

rate, this revenue would be directed to the state Hazardous Waste Clean-Up Fund (Fund 505). As the number of violations is expected to be small, any additional court fees paid to county and municipal courts will be negligible.

Detailed Fiscal Analysis

Regarding fiscal impact on state and local governments, the bill most notably:

- Imposes new Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) enforcement requirements, most likely to be carried out by the Division of Hazardous Waste Management and the Division of Solid Waste and Infectious Waste Management.
- Establishes civil penalties for the new violations of the bill, which could possibly lead to some small amount of new fine and court fee revenue.
- Requires the Director of EPA to prescribe a sign describing the bill's requirements for use by retailers, resulting in small administrative costs.

Retailers of lead-acid batteries

The bill requires a person to dispose of a used lead-acid battery by delivering it to a retailer or other qualifying facility. The retailer is required to, first, accept used lead-acid batteries, and second, dispose of the used lead-acid batteries by delivering them to a collection facility or recycling entity. Additionally, the retailer is required to post a sign, the content of which is prescribed by the Director of the Ohio EPA. Wholesalers of lead-acid batteries in Ohio are required to accept from the purchaser or retailer used batteries of the same type and in a quantity equal to the number sold to the purchaser or retailer.

According to national figures, over 100 million car batteries and 7 million boat batteries are sold or shipped every year; 98% of these batteries are already recycled. As this means that about 2.2 million batteries are not recycled nationally, Ohio's share of this amount would be approximately 44,000.

EPA enforcement

EPA expects enforcement to be carried out by the Division of Hazardous Waste Management and the Division of Solid Waste and Infectious Waste Management. Enforcement would be incorporated into existing site visits.

Prohibitions

Violation of the bill's provisions could result in civil penalties to both individuals and retailers. If a person does not comply with the bill's requirements, he or she could be subject to a civil penalty of \$25 a day penalty for each day of violation. Retailers and wholesalers that violate the bill's provisions

are subject to the general civil penalty established in existing law, which is up to \$10,000 for each day of each violation. As the number of violators is not expected to be of any significant magnitude, any fines and court fees collected by county courts should not exceed minimal. Any civil penalties collected due to violations of the bill would be deposited in Hazardous Waste Clean-Up Fund (Fund 505).

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