Proposed 200~~9~~10-1~~0~~1 Fee Schedules

CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
TITLE 23. Division 3. Chapter 9. Waste Discharge Reports and Requirements
Article 1. Fees

Section 2200. Annual Fee Schedules

Each person for whom waste discharge requirements have been prescribed pursuant to ~~s~~Section 13263 of the Water Code shall submit, to the State Board, an annual fee in accordance with the following schedules. The fee shall be submitted for each waste discharge requirement order issued to that person.

An ambient water monitoring surcharge will be added to each individual fee as required. The ambient water monitoring surcharge for all discharges pursuant to subdivisions (a) and (c) is 9.5~~%~~ percent of the calculated fee; the surcharge for all discharges pursuant to subdivision (b) is 21~~%~~ percent of the calculated fee. The surcharge shall be applied to all permits prior to other surcharges prescribed herein.

(a) The annual fees for persons issued waste discharge requirements (WDRs), except as provided in subdivisions (a)(3), (b), and (c), shall be based on the discharge's threat to water quality (TTWQ) and complexity (CPLX) rating according to the following fee schedule, plus applicable surcharge(s).

ANNUAL FEE SCHEDULE FOR WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS				
Threat to Water Quality (TTWQ)	**Complexity (CPLX)**	**Type of Discharge**		
		Discharge to Land or Surface Waters[1]	**Land Disposal ~~Land Disposal~~[2]**	
			Closed	**Open**
1	A	$58,520	~~$35,360~~40,275[3]	$32,275[3]
1	B	$36,960	~~$28,560~~32,530	$26,068
1	C	$19,943	~~$18,360~~20,912	$16,758
2	A	$13,321	~~$15,300~~17,427	$13,965
2	B	$8,008	~~$12,240~~13,941	$11,172
2	C	$6,006	~~$9,180~~10,456	$8,379
3	A	$4.732	~~$6,120~~6,971	$5,586
3	B	$2,520	~~$4,590~~5,228	$4,189
3	C	$1,120	~~$2,040~~2,324	$1,862

[1] For this table, discharges to land or surface waters- are those discharges of waste to land or surface waters not covered by NPDES permits that are regulated pursuant to Water Code Section 13263 that do not implement the requirements of Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR). Examples include, but are not limited to, wastewater treatment plants, erosion control projects, and septic tank systems. It does not include discharge of dredge or fill material or discharge from animal feeding operations.
WDRs for municipal and domestic discharges with permitted flows of less than 50,000 gallons per day in categories 2-B, 2-C, 3-B and 3-C will receive a 50~~%~~ percent fee discount. The design flow shall be used where no permitted flow is present. Municipal and domestic discharges receiving the discount are defined as discharges from facilities that treat domestic wastewater or a mixture of wastewater that is predominately domestic wastewater. Domestic wastewater consists of wastes from bathroom toilets, showers, and sinks from residential kitchens and residential clothes washing. It does not include discharges from food preparation and dish washing in restaurants or from commercial laundromats. Landscape Irrigation General Permits under Water Quality Order Number 2009-0006-DWQ will be assessed a fee associated with TTWQ/CPLX rating of 3B plus any applicable surcharges.

[2] For this table, land disposal discharges are those discharges of waste to land that are regulated pursuant to Water Code Section 13263 that implement the requirements of CCR Title 27. Examples include, but are not limited to, discharges associated with active and closed landfills and surface impoundments.

[3] A surcharge of $12,000 will be added for Class I ~~L~~landfills. Class I landfills are those that, during the time they are, or were, in operation, are so classified by the ~~RWQCB~~ Regional Board under 23 CCR Chapter 15, have WDRs that allow (or, for closed units, allowed) them to receive hazardous waste, and have a permit issued by the Department of Toxic Substances Control under 22 CCR Chapter 10, §66270.1 et seq.

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(1) Threat to water quality (TTWQ)[4] and complexity (CPLX) of the discharge is assigned by the Regional Board in accordance with the following definitions:

THREAT TO WATER QUALITY

Category "1" – Those discharges of waste that could cause the long-term loss of a designated beneficial use of the receiving water. Examples of long-term loss of a beneficial use include the loss of drinking water supply, the closure of an area used for water contact recreation, or the posting of an area used for spawning or growth of aquatic resources, including shellfish and migratory fish.

