

- Various fee increases
- Creation of three new Clean Ohio funds
- Zero-based budgeting requirement

Environmental Protection Agency

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ROLE

The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA) is responsible for establishing and enforcing state and federal standards pertaining to chemical emergency response planning, community right-to-know, and toxic chemical release reporting; the cessation of chemical handling operations; the prevention, control, and abatement of air and water pollution; public water supplies; comprehensive water resource management planning; and the disposal and treatment of solid wastes, infectious wastes, construction and demolition debris, hazardous waste, sewage, industrial waste, and other wastes. The agency monitors these standards by issuing permits, conducting reviews and inspections, and providing technical assistance, loan assistance, and environmental education.

Agency In Brief					
Number of Employees	Total Appropriations-All Funds		GRF Appropriations		Appropriation Bill(s)
	2002	2003	2002	2003	
1,405	\$177.5 million	\$185.5 million	\$23.3 million	\$25.3 million	Am. Sub. H.B. 94 Am. Sub. H.B. 3 Sub. H.B. 231

OVERVIEW

Ohio EPA is a regulatory agency of approximately 1,400 employees. The director is appointed by the Governor. The agency is organized into ten program series that develop and implement distinct environmental programs. The staff is organized across five district offices and Columbus' central office. District offices are largely responsible for permitting and field-testing and for providing direct contact within the regulated community.

Agency appropriations for FY 2002 total \$177,483,407. This amount is \$15,941,916 more than the total originally appropriated for FY 2001, a 9.9 percent increase.¹ Appropriations for FY 2003 total \$185,456,476, which is \$7,973,069 greater than FY 2002, or a 4.5 percent increase.

¹ Actual expenditures in FY 2001 totaled \$138,458,871.

On average, Ohio EPA receives 62 percent of its funding from fees and charges for services. Federal grants make up about 23 percent of funding, and the General Revenue Fund provides the remaining 15 percent.

BUDGET ISSUES

DIVISION OF AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

The Division of Air Pollution Control (DAPC) administers the federal Clean Air Act in Ohio, and many of its activities are mandated by federal law and supported by permit fees and federal grants. State-funded activities include enforcement, air quality monitoring, and the processing of state permits to install (PTI) and permits to operate.

General Revenue Fund appropriation items 715-501, Local Air Pollution Control, and 719-321, Air Pollution Control, provide administrative funding to DAPC. In FYs 2002 and 2003, Local Air Pollution Control will receive appropriations of \$1,343,649 and \$1,422,407, respectively. Air Pollution Control will receive \$2,795,818 and \$2,970,212, respectively. At this level of funding, the division will lose approximately two positions through attrition. The division will be able to support 225.5 positions during FY 2002. According to the agency, the loss of positions will affect the division's ability to issue permits to operate and will primarily affect smaller sources of air pollution because major sources are required to receive instead a federal Title V operating permit under the Clean Air Act.

With regard to Ohio's automobile emissions inspection program, known as E-Check, Am. Sub. H.B. 94 prohibits Ohio EPA from renewing its contract with the company currently administering the program when it expires in December 2005, and from entering into a new contract for the purpose of conducting emissions inspections under a motor vehicle inspection and maintenance program. Furthermore, at the end of the contract period, the agency is required to terminate all emissions inspection programs in the state and cannot implement a new program without approval from the General Assembly.

DIVISION OF DRINKING AND GROUND WATERS

The Division of Drinking and Ground Waters (DDAGW) administers the Safe Drinking Water Act in Ohio by ensuring that Ohio's public water systems provide adequate supplies of safe drinking water and by protecting the quality of state ground water resources for drinking water, industrial, and agricultural uses. State-supported activities include public water system plan approvals, inspections, and compliance monitoring, ground water monitoring, technical support, and underground injection control programs.

General Revenue Fund appropriation items 718-321, Groundwater, and 721-321, Drinking Water, provide administrative funding to DDAGW. In FYs 2002 and 2003, Groundwater will receive \$1,409,448 and \$1,517,824, respectively. Drinking Water will receive \$2,997,562 and \$3,168,486, respectively.

