

**OHIO COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM  
ISSUE AREA: ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES**

Uses Subject to Management

- Activities involving the siting of major energy facilities and transmission lines.
- Activities involving the storage and transshipment of energy resources.
- Activities involving the onshore or offshore drilling of oil and gas resources.
- Activities involving the mining and extraction of onshore and offshore mineral resources.

Energy

The shore of Lake Erie is one of Ohio's major energy facility siting areas. Several major coal-fired and two nuclear-generating facilities are located in the coastal area.

Three principal factors for the siting of those facilities in the coastal area are proximity to large coastal urban areas, competitive shipping advantages of Lake Erie and the abundant supply of water for cooling. Some of these facilities are inherently lake-dependent, in that their successful functioning requires that they be sited on the coast. For others, inland locations may be possible but may entail increased costs to industry and consumers.

The siting of energy production facilities and related energy problems are concerns addressed by the OCMP. Coastal energy facility siting is useful for maintaining the economy and standard of living in the coastal and inland region. However, it raises many questions regarding effects on fish and wildlife, loss of valuable shorefront access and potential dangers.

Growth in energy demand is a dominant factor in determining the number of facilities to be constructed. Energy conservation may reduce the need to construct additional facilities. Methods by which energy can be conserved and used more efficiently include the establishment of lighting and heating standards, use of energy-conserving building and insulating materials, establishment of energy-sensitive building codes, implementation of rate structures that encourage energy conservation, and the promotion of statewide energy conservation measures.

In developing its energy policies, the OCMP has recognized that siting of energy facilities is of state and sometimes national concern. OCMP policies have been designed to maintain adequate electrical service to Ohio customers. In summation, Ohio recognizes the need for a rational allocation of coastal land for the accommodation of energy needs in a manner that minimizes impacts on the environment and is economically feasible.

## Mineral Resources

Commercially available mineral resources of Ohio's coastal area provide numerous benefits to Ohio's citizens. These mineral resources are sand and gravel, limestone, dolomite, gypsum, sandstone, salt, shale and land reserves of oil and gas.

Mineral deposits are nonrenewable resources. Keen competition for land containing these reserves threatens their future availability. Unwise extraction of these minerals can impair use of the area's other resources. Proper planning and management are necessary to ensure adequate future supply and to avoid irreversible loss or damage to other valuable coastal resources. The OCMP therefore supports actions directed toward preservation of lands for future mineral recovery, environmentally sound exploitation, stricter enforcement of permits and monitoring, and ultimate rehabilitation of the land for future appropriate uses.