Category "2" – Those discharges of waste that could impair the designated beneficial uses of the receiving water, cause short-term violations of water quality objectives, cause secondary drinking water standards to be violated, or cause a nuisance.

Category "3" – Those discharges of waste that could degrade water quality without violating water quality objectives, or could cause a minor impairment of designated beneficial uses as compared with Category 1 and Category 2.

COMPLEXITY

Category "A" – Any discharge of toxic wastes, any small volume discharge containing toxic waste or having numerous discharge points or ground water monitoring, or any Class 1 waste management unit.

Category "B" – Any discharger not included ~~above~~ in Category A that has physical, chemical, or biological treatment systems (except for septic systems with subsurface disposal), or any Class 2 or Class 3 waste management units.

Category "C" – Any discharger for which waste discharge requirements have been prescribed pursuant to Section 13263 of the Water Code not included ~~as a~~ in Category ~~"~~A~~"~~ or Category ~~"~~B~~"~~ as described above. Included ~~would be~~ are dischargers having no waste treatment systems or that must comply with best management practices, dischargers having passive treatment and disposal systems, or dischargers having waste storage systems with land disposal.

(2) For dischargers covered under Statewide General WDRs for Sanitary Sewer Systems (~~Water Quality~~ Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ), the TTWQ and CPLX designations are assigned based on the population served by the sanitary sewer system. The table below describes the correlation between population served and TTWQ and CPLX designations to determine the appropriate annual fee:

Population Served[5]	Threat and Complexity Designation
Less than 50,000	3C
50,000 or more	2C

[4] In assigning a category for TTWQ, a regional board should consider duration, frequency, seasonality, and other factors that might limit the impact of the discharge.
[5] Assumes 2.5 persons per equivalent dwelling unit (EDU).

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(3) The fees for discharges of dredge and fill material shall be as follows, not to exceed $~~40,000~~47,672, plus applicable surcharge(s).[6]

Type of Discharge	Fees
(A) Fill & Excavation[7] Discharges. Size of the discharge area expressed in acres to two decimals -(0.01 acre) (436 square feet) rounded up.	$~~640~~763 Base Price + (Discharge area in acres x $~~2,752~~3,280)
(B) Dredging Discharges[8] Dredge volume expressed in cubic yards.	$~~640~~763 Base Price + (Dredge volume in cubic yards x $0.~~102~~122)
(C) Dredging Discharges (Sand Mining). Aggregate extraction in marine waters where source material is free of pollutants and the dredging operation will not violate any basin plan provisions.	$~~1,024.~~1,435
(D) Channel and Shoreline Discharges Includes linear discharges to drainage features and shorelines, e.g., bank stabilization, revetment and channelization projects. -(Note): The fee for channel and shoreline linear discharges will be assessed under the "Fill and Excavation" or "Channel and Shoreline" schedules, whichever results in the higher fee.	$~~640~~763 Base Price + (Discharge length in feet x $~~$6.40~~7.63)
(E) Discharges to Non-federal (e.g. "Isolated") Waters. Discharges to waters or portions of waterbodies not regulated as "waters of the United States," including waters determined to be "isolated" pursuant to the findings of *Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County v. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers* (2001) 121 S. Ct. 675.	Double the applicable fee schedules except for (G) restoration projects

[6] i. For "excavation" the area of the discharge is the area of excavation; if the excavated material is then discharged to waters, an additional "fill" fee will be assessed.

ii. When a single project includes multiple discharges within a single dredge and fill fee category, the fee for that category shall be assessed based on the total area, volume, or length of discharge (as applicable) of the multiple discharges. When a single project includes discharges that are assessed under multiple fee categories, the total fee shall be the sum of the fees assessed under each applicable fee category; however a $~~500~~596 base fee, if required, shall be charged only once.

iii. Fees shall be based on the largest discharge size specified in the original or revised report of waste discharge or Clean Water Act (CWA) ~~s~~Section 401 water quality certification application, or as reduced by the applicant without any State Board or Regional Board intervention.

iv. If water quality certification is issued in conjunction with dredge or fill WDRs or is issued for a discharge regulated under such preexisting WDRs, the current annual WDR fee as derived from this dredge and fill fee schedule shall be paid in advance during the application for water quality certification, and shall comprise the fee for water quality certification.

v. Discharges requiring water quality certification and regulated under a federal permit or license other than a US Army Corps of Engineers CWA ~~s~~Section 404 permit or a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission License shall be assessed a fee determined from CCR 23, Section 2200(a).

