
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Fees

- Requires application fees for state isolated wetlands permits to be credited to the Surface Water Protection Fund, which is used for the administration of surface water protection programs, rather than the Dredge and Fill Fund.
- Abolishes the Dredge and Fill Fund, which was used for the administration of the isolated wetlands permit program.
- Extends from June 30, 2014, to June 30, 2016, the expiration of a \$1 per-ton fee on the transfer or disposal of solid wastes, and revises the distribution of the proceeds to allocate 30% to the Hazardous Waste Facility Management Fund and 70% to the Hazardous Waste Clean-Up Fund rather than 50% to each Fund.
- Extends to June 30, 2016, the expiration of the following fees on the transfer or disposal of solid wastes:
 - \$1 per ton the proceeds of which are credited to the Solid Waste Fund, which is used for the solid and infectious waste and construction and demolition debris management programs;
 - \$2.50 per ton the proceeds of which are credited to the Environmental Protection Fund, which is used for administering and enforcing environmental protection programs; and
 - 25¢ per ton the proceeds of which are credited to the Soil and Water Conservation District Assistance Fund.
- Extends for three years the sunset of the 50¢ per-tire fee on the sale of tires the proceeds of which are used to fund the scrap tire management program.
- Extends for three years the sunset of an additional 50¢ per-tire fee on the sale of tires the proceeds of which are credited to the Soil and Water Conservation District Assistance Fund.
- Extends all of the following for two years:
 - The sunset of the annual emissions fees for synthetic minor facilities;
 - The levying of higher fees, and the decrease of those fees at the end of the two years, for applications for plan approvals for wastewater treatment works under the Water Pollution Control Law;



--The sunset of the annual discharge fees for holders of national pollutant discharge elimination system permits issued under the Water Pollution Control Law;

--The sunset of license fees for public water system licenses issued under the Safe Drinking Water Law;

--A higher cap on the total fee due for plan approval for a public water supply system under the Safe Drinking Water Law and the decrease of that cap at the end of the two years;

--The levying of higher fees, and the decrease of those fees at the end of the two years, for state certification of laboratories and laboratory personnel for purposes of the Safe Drinking Water Law;

--The levying of higher fees, and the decrease of those fees at the end of the two years, for applications to take examinations for certification as operators of water supply systems or wastewater systems under the Safe Drinking Water Law or the Water Pollution Control Law; and

--The levying of higher fees, and the decrease of those fees at the end of the two years, for applications for permits, variances, and plan approvals under the Water Pollution Control Law and the Safe Drinking Water Law.

Title V air emissions fees

- Defines "organic compound," for purposes of assessing air emissions fees under the Title V permit program, as any chemical compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate.

Beneficial use of scrap tires

- Expands the definition of "beneficially use" with regard to scrap tires by stating that the term includes, rather than means, to use a scrap tire in a manner that results in a commodity for sale or exchange or in any other manner authorized as a beneficial use in rules adopted by the Director of Environmental Protection.

Hazardous waste

- Authorizes the continuing Hazardous Waste Clean-up Fund to be used for administrative expenses of any hazardous waste closure or corrective action program.

Environmental audits

- Removes the sunset on immunity from administrative and civil penalties that is provided to an owner or operator of a facility or property who conducts an environmental audit of the facility or property and voluntarily discloses information regarding an alleged violation of an environmental law.

Construction and demolition debris

- Allows a board of health to use money in its construction and demolition debris fund to abate abandoned accumulations of construction and demolition debris if it is the end of the board's fiscal year and the money is not needed for administration and enforcement for the following fiscal year.
- Authorizes a board to use such excess money for that purpose only at a location for which a license has not been issued under the Construction and Demolition Debris Law if the board believes that there is a substantial threat to public health or safety or the environment and certain conditions are met.

Nonpoint source pollution management

- Requires federal grant money for nonpoint source water pollution management received by the Director to be credited to the continuing Water Quality Protection Fund rather than the Nonpoint Source Pollution Management Fund, and eliminates the Nonpoint Source Pollution Management Fund.
- Requires the grant money to be used to provide financial assistance, in part, to implement ground and surface water quality protection activities and water quality assessments rather than only ground water quality protection activities and assessments.

Funding for converting school buses to alternative fuels

- Requires money that is credited to the continuing Clean Diesel School Bus Fund to be used for grants to school districts and to county boards of developmental disabilities for the purpose of converting diesel-powered school buses to alternative fuels by specified means.
- Eliminates the authority of the Director to use money from the Fund to pay the additional costs incurred by such districts or boards for using ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel instead of diesel fuel for the operation of diesel-powered school buses.