In addition, \$225,000 over the biennium has been earmarked from line item 721-321, Drinking Water, to be used toward the Northern Perry County Water District, Phase III.

At this level of funding, the division will lose approximately four positions through attrition. The division will be able to support 195 positions during FY 2002. According to the agency, activities that may be reduced as a result include implementation of newly adopted rules (required under 1996 Amendments to

the Safe Drinking Water Act), nonemergency guidance and technical assistance to operators of public water systems, and reviewing monthly operating and monitoring reports for nonacute contaminants.

DDAGW projects that expenditures that are necessary to maintain staff levels within the public drinking water program will exceed anticipated revenue generated through fees and the Public Water Supply Supervision federal grant by roughly \$1.6 million in FY 2002. The division will avoid deeper personnel cuts by spending down existing cash balances within State Special Revenue Fund Drinking Water Protection (Fund 4K5).

DIVISION OF SURFACE WATER

The Division of Surface Water (DSW) administers the Clean Water Act in Ohio by implementing programs and objectives with the goal of attaining fishable and swimmable standards in all of Ohio's lakes, rivers, and streams. Division responsibilities include the development of water quality standards, wasteload allocations, and effluent limits, water quality monitoring, surface water discharge permitting, permit enforcement, technical assistance, and operator certification.

General Revenue Fund appropriation item 717-321, Surface Water, provides administrative funding to DSW. In FYs 2002 and 2003, the account will receive appropriations of \$9,855,307 and \$10,937,521, respectively. At this level of funding, the division will support 235 positions, including three new positions within the Total Maximum Daily Load Program (discussed below) and two new positions in a new sewage sludge program.

Total Maximum Daily Load Program

Despite three new positions being added to the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) program, the agency expects activities within the program to be significantly affected by the level of funding available. The TMDL program focuses on identifying and restoring polluted rivers, streams, lakes, and other surface water bodies. A TMDL is a written, quantitative assessment of water quality problems within a water body and contributing sources of pollution. It specifies the amount that a pollutant needs to be reduced to meet water quality standards (under the Clean Water Act), allocates pollutant load reductions, and provides the basis for taking actions needed to restore a water body. Ohio is currently under a federal mandate to complete 276 TMDLs in 90 project areas by 2013. Failure to show suitable progress in this regard could put at risk approximately \$15 million in federal funds.

A single TMDL takes approximately two and one-half years to develop and implement. Each TMDL requires the integration of several DSW activities such as stream monitoring, modeling, permit issuance, nonpoint source management, control of storm water, data management, and customer outreach and involvement on a watershed basis. All of this is required in order to accurately pinpoint causes of degradation and recommend solutions. Several states have been successfully sued because of their failure to comply with TMDL restoration requirements and have been ordered to complete their work in as little as 17 months. According to the agency, Ohio EPA has already received two notices of intent-to-sue, but thus far has avoided formal legal action through good faith efforts to involve stakeholders in the TMDL process.

Four TMDLs are scheduled per year over FYs 2002 and 2003. The agency expects that number to increase to eight per year for the remaining ten years left to complete the program. Currently, 18 TMDLs are either complete or in process.

DIVISION OF EMERGENCY AND REMEDIAL RESPONSE

The Division of Emergency and Remedial Response (DERR) oversees the cleanup of contaminated property in Ohio and responds to the scene of hazardous material spills. The division includes the Voluntary Action Program (VAP), the program under which contaminated brownfield sites are cleaned up and returned to productive use. On July 31, 2001, U.S. EPA and Ohio EPA signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), which assures parties involved in the state's VAP program who follow the new MOA Track that their clean-up efforts will be recognized by the federal agency, thereby eliminating the concern that state-issued covenants not to sue would not be honored by U.S. EPA. Under conditions of the MOA, Ohio EPA has agreed to provide more frequent and direct oversight over clean-up projects, to provide more opportunities for public involvement, and to ensure that response actions taken under the VAP MOA Track will be protective of human health and the environment.