[7] "Excavation" refers to moving sediment or soil in shallow waters or under no-flow conditions where impacts to beneficial uses are best described by the area of the discharge. It typically is done for purposes other than navigation. Examples include trenching for utility lines, other earthwork preliminary to construction, and removing sediment to increase channel capacity.

[8] "Dredging" generally refers to removing sediment in deeper water to increase depth. The impacts to beneficial uses are best described by the volume of the discharge and typically occur to facilitate navigation. For fee purposes it also includes aggregate extraction within stream channels where the substrate is composed of course sediment (e.g., gravel) and is reshaped by normal winter flows (e.g., point bars), where natural flood disturbance precludes establishment of significant riparian vegetation, and where extraction timing, location and volume will not cause changes in channel structure (except as required by regulatory agencies for habitat improvement) or impair the ability of the channel to support beneficial uses.

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(F) Low Impact Discharges. Projects may be classified as low impact discharges if they meet all of the following criteria: 1. The discharge size is less than all of the following: (a) for fill, 0.1 acre, and 200 linear feet, and (b) for dredging, 25 cubic yards. 2. The discharger demonstrates that: (a) all practicable measures will be taken to avoid impacts; (b) where unavoidable temporary impacts take place, waters and vegetation will be restored to pre-project conditions as quickly as practicable; and (c) where unavoidable permanent impacts take place, there will be no net loss of wetland, riparian area, or headwater functions, including onsite habitat, habitat connectivity, floodwater retention, and pollutant removal. 3. The discharge will not do any of the following: (a) directly or indirectly destabilize a bed of a receiving water; (b) contribute to significant cumulative effects; (c) cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance; (d) adversely affect candidate, threatened, or endangered species; (e) degrade water quality or beneficial uses; (f) be toxic; or (g) include "hazardous" or "designated" material. 4.- Discharge is to a water body regulated as "Waters of the United States."	~~$640~~763 Flat Fee~~.~~
(G) Restoration Projects. Projects undertaken for the sole purpose of restoring or enhancing the beneficial uses of water. This schedule does not apply to projects required under a regulatory mandate or to projects that include a non-restorative component, e.g., land development, property protection, or flood management.	~~$640~~763 Flat Fee
(H) General Orders. Projects which are required to submit notification of a proposed discharge to the State and/or Regional Board pursuant to a general water quality certification permitting discharges authorized by a federal general permit or license, (e.g., a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers nationwide permit). Applies ONLY if general water quality certification was previously granted.	~~$77~~92 Flat Fee
(I) Amended Orders Amendments of WDR's or water quality certifications previously issued for one-time discharges not subject to annual billings. (a) Minor project changes, not requiring technical analysis and involving only minimal processing time. (b) Changes to projects eligible for flat fees (fee categories C, F, G, and H) where technical analysis is needed to assure continuing eligibility for flat fee and that beneficial uses are still protected. (c) Project changes not involving an increased discharge amount, but requiring some technical analysis to assure that beneficial uses are still protected and that original conditions are still valid, or need to be modified. (d) Project changes involving an increased discharge amount and requiring some technical analysis to assure that beneficial uses are still protected and that original conditions are still valid, or need to be modified. (e) Major project changes requiring an essentially new analysis and re-issuance of WDR's or water quality certification.	(a) No fee required (b) Appropriate flat fee (c) ~~$640~~ 763 flat fee (d) Additional fee assessed per increased amount of discharge(s) per Section 2200 (a)(3) (plus ~~$640~~ 763 base price)~~.~~ (e) New fee assessed per Section 2200 (a)(3)~~.~~

(b) The annual fees for persons issued NPDES permits shall be based on the following schedules, plus applicable surcharge(s).