Crediting of application fees for state isolated wetlands permits

(R.C. 1509.02 and 3745.113; R.C. 6111.029 (repealed))

The act requires application fees for state isolated wetlands permits to be credited to the Surface Water Protection Fund, which is used for the administration of surface water protection programs, rather than the Dredge and Fill Fund as in former law. It then abolishes the Dredge and Fill Fund, which was used for the administration of the isolated wetlands permit program.

Extension of solid waste transfer and disposal fees

(R.C. 3734.57)

The act extends, from June 30, 2014, to June 30, 2016, the expiration date of three fees levied on the transfer or disposal of solid wastes that are used to fund programs administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The first fee is a \$1 per-ton fee. Under former law, one-half of the proceeds of that fee was credited to the Hazardous Waste Facility Management Fund and one-half to the Hazardous Waste Clean-up Fund. The act revises the distribution of the proceeds by allocating 30% to the Hazardous Waste Facility Management Fund and 70% to the Hazardous Waste Clean-Up Fund. Those funds are used for purposes of the hazardous waste management program. The second fee is another \$1 per-ton fee that is credited to the Solid Waste Fund and used to fund the EPA's solid and infectious waste and construction and demolition debris management programs. The third fee is an additional \$2.50 per-ton fee the proceeds of which must be credited to the Environmental Protection Fund, which is used to pay the EPA's costs associated with administering and enforcing environmental protection programs. The solid waste transfer and disposal fees are collected by the owners and operators of solid waste disposal and transfer facilities as trustees for the state.

The act also extends from June 30, 2014, to June 30, 2016, the expiration date of a fourth 25¢ per-ton fee on the transfer or disposal of solid wastes the proceeds of which must be credited to the Soil and Water Conservation District Assistance Fund, which is used to assist soil and water conservation districts.

Sale of tire fees

(R.C. 3734.901)

The act extends from June 30, 2013, to June 30, 2016, the sunset of the 50¢ per-tire fee on the sale of tires the proceeds of which are used to fund the scrap tire management program. The act also extends from June 30, 2013, to June 30, 2016, the



sunset of an additional 50¢ per-tire fee on the sale of tires the proceeds of which are credited to the Soil and Water Conservation District Assistance Fund.

Extension of various air and water fees

Synthetic minor facility emissions fees

(R.C. 3745.11(D))

Under continuing law, each person who owns or operates a synthetic minor facility must pay an annual fee based on the sum of the actual annual emissions from the facility of particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, organic compounds, and lead in accordance with a fee schedule. A synthetic minor facility is a facility for which one or more permits to install or permits to operate have been issued for the air contaminant sources at the facility that include terms and conditions that lower the facility's potential to emit air contaminants below the major source thresholds established in rules adopted under continuing law. Former law required the fee to be paid through June 30, 2014. The act extends the fee through June 30, 2016.

Water pollution control fees and safe drinking water fees

(R.C. 3745.11(L), (M), and (N) and 6109.21)

Under law revised in part by the act, a person applying for a plan approval for a wastewater treatment works is required to pay a fee of \$100 plus 0.65 of 1% of the estimated project cost, up to a maximum of \$15,000, when submitting an application through June 30, 2014, and a fee of \$100 plus 0.2 of 1% of the estimated project cost, up to a maximum of \$5,000, on and after July 1, 2014. Under the act, the first tier fee is extended through June 30, 2016, and the second tier applies to applications submitted on or after July 1, 2016.

Continuing law establishes two schedules for annual discharge fees to be paid by holders of national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permits with an average daily discharge flow of 5,000 or more gallons per day. Under each of the schedules, one of which is for public dischargers and one of which is for industrial dischargers, the fees are based on the average daily discharge flow and increase as the flow increases. Under former law, the fees were due by January 30, 2012, and January 30, 2013. The act extends payment of the fees and the fee schedules to January 30, 2014, and January 30, 2015.

In addition to the fee schedules described above, continuing law imposes a \$7,500 surcharge to the annual discharge fee applicable to major industrial dischargers. Under prior law, the surcharge was required to be paid by January 30, 2012, and



January 30, 2013. The act requires it to be paid annually by January 30, 2014, and January 30, 2015.

Under continuing law, one category of public discharger and eight categories of industrial dischargers that are NPDES permit holders are exempt from the annual discharge fees that are based on average daily discharge flow. Instead, they are required to pay an annual discharge fee of \$180. Under former law, the fee was due annually not later than January 30, 2012, and January 30, 2013. The act requires it to be paid annually by January 30, 2014, and January 30, 2015.