General Revenue Fund appropriation item 726-321, Corrective Actions, provides administrative funding to DERR. In FYs 2002 and 2003, the account will receive appropriations of \$1,862,551 and \$1,884,243, respectively. Funding levels initially recommended by the executive included staffing to implement the new VAP MOA Track. Although GRF appropriations were lower than these recommended levels, Ohio EPA anticipates still being able to hire additional staff in order to implement the VAP MOA Track. The division, together with the Office of Right-to-Know and the Special Investigations Unit, will be able to support 195 positions in FY 2002. This includes nine continued VAP positions and nine additional Clean Ohio positions (discussed below).

FEE INCREASES

Several agency fee increases were incorporated into Am. Sub. H.B. 94, as discussed below.

Scrap Tire Management Fund (Kirby Tire Facility)

Continuing law levies a \$0.50 per tire fee on the sale of tires in the state. Revenue collected from this fee is intended to support the administrative costs of running the scrap tire program, to abate accumulations of scrap tires, and to make research grants aimed at alternative methods of recycling scrap tires. New law levies an *additional* \$0.50 per tire fee on the sale of tires in the state, revenue from which is to be directed solely toward clean-up and removal activities and for making grants to local boards of health. More specifically, at least 65 percent of this additional fee must be directed toward clean-up and removal activities at the Kirby Tire site in Wyandot County. The Kirby Tire facility is the largest of Ohio's 90-plus illegal tire dumps. In August 1999, an arsonist set fire to the site, and between five and seven million tires burned. In addition to treating the oily runoff that continues to leak from the site, an estimated 20 to 40 million tires still remain. Under the new fee program, cleanup at the site may be complete in less than ten years.

Additional revenue to the Scrap Tire Management Fund is projected to reach \$3.5 million. In addition, moneys borrowed from the agency's Solid Waste Fund (Fund 4K3) during FYs 2000 and 2001 for clean-up activities at Kirby will be repaid from the Scrap Tire Management Fund over FYs 2002 and 2003 (although none of the moneys from the additional \$0.50 fee may be used for this purpose).

Surface Water Protection Fund

Several fee increases are associated with Ohio EPA's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program. These fees are specifically related to the agency's storm water management

program, which is designed to minimize the introduction of pollutants into storm water discharges that enter Ohio's surface waters. Discharge sources under Phase I of the program (industrial, large construction site, and large municipal dischargers) are already under permit; Phase II permits (small municipal and small construction site dischargers) are to be developed and implemented by December 2002. In the early years of Phase II implementation, fee revenue will provide for two full-time staff persons to administer the program.

Municipal Storm Water Permits: Initial general permits will be issued in December 2002 for approximately 450 small municipalities and townships. The deadline for issuance of general permits for small municipal storm water discharges is found in 40 CFR 123.35 (d)(5). Ohio EPA's statutory authority for issuing general permits is found in section 6111.035 of the Revised Code. Notices of Intent (NOI) for coverage under general permits are authorized under 3745-38-06 of the Ohio Administrative Code and are accompanied by a \$200 application fee (under section 3745.11 (s)(1) of the Revised Code). General permits are effective for up to five years. New law establishes an additional fee of \$100 per square mile of municipal area, due annually. The additional fee will begin in FY 2004 and will generate approximately \$200,000 per year for the Surface Water Protection Fund.

Industrial Storm Water Permits: Continuing law provides that industrial general permittees must pay an NOI fee of \$200 every five years. New law establishes an additional surcharge of \$150 to be paid when the NOI fee is paid. The additional surcharge will generate approximately \$450,000 over a five-year permitting cycle, or \$90,000 annually. The affected industries are ten categories of manufacturing, mining, steam electric generating, recycling, transportation, and wastewater treatment facilities. The categories are found in the definition of industrial activity in 40 CFR 122.26 (b)(14), subparagraphs i-ix and xi.