(1) Each public entity that owns and/or operates a storm water conveyance system, or part of such a system, that is subject to a NPDES permit for storm water discharges from a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) shall pay an annual fee according to the following schedule, plus applicable surcharge(s). The fee shall be based on the population of the public entity according to the most recently published United States Census. For public entities other than cities or counties, the population figure shall be the number of people using the entity's facilities on a daily basis. Flood control districts or other special districts named as co-

permittees to MS4 permits and school districts, serving students between kindergarten and fourteenth grade, shall not pay an annual fee if the city or county within whose jurisdiction the district lies, pays an annual fee.

ANNUAL FEE SCHEDULE FOR AREAWIDE MUNICIPAL STORM WATER SEWER SYSTEM PERMITS AND CO-PERMITTEES	
Population equal to or greater than 250,000	~~$29,750~~33,356
Population between 200,000 and 249,999	~~$26,031~~29,186
Population between 150,000 and 199,999	~~$22,461~~25,183
Population between 100,000 and 149,999	~~$18,594~~20,848
Population between 75,000 and 99,999	~~$14,875~~16,678
Population between 50,000 and 74,999	~~$11,156~~12,508
Population between 25,000 and 49,999	~~$7,438~~8,339
Population between 10,000 and 24,999	~~$4,463~~5,004
Population between 1,000 and 9,999	~~$2,975~~3,336
Less than 1,000 population	~~$1,488~~1,668
Statewide Permit Holders	~~$119,000~~133,423

(2) Any entity or entities submitting a watershed improvement plan to the Regional Board for review pursuant to Section 16102 of the Water Code shall reimburse the Regional Board for its costs[9] to review and oversee the implementation of the plan, which shall be calculated using a rate of $150.00 per hour.

(~~2~~3)(A) Facilities that discharge storm water associated with industrial activities that are regulated by a State Board or Regional Board general NPDES storm water permit, shall pay an annual fee of $~~833~~934, plus applicable surcharge(s). An amount equal to the fee prescribed shall be submitted with the discharger's Notice of Intent (NOI) to be regulated under a general NPDES permit and will serve as the first annual fee. For the purposes of this section, an NOI is considered to be a report of waste discharge.

~~Storm water industrial permit holders who have filed a complete Annual Report electronically prior to July 1st for fiscal years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 shall receive a credit of $100 for each of those same fiscal years.~~

(B) Facilities that satisfy the conditions of a State Board certified Quality Assurance Program, adopted as part of a general NPDES storm water permit or by special resolution of the State Board, may receive up to a 50 percent fee reduction.

(~~3~~4)(A) Storm water discharges associated with construction activities that are regulated by a general NPDES storm water permit other than those covered under (b)(~~4~~5), including those issued by a Regional Board, shall pay an annual fee of $~~238~~ 267 plus $~~24~~ 27 per acre (rounded to the nearest whole acre and dollar amount), to a maximum fee of $~~2,618~~2,935, plus any

[9] These costs include labor, State Board and Regional Board administrative costs, and overhead costs.

applicable surcharge, based on the total acreage to be disturbed during the life of the project as listed on the NOI. An amount equal to the fee prescribed shall be submitted with the discharger's NOI to be regulated under a general NPDES permit and will serve as the first annual fee. For the purposes of this section, an NOI is considered to be a report of waste discharge.

(B) Dischargers applying for the Small Construction Rainfall Erosivity Waiver of the General Permit to Discharge Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity (Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ) shall pay an application fee of $200, plus any applicable surcharge(s).

(~~4~~5) Storm water discharges associated with small linear underground and overhead construction projects, that include but are not limited to, any conveyance, pipe or pipeline for the distribution of any gaseous liquid (including water for domestic municipal services or wastewater), liquescent, or slurry substance; any cable line or wire for the transmission of electrical energy; and any cable line or wire for communications, that are regulated by a general NPDES storm water permit are subject to the following annual fees, plus applicable surcharge(s):

Tier ~~1~~I: $~~5,950~~7,207 for each region in which activities subject to the permit are conducted, or Tier ~~2~~II: A fee as prescribed by (b)(~~3~~4)(A), based on the area covered by the project.