The Safe Drinking Water Law prohibits anyone from operating or maintaining a public water system without an annual license from the Director of Environmental Protection. Applications for initial licenses or license renewals must be accompanied by a fee, which is calculated using schedules for the three basic categories of public water systems established in continuing law. Under prior law, the fee for initial licenses and license renewals was required in statute through June 30, 2014, and had to be paid annually prior to January 31, 2014. The act extends the initial license and license renewal fee through June 30, 2016, and requires the fee to be paid annually prior to January 31, 2016.

The Safe Drinking Water Law also requires anyone who intends to construct, install, or modify a public water supply system to obtain approval of the plans from the Director. Ongoing law establishes a fee for such plan approval of \$150 plus 0.35 of 1% of the estimated project cost. Under law retained in part by the act, the fee cannot exceed \$20,000 through June 30, 2014, and \$15,000 on and after July 1, 2014. The act specifies that the \$20,000 limit applies to persons applying for plan approval through June 30, 2016, and the \$15,000 limit applies to persons applying for plan approval on and after July 1, 2016.

Continuing law establishes two schedules of fees that the EPA charges for evaluating laboratories and laboratory personnel for compliance with accepted analytical techniques and procedures established under the Safe Drinking Water Law. Under law retained in part by the act, a schedule with higher fees applies through June 30, 2014, and a schedule with lower fees applies on and after July 1, 2014. The act continues the higher fee schedule through June 30, 2016, and applies the lower fee schedule to evaluations conducted on or after July 1, 2016. The act also continues through June 30, 2016, a requirement that an individual laboratory cannot be assessed a fee more than once in a three-year period unless the person requests the addition of analytical methods or analysts, in which case the person must pay \$1,800 for each additional survey requested.



Fees for certification of water supply or wastewater systems operators

(R.C. 3745.11(O))

Continuing law requires a person applying to the Director to take an examination for certification as an operator of a water supply system or a wastewater system to pay a fee, at the time an application is submitted, in accordance with a statutory schedule. Under law retained in part by the act, a higher schedule is established through November 30, 2014, and a lower schedule applies on and after December 1, 2014. The act extends the higher fee schedule through November 30, 2016, and applies the lower fee schedule beginning December 1, 2016.

Application fees – water pollution control and safe drinking water

(R.C. 3745.11(S))

Law retained in part by the act requires any person applying for a permit other than an NPDES permit, a variance, or plan approval under the Safe Drinking Water Law or the Water Pollution Control Law to pay a nonrefundable fee of \$100 at the time the application is submitted through June 30, 2014, and a nonrefundable fee of \$15 if the application is submitted on or after July 1, 2014. The act extends the \$100 fee through June 30, 2016, and applies the \$15 fee on and after July 1, 2016.

Similarly, under law retained in part by the act, a person applying for an NPDES permit through June 30, 2014, must pay a nonrefundable fee of \$200 at the time of application. On and after July 1, 2014, the nonrefundable application fee is \$15. The act extends the \$200 fee through June 30, 2016, and applies the \$15 fee on and after July 1, 2016.

Definition of "organic compound" for purposes of Title V air emissions fees

(R.C. 3745.11(X))

The act defines "organic compound," for purposes of assessing emissions fees under the Title V permit program administered under state and federal air pollution control laws, as any chemical compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate.

Beneficial use of scrap tires

(R.C. 3734.01)

The act expands the definition of "beneficially use" in the Solid, Hazardous, and Infectious Wastes Law, with regard to scrap tires, by stating that "beneficially use"



includes, rather than means, to use a scrap tire in a manner that results in a commodity for sale or exchange or in any other manner authorized as a beneficial use in rules adopted by the Director.

Use of Hazardous Waste Clean-Up Fund

(R.C. 3734.28)

The act adds administrative expenses of any hazardous waste closure or corrective action program to the purposes for which the continuing Hazardous Waste Clean-up Fund is used. Under continuing law, the Fund must be used for all of the following, including enforcement expenses:

(1) Specified activities under the hazardous waste provisions of the Solid, Hazardous, and Infectious Wastes Law, including investigations and cleanup of sites contaminated by polychlorinated biphenyls or other hazardous waste;

(2) Costs incurred by the EPA for emergency and remedial actions in response to unauthorized spills, releases, and discharges;

(3) Purposes specified in the Voluntary Action Program Law; and

(4) Payment of the state's long-term operation and maintenance costs or matching share for actions taken under the federal Superfund law.