Construction Storm Water Permits: Existing Phase I regulations for construction site dischargers are found in 40 CFR 122.26 (b)(14)(x) and regulate construction sites disturbing five acres or greater. Phase II regulations, general permits for which will be issued by December 2002, are found in 40 CFR 122.26 (b)(15) and regulate small construction sites (those disturbing one to five acres). Under continuing law, every site will pay an NOI fee of \$200 every five years. In addition, new law provides that large construction sites (those over five acres) must pay a surcharge based on acres disturbed, over five acres, of \$20 per acre, to be paid when the NOI fees are paid. The surcharge will affect any construction site, public or private, over five acres. It is estimated that the surcharge will generate approximately \$210,000 annually.

Emergency Planning Fund

Fees associated with filing annual emergency and hazardous chemical inventory forms increased under Am. Sub. H.B. 94. Filing fees increased from \$100 plus \$10 per hazardous chemical or \$50 per extremely hazardous substance enumerated on the form to \$150 plus \$20 per hazardous chemical or \$150 per extremely hazardous substance enumerated on the form. Total fees remain capped at \$2,500 per form. In addition, penalties for late filing were reduced. Finally, a duplicative filing report was eliminated by requiring oil and gas producers to file specified information only with the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) rather than with both SERC and the Department of Natural Resources as under prior law. The overall effect of these changes will generate approximately \$200,000 in additional revenue for the Emergency Planning Fund annually, which is administered by SERC.

CENTRAL SUPPORT

Am. Sub. H.B. 94 provided for a new system of assessing indirect charges against agency operating funds in order to support the administrative duties of the agency as a whole. Beginning in FY 2002, the agency's Central Support office stopped receiving direct GRF appropriations, thereby eliminating appropriation item 716-321, Central Administration. Moneys in this account were instead distributed among the agency's other operating funds. In addition, State Special Revenue Fund 4C3, Central Support Indirect, and Federal Special Revenue Fund 356, Indirect Costs, were eliminated. To take their places, General Services Fund 219 was created. Fund 219 is supported by an indirect rate of 18.59 percent assessed to all agency operating funds, based on the amount of object 10 (personnel services) appropriation in each fund. The change is intended to provide a more steady flow of revenue for administrative expenses although the agency expects total revenues to now be less than those received during FY 2001. In order to operate within estimated revenue projections, Central Support will reduce spending by eliminating vacant positions, allowing attrition of filled positions, and reducing maintenance and equipment expenditures.

CLEAN OHIO

In November 2000, Ohio voters approved the concept of a Clean Ohio fund, a \$400 million bond fund intended to provide local groups and communities with grant and loan money for the redevelopment of urban brownfields, the preservation of open spaces, including farmland, and the protection of state waterways. Implementing legislation, in the form of Am. Sub. H.B. 3, was signed by the Governor in July 2001 and became effective at that time.


Under the provisions of Am. Sub. H.B. 3, Ohio EPA is primarily responsible under the brownfields component for receiving no further action letters from certified professionals and issuing or denying covenants not to sue based on the director's determination that a brownfield site has been remediated according to applicable (i.e. voluntary action program or solid and hazardous waste program) standards. The director also sits on the Clean Ohio Council, the body that is responsible for reviewing and approving grant and loan applications for brownfields remediation.

Am. Sub. H.B. 3 created or revised two funds for Ohio EPA: State Special Revenue Fund 5S1, Clean Ohio – Operating and State Special Revenue Fund 505, Clean Ohio Environmental Review. The Clean Ohio Operating Fund (Fund 5S1) is codified under section 3745.40 of the Revised Code and is intended to support the administrative costs incurred by the agency in overseeing brownfields remediation projects. The Clean Ohio Environmental Review Fund (Fund 505), under section 50 of Am. Sub. H.B. 94 of the 124th General Assembly as amended by Am. Sub. H.B. 3, is also intended to support the administrative costs of the agency, including the cost of providing technical assistance, participating in and supporting the Clean Ohio Council, and reviewing no further action letters and issuing covenants not to sue. In addition, Am. Sub. H.B. 3 provided Ohio EPA with General Revenue funding through appropriation item 715-403, Clean Ohio. These funds are also intended to support additional program and operating costs for the Clean Ohio program. Total appropriation to these three items equals \$1,730,000 in FY 2002 and \$2,651,000 in FY 2003. The agency estimates that it will be able to support fourteen new positions for the Clean Ohio program, which will be housed within the Division of Emergency and Remedial Response.