(~~5~~6) Discharges associated with mosquito and vector control activities[10] that are regulated by an individual or general NPDES permit adopted exclusively for these purposes, including those issued by a Regional Board, shall pay a fee of $~~136~~155. ~~A mosquito and vector control activity involves discharge of pesticides into a designated area for the maintenance and control of mosquito larva for the protection of public health from the outbreak of lethal diseases. A mosquito and vector control agency discharges pesticides into surface waters for the control of mosquito larva.~~ Dischargers filing an application for a mosquito and vector control permit shall pay a fee of $~~136~~155. The fee shall be paid each time an application for initial certification or renewal is submitted. Mosquito and vector control fees are not subject to ambient water monitoring surcharges.

(~~6~~7) All other NPDES permitted discharges, except as provided in (b)(~~7~~8), (b)(~~8~~9), and (c), shall pay a fee according to the following formula:

Fee equals $~~1,000~~1,136 plus ~~1768~~ 2,009 multiplied by the permitted flow, in mgd, with a maximum fee of $~~250,000~~284,093 plus any applicable surcharge(s).

~~For fiscal year 2009-10, a one-time 35 percent credit will be given to all dischargers with flows equal to or below 140 mgd. This credit will be calculated based on the flow portion of the fee prior to any applicable surcharge(s).~~

If there is no permitted effluent flow specified, the fee shall be based on the design flow of the facility.

[10] A mosquito and vector control activity involves discharge of pesticides into a designated area for the maintenance and control of mosquito larva for the protection of public health from the outbreak of lethal diseases. A mosquito and vector control agency discharges pesticides into surface waters for the control of mosquito larva.

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NPDES permitted industrial discharges[~~9~~11] with a threat/complexity[~~10~~12] rating of 1A, 1B, or 1C are subject to a surcharge as follows:

Threat / Complexity Rating 1A - $15,000
Threat / Complexity Rating 1B - $10,000
Threat / Complexity Rating 1C - $5,000

Public wastewater treatment facilities with approved pretreatment programs are subject to a surcharge of $10,000. Agencies with multiple facilities under one approved pretreatment program shall pay a $10,000 surcharge per program.

(~~7~~8)(A) Flow for wet weather municipal facilities[13] will be based on the previous five years' actual monthly average flow[14], as of the date the permit is issued. ~~Wet weather municipal facilities are intermittently operated facilities that are designed specifically to handle flows during wet weather conditions. The actual monthly average flow is defined as the average of the flows during each of the months that the discharge occurred during the previous five-year period.~~

(B) Notwithstanding ~~paragraph 1~~(8)(A), the minimum annual fee for wet weather municipal facilities shall be $20,000.

(~~8~~9) All other general NPDES permits and de minimis discharges[15] that are regulated by an individual or general NPDES permit, including those issued by a Regional Board, shall pay a fee as follows, plus applicable surcharge(s):

Category 1 - Discharges that require treatment systems to meet priority toxic pollutant limits and that could impair beneficial uses if limits are violated: $~~5,760~~6,545.
Category 2 - Discharges that require treatment systems to meet non-priority pollutant limits, but are not expected to impair beneficial uses if limits are violated. Examples of non-priority pollutants include, but are not limited to, nutrients, inorganic compounds, pH, and temperature: $~~3,480~~3,955.
Category 3 - Discharges that require minimal or no treatment systems to meet limits and pose no significant threat to water quality: $~~1,200~~1,364.

[~~9~~ 11] NPDES permitted industrial discharger(s) means those industries identified in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Bureau of the Budget, 1967, as amended and supplemented, under the category ''Division D—Manufacturing'' and such other classes of significant waste producers as, by regulation, the U.S. EPA Administrator deems appropriate. (33 USC Sec. 1362).

[~~10~~ 12] Threat/complexity categories are listed under (a)(1) of this document.

[13] Wet weather municipal facilities are intermittently operated facilities that are designed specifically to handle flows during wet weather conditions.