Environmental audits

(R.C. 3745.72)

The act removes the sunset on immunity from administrative and civil penalties that is provided to an owner or operator of a facility or property who conducts an environmental audit of the facility or property and voluntarily discloses information regarding an alleged violation of an environmental law to the director of the state agency with jurisdiction over the violation. Under prior law, the immunity applied only with regard to audits completed before January 1, 2014.

Use of money by boards of health – construction and demolition debris

(R.C. 3714.07 and 3714.074)

The act allows a board of health to use money in its construction and demolition debris fund, which under continuing law is used for administration and enforcement, to abate abandoned accumulations of construction and demolition debris. A board may do so only if it is the end of the board's fiscal year and the money is not needed for



administration and enforcement for the following fiscal year. Furthermore, a board may use such excess money to abate abandoned accumulations only at a location for which a license has not been issued under the Construction and Demolition Debris Law if the board has reason to believe that there is a substantial threat to public health or safety or the environment and all of the following apply to the property on which the accumulations are located:

(1) The construction and demolition debris was placed on the property either after the owner of the property acquired title to it or before the owner of the property acquired title to it if the owner acquired title by bequest or devise;

(2) The property owner did not have knowledge that the construction and demolition debris was being placed on the property, or the owner posted on the property signs prohibiting dumping or took other action to prevent the placing of construction and demolition debris on the property;

(3) The property owner did not participate in or consent to the placement of the construction and demolition debris on the property;

(4) The property owner did not receive any financial benefit from the placement of the construction and demolition debris on the property or from having that debris on the property;

(5) Title to the property was not transferred to the owner of that property for the purpose of avoiding liability for violations of the Construction and Demolition Debris Law or rules adopted under it; and

(6) The person responsible for the placement of the construction and demolition debris on the property, in placing it there, was not acting as an agent for the property owner.

Federal grants for nonpoint source pollution management

(R.C. 6111.037)

The act requires federal grant money for nonpoint source water pollution management received by the Director to be credited to the continuing Water Quality Protection Fund rather than the Nonpoint Source Pollution Management Fund as in prior law. It also eliminates the Nonpoint Source Pollution Management Fund.

The act requires the grant money to be used to provide financial assistance, in part, to implement ground and surface water quality protection activities that include in pertinent part water quality assessments rather than only ground water quality



protection activities that include in pertinent part ground water assessments. Under law unchanged by the act, the Director must periodically prepare and establish a priority system for identifying activities that are eligible for assistance from the grant money. The priority system must ensure that the financial assistance is first provided to assist in certain activities. One of the activities is to implement the water quality protection activities discussed above that the Director determines are part of a comprehensive nonpoint source pollution control program.

Funding for converting school buses to alternative fuels

(R.C. 3704.144)

The act requires money that is credited to the continuing Clean Diesel School Bus Fund to be used to make grants to school districts and to county boards of developmental disabilities for the purpose of converting diesel-powered school buses to alternative fuels by means of certified engine configurations and verified technologies that are consistent with the requirements of the federal Energy Policy Act and any regulations adopted under them in addition to grants for other purposes specified in law retained in part by the act. It eliminates the authority of the Director to use money from the Fund to pay the additional costs incurred by such districts or boards for using ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel instead of diesel fuel for the operation of diesel-powered school buses.

Under the act, "alternative fuel" means, by reference to the State Fleet Management Program Law, any of the following fuels used in a motor vehicle: (1) E85 blend fuel, (2) blended biodiesel, (3) natural gas, (4) liquefied petroleum gas, (5) hydrogen, (6) compressed air, (7) any power source, including electricity, and (8) any fuel not described above that the U.S. Department of Energy determines, by final rule, to be substantially not petroleum and that would yield substantial energy security and environmental benefits. In addition, it defines "certified engine configuration," by reference to the Minority Development Financing Advisory Board Law, as a new, rebuilt, or remanufactured engine configuration that satisfies the criteria specified below, as applicable:

(1) It has been certified by the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) or the California Air Resources Board;

(2) It meets or is rebuilt or remanufactured to a more stringent set of engine emission standards than when originally manufactured as determined pursuant to the federal Energy Policy Act; and

(3) In the case of a certified engine configuration involving the replacement of an existing engine, an engine configuration that replaced an engine that was removed from



the vehicle and returned to the supplier for remanufacturing to a more stringent set of engine emissions standards or for scrappage.

The act also defines "verified technology" as a pollution control technology, including retrofit technology and auxiliary power unit, that has been verified by the Administrator of the U.S. EPA or the California Air Resources Board.