ZERO-BASED BUDGET REQUIREMENT

Sub. H.B. 231 of the 124th General Assembly, which became effective in July 2001, requires Ohio EPA to prepare a full zero-based budget for the biennium beginning July 1, 2003 and ending June 30, 2005.

The agency's FY 2002-2003 budget request segmented Ohio EPA into 42 separate budget tables and narratives. Thirty-five of these 42 tables addressed ongoing operations; the remaining seven addressed new initiatives, such as Clean Ohio. The agency began preparing the FY 2002-2003 budget request in June 2000 and completed its original submission to the Office of Budget and Management (OBM) in October 2000. The effort required all agency program managers to determine their needs for the upcoming biennium and to write detailed narratives that were included in the budget request. Agency fiscal officers determined the costs of those needs, estimated the revenue available, then worked with each program manager to shape the requests to fit within available funding.

The agency assumes that submitting a zero-based budget will require further segmentation of the ongoing operations portion of its budget request. The number of tables and corresponding narratives is likely to increase from the 35 used in the FY 2002-2003 budget request and will require more time on the part of fiscal officers and program managers to prepare. The actual number of segments will depend on the guidance that the agency receives from OBM. 

FY 2002 - 2003 Final Appropriation Amounts

All Fund Groups

Line Item Detail by Agency

FY 1999: *FY 2000:* *FY 2001:* **FY 2002** *% Change* **FY 2003** *% Change*
Appropriations: *Appropriations:* *Appropriations:* *2001 to 2002:* *Appropriations:* *2002 to 2003:*

