R.C. 1501.45)

The act eliminates the Division of Forestry Law Enforcement Fund and the Division of Natural Areas and Preserves Law Enforcement Fund. Under former law, both of the Funds consisted of proceeds from forfeited property that were seized pursuant to a law enforcement investigation. The act then requires proceeds from forfeited property resulting from investigations conducted by the Division of Forestry and the Division of Natural Areas and Preserves to be deposited in the Division of Parks and Recreation Law Enforcement Fund. Finally, it requires money in that Fund to be used by the Division of Parks and Recreation for law enforcement purposes.

Wild Animal Fund

(R.C. 1531.06 and 1531.17; R.C. 1531.34, repealed)

The act eliminates the Wild Animal Fund. Under prior law, the Fund consisted of moneys received from the sale of wild animals to other states, state or federal agencies, and conservation or zoological organizations and was used to fund programs for the acquisition, development, and management of lands and waters in Ohio for wildlife purposes. The act requires money received from those sales instead to be credited to the continuing Wildlife Fund.

Mined Land Set Aside Fund

(R.C. 1513.371, repealed)

The act eliminates the Mined Land Set Aside Fund. Under former law, the Fund consisted of federal grants and was used for specified activities for the reclamation and restoration of land and water resources that were adversely affected by past coal mining practices.

Transfers from the Coal-Workers Pneumoconiosis Fund

(R.C. 4131.03)

The act eliminates the authority of the Director of Natural Resources to annually request the Administrator of Workers' Compensation to transfer a portion of the investment earnings earned by the Coal-Workers Pneumoconiosis Fund to the Mine Safety Fund and the Coal Mining Administration and Reclamation Reserve Fund. The



act also eliminates the Administrator's authority to transfer up to \$3 million to the Mine Safety Fund and up to \$1.5 million to the Coal Mining Administration and Reclamation Reserve Fund. Consequently, the act eliminates the requirement that the Administrator adopt rules governing those transfers to ensure the solvency of the Coal-Workers Pneumoconiosis Fund. Law that established that request and transfer process expired June 30, 2013.

Conservancy District Organization Fund

(R.C. 6101.451, repealed)

The act eliminates the Conservancy District Organization Fund. Under prior law, the Fund was used to provide an advance of money to a conservancy district or a subdistrict to pay expenses of organization, surveys and plans, appraisals, estimates of cost, land options, and other incidental expenses of the district or subdistrict.

Ohio Lake Erie Commission

(R.C. 1506.21)

The act adds the Director of Development Services as a member of the Ohio Lake Erie Commission.