Report For: Main Operating Appropriations Bill

Version: Enacted

EPA Environmental Protection Agency

GRF	715-403	Clean Ohio	----	----		\$ 550,000	N/A	\$ 801,000	45.64%
GRF	715-501	Local Air Pollution Control	\$ 1,295,796	\$ 1,295,661	\$1,331,940	\$ 1,343,649	0.88%	\$ 1,422,407	5.86%
GRF	715-503	Science Advisory Program	\$ 321,829	\$ 163,188		----	N/A	----	N/A
GRF	715-504	Special Sanitary Distrct Distress	\$ 0	\$ 0		----	N/A	----	N/A
GRF	716-321	Central Administration	\$ 4,134,210	\$ 3,652,648	\$3,377,685	\$ 0	-100.00%	\$ 0	N/A
GRF	717-321	Surface Water	\$ 8,257,667	\$ 8,669,713	\$8,954,487	\$ 9,855,307	10.06%	\$ 10,937,521	10.98%
GRF	718-321	Groundwater	\$ 1,085,594	\$ 1,106,575	\$1,129,161	\$ 1,409,448	24.82%	\$ 1,517,824	7.69%
GRF	719-321	Air Pollution Control	\$ 2,776,080	\$ 2,582,397	\$2,641,942	\$ 2,795,818	5.82%	\$ 2,970,212	6.24%
GRF	721-321	Drinking Water	\$ 2,750,788	\$ 2,791,171	\$2,878,284	\$ 2,997,562	4.14%	\$ 3,168,486	5.70%
GRF	723-321	Hazardous Waste	\$ 0	\$ 191,540	\$268,187	\$ 139,949	-47.82%	\$ 139,949	0.00%
GRF	724-321	Pollution Prevention	\$ 643,748	\$ 645,599	\$784,357	\$ 913,313	16.44%	\$ 971,834	6.41%
GRF	725-321	Laboratory	\$ 1,130,112	\$ 1,137,916	\$1,173,539	\$ 1,390,029	18.45%	\$ 1,528,072	9.93%
GRF	726-321	Corrective Actions	\$ 283,158	\$ 1,581,274	\$1,532,145	\$ 1,862,551	21.56%	\$ 1,884,243	1.16%
GRF	728-321	Environmental Financial Assist	\$ 0	\$ 25,499	\$30,137	\$ 0	-100.00%	\$ 0	N/A
GRF	729-321	Solid and Infectious Waste	\$ 0	\$ 61,568	\$72,766	\$ 0	-100.00%	\$ 0	N/A
General Revenue Fund Total			\$ 22,678,982	\$ 23,904,749	\$ 24,174,630	\$ 23,257,627	-3.79%	\$ 25,341,547	8.96%
199	715-602	Laboratory Services	\$ 574,778	\$ 651,657	\$776,768	\$ 1,003,616	29.20%	\$ 1,042,081	3.83%
219	715-604	Central Support Indirect	----	----		\$ 14,935,955	N/A	\$ 16,462,642	10.22%
4A1	715-640	Operating Expenses	\$ 2,735,190	\$ 2,913,890	\$3,508,454	\$ 3,214,075	-8.39%	\$ 3,304,835	2.82%
491	715-665	Moving Expenses	\$ 810,372	\$ 4,034	\$28,687	\$ 0	-100.00%	\$ 0	N/A
General Services Fund Group Total			\$ 4,120,340	\$ 3,569,581	\$ 4,313,909	\$ 19,153,646	344.00%	\$ 20,809,558	8.65%
362	715-605	Underground Injection Control-Federal	\$ 29,765	\$ 139,932	\$106,227	\$ 107,856	1.53%	\$ 107,856	0.00%
3V7	715-606	Agency-wide Grants	----	----		\$ 360,000	N/A	\$ 80,000	-77.78%
363	715-610	Construction Grants	\$ 0	----		----	N/A	----	N/A
352	715-611	Wastewater Pollution	\$ 127,410	\$ 216,350	\$193,342	\$ 200,000	3.44%	\$ 278,000	39.00%
353	715-612	Public Water Supply	\$ 277,806	\$ 2,264,280	\$2,690,595	\$ 2,489,460	-7.48%	\$ 2,489,460	0.00%
354	715-614	Hazardous Waste Management-Feder	\$ 0	\$ 3,942,346	\$5,050,549	\$ 3,900,000	-22.78%	\$ 3,900,000	0.00%
3J5	715-615	Maumee River	\$ 380,831	\$ 100,598	\$89,114	\$ 61,196	-31.33%	\$ 0	-100.00%
356	715-616	Indirect Costs	\$ 3,673,138	\$ 3,252,351	\$3,528,972	\$ 0	-100.00%	\$ 0	N/A

FY 2002 - 2003 Final Appropriation Amounts

All Fund Groups

Line Item Detail by Agency			FY 1999:	FY 2000:	FY 2001:	FY 2002 Appropriations:	% Change 2001 to 2002:	FY 2003 Appropriations:	% Change 2002 to 2003:
EPA Environmental Protection Agency									
357	715-619	Air Pollution Control-Federal	\$ 426,260	\$ 4,084,317	\$4,906,922	\$ 4,919,683	0.26%	\$ 4,835,600	-1.71%
3J1	715-620	Urban Stormwater	\$ 412,174	\$ 247,795	\$339,805	\$ 522,000	53.62%	\$ 348,000	-33.33%
358	715-625	Surface Water Sampling	\$ 105,000	\$ 0		----	N/A	----	N/A
3K2	715-628	Clean Water Act 106	\$ 102,310	\$ 2,461,020	\$3,469,522	\$ 3,769,255	8.64%	\$ 3,769,254	0.00%
3F2	715-630	Revolving Loan Fund-Operating	\$ 3,122,890	\$ 2,990,647	\$2,881,955	\$ 33,700	-98.83%	\$ 80,000	137.39%
3F3	715-632	Federally Supported Cleanup & Respo	\$ 2,335,943	\$ 2,227,669	\$2,251,677	\$ 4,551,830	102.15%	\$ 4,600,910	1.08%
3F4	715-633	Water Quality Management	\$ 386,323	\$ 568,224	\$776,622	\$ 702,849	-9.50%	\$ 702,849	0.00%
3K4	715-634	DOD Monitoring and Oversight	\$ 415,747	\$ 622,644	\$632,091	\$ 1,388,552	119.68%	\$ 1,487,341	7.11%
3K3	715-637	DOE Agreement in Principle	\$ 53,234	\$ 0		----	N/A	----	N/A
3K6	715-639	Remedial Action Plan	\$ 459,792	\$ 587,300	\$498,215	\$ 600,000	20.43%	\$ 270,000	-55.00%
3F5	715-641	Nonpoint Source Pollution Management	\$ 2,434,719	\$ 3,421,301	\$4,611,897	\$ 5,820,330	26.20%	\$ 5,820,330	0.00%
3M5	715-652	Haz Mat Transport Uniform Safety	\$ 210,015	\$ 154,647	\$6,951	\$ 0	-100.00%	\$ 0	N/A
3S4	715-653	Performance Partnership Grants	\$ 11,784,144	\$ 2,024,655	\$67,815	\$ 0	-100.00%	\$ 0	N/A
3N1	715-655	Pollution Prevention Grants	\$ 67,306	\$ 71,454		----	N/A	----	N/A
3N4	715-657	DOE Monitoring and Oversight	\$ 1,851,289	\$ 1,960,655	\$2,129,097	\$ 4,080,203	91.64%	\$ 4,162,907	2.03%
3T1	715-668	Rural Hardship Grant	\$ 33,168	\$ 126,600	\$186,485	\$ 50,000	-73.19%	\$ 50,000	0.00%
Federal Special Revenue Fund Group Total			\$ 28,689,264	\$ 31,464,785	\$ 34,417,852	\$ 33,556,914	-2.50%	\$ 32,982,507	-1.71%
4D7	715-603	Natural Resources Damage Assessme	\$ 91,958	\$ 108,042		----	N/A	----	N/A
5S1	715-607	Clean Ohio - Operating	----	----		\$ 580,000	N/A	\$ 850,000	46.55%
500	715-608	Immediate Removal Special Acct	\$ 388,513	\$ 565,676	\$433,633	\$ 508,000	17.15%	\$ 428,547	-15.64%
4G3	715-618	Jennison Wright Cleanup	\$ 0	----		----	N/A	----	N/A
503	715-621	Hazardous Waste Facility Management	\$ 7,375,521	\$ 8,266,314	\$7,294,925	\$ 10,274,613	40.85%	\$ 11,045,132	7.50%
505	715-623	Hazardous Waste Clean-up	\$ 13,169,039	\$ 8,592,745	\$8,429,304	\$ 12,186,201	44.57%	\$ 12,427,443	1.98%
602	715-626	Motor Vehicle Inspection & Maintenanc	\$ 7,123,670	\$ 3,739,565	\$2,352,292	\$ 2,653,217	12.79%	\$ 2,795,062	5.35%
592	715-627	Anti Tampering Settlement	----	\$ 0		\$ 10,000	N/A	\$ 10,000	0.00%
660	715-629	Infectious Waste Management	\$ 91,542	\$ 114,497	\$120,239	\$ 138,899	15.52%	\$ 145,271	4.59%
644	715-631	ER Radiological Safety	\$ 143,363	\$ 155,077	\$176,477	\$ 242,446	37.38%	\$ 255,947	5.57%
678	715-635	Air Toxic Release	\$ 261,380	\$ 259,268	\$291,022	\$ 394,489	35.55%	\$ 413,938	4.93%
679	715-636	Emergency Planning	\$ 1,704,310	\$ 1,795,790	\$1,707,964	\$ 2,000,708	17.14%	\$ 2,054,868	2.71%
4J0	715-638	Underground Injection Control	\$ 228,489	\$ 254,065	\$298,777	\$ 377,268	26.27%	\$ 394,097	4.46%
676	715-642	Water Pollution Control Loan Administr	\$ 22,359	\$ 0	\$ 4,614	\$ 4,874,302	105,536.99%	\$ 5,252,873	7.77%

FY 2002 - 2003 Final Appropriation Amounts

All Fund Groups

<i>Line Item Detail by Agency</i>			<i>FY 1999:</i>	<i>FY 2000:</i>	<i>FY 2001:</i>	<i>FY 2002 Appropriations:</i>	<i>% Change 2001 to 2002:</i>	<i>FY 2003 Appropriations:</i>	<i>% Change 2002 to 2003:</i>
EPA Environmental Protection Agency									
696	715-643	Air Pollution Control Administration	\$ 1,603,086	\$ 296,871	\$511,024	\$ 750,000	46.76%	\$ 750,000	0.00%
699	715-644	Water Pollution Control Administration	\$ 503,662	\$ 464,446	\$296,247	\$ 250,000	-15.61%	\$ 250,000	0.00%
6A1	715-645	Environmental Education	\$ 2,004,748	\$ 1,989,805	\$1,402,676	\$ 1,500,000	6.94%	\$ 1,500,000	0.00%
4C3	715-647	Central Support Indirect	\$ 6,957,064	\$ 6,673,407	\$6,562,687	----	N/A	----	N/A
4K2	715-648	Clean Air - Non Title V	\$ 1,564,426	\$ 2,139,382	\$2,534,038	\$ 3,558,719	40.44%	\$ 3,725,707	4.69%
4K3	715-649	Solid Waste	\$ 9,478,408	\$ 10,945,901	\$12,453,380	\$ 12,883,012	3.45%	\$ 13,578,411	5.40%
4K4	715-650	Surface Water Protection	\$ 6,923,163	\$ 7,523,149	\$7,139,916	\$ 9,052,930	26.79%	\$ 9,053,183	0.00%
4K5	715-651	Drinking Water Protection	\$ 4,121,630	\$ 4,901,462	\$3,188,177	\$ 5,420,914	70.03%	\$ 5,780,021	6.62%
4P5	715-654	Cozart Landfill	\$ 67,655	\$ 91,777	\$23,501	\$ 140,404	497.45%	\$ 143,914	2.50%
4R5	715-656	Scrap Tire Management	\$ 6,141,364	\$ 2,956,913	\$1,793,014	\$ 5,526,050	208.20%	\$ 5,607,911	1.48%
4R9	715-658	Voluntary Action Program	\$ 1,000	\$ 479,321	\$404,442	\$ 760,038	87.92%	\$ 880,324	15.83%
4T3	715-659	Clean Air - Title V Permit Program	\$ 13,911,537	\$ 13,844,062	\$14,270,783	\$ 16,330,021	14.43%	\$ 16,919,482	3.61%
4U7	715-660	Construction & Demolition Debris	\$ 30,443	\$ 99,543	\$205,024	\$ 136,347	-33.50%	\$ 143,435	5.20%
503	715-661	Hazardous Waste Facility Cleanup	\$ 20,049	\$ 0		----	N/A	----	N/A
503	715-662	Hazardous Waste Facility Board	\$ 586,376	\$ 503,340	\$403,831	\$ 688,634	70.53%	\$ 725,713	5.38%
5H4	715-664	Groundwater Support	\$ 802,296	\$ 1,010,564	\$1,079,173	\$ 1,718,659	59.26%	\$ 1,820,773	5.94%
3T3	715-669	Drinking Water SRF	\$ 86,797	\$ 1,534,108	\$2,046,872	\$ 5,577,473	172.49%	\$ 5,839,217	4.69%
541	715-670	Site Specific Cleanup	----	\$ 280		\$ 2,206,952	N/A	\$ 2,345,990	6.30%
542	715-671	Risk Management Reporting	----	\$ 50,689	\$128,448	\$ 174,924	36.18%	\$ 185,605	6.11%
505	715-674	Clean Ohio Environmental Review	----	----		\$ 600,000	N/A	\$ 1,000,000	66.67%
State Special Revenue Fund Group Total			\$ 85,403,848	\$ 79,356,059	\$ 75,552,480	\$ 101,515,220	34.36%	\$ 106,322,864	4.74%
Environmental Protection Agency Total			\$ 140,892,434	\$ 138,295,174	\$ 138,458,871	\$ 177,483,407	28.18%	\$ 185,456,476	4.49%