[14] The actual monthly average flow is defined as the average of the flows during each of the months that the discharge occurred during the previous five-year period.

[15] De minimis discharge activities include, but are not limited to, the following: aquaculture activities (as defined in Chapter 40, Section 122.25(b) of the Code of Federal Regulations) defined as managed water areas that use discharges of pollutants into that designated area for maintenance or reproduction of harvestable freshwater, estuarine, or marine plants or animals including fish hatcheries; geothermal facilities that utilize, extract, or produce energy from geothermal fluids for heating, generating power, or other beneficial uses, and discharge geothermal fluids to surface waters; aquatic pesticide applications; evaporative condensate; swimming and landscape pool drainage; discharges from fire hydrant testing or flushing; discharges resulting from construction dewatering; discharges associated with supply well installation, development, test pumping, and purging; discharges resulting from the maintenance of uncontaminated water supply wells, pipelines, tanks, etc.; discharges resulting from hydrostatic testing of water supply vessels, pipelines, tanks, etc.; discharges resulting from the disinfection of water supply pipelines, tanks, reservoirs, etc.; discharges from water supply systems resulting from system failures, pressure releases, etc.; discharges of non-contact cooling water, not including steam/electric power plants; discharges resulting from diverted stream flows; water treatment plant discharges; and other similar types of wastes that have low pollutant concentrations and are not likely to cause or have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an adverse impact on the beneficial uses of receiving waters yet technically must be regulated under an NPDES permit.

~~De minimis discharge activities include the following: aquaculture activities (as defined in Chapter 40, Section 122.25(b) of the Code of Federal Regulations) defined as managed water areas that use discharges of pollutants into that designated area for maintenance or reproduction of harvestable freshwater, estuarine, or marine plants or animals including fish hatcheries; geothermal facilities that utilize, extract, or produce energy from geothermal fluids for heating, generating power, or other beneficial uses, and discharge geothermal fluids to surface waters; aquatic pesticide applications; evaporative condensate; swimming and landscape pool drainage; discharges from fire hydrant testing or flushing; discharges resulting from construction dewatering; discharges associated with supply well installation, development, test pumping, and purging; discharges resulting from the maintenance of uncontaminated water supply wells, pipelines, tanks, etc.; discharges resulting from hydrostatic testing of water supply vessels, pipelines, tanks, etc.; discharges resulting from the disinfection of water supply pipelines, tanks, reservoirs, etc.; discharges from water supply systems resulting from system failures, pressure releases, etc.; discharges of non-contact cooling water, not including steam/electric power plants; discharges resulting from diverted stream flows; water treatment plant discharges; and other similar types of wastes that have low pollutant concentrations and are not likely to cause or have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an adverse impact on the beneficial uses of receiving waters yet technically must be regulated under an NPDES permit.~~

(c) The annual fees for discharges from confined animal facilities shall be based on the following schedules, plus applicable surcharge(s).

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FEEDLOTS	
Type of Facility	
TYPE OF FACILITYNumber of Animals	FEEee
Cattle or cCow/cCalf pPairs	
Number of animals	-
100,000 or more	$4,200
10,000 to 99,999	$2,100
5,000 to 9,999	$1,120
1,000 to 4,999	$560
Less than 1,000	$280
Calves	
10,000 or more	$4,200
5,000 to 9,999	$2,100
1,000 to 4,999	$1,120
300 to 999	$560
Less than 300	$280
Heifers (not at a dairy)	
10,000 or more	$4,200
5,000 to 9,999	$2,100
1,000 to 4,999	$1,120
300 to 999	$560
Less than 300	$280
Finishing Yards/Auction Yards	
1,000 or more	$1,120
300 to 999	$560
Less than 300	$280

DAIRIES	
Type of Facility	
TYPE OF FACILITYNumber of Animals	FEEee
Mature dDairy cCattle	
Number of animals	
3,000 or more	$5,600
1,500 to 2,999	$3,500
700 to 1,499	$1,680
300 to 699	$840
Less than 300	$420
Goat Dairies	
1,000 or more	$560
Less than 1,000	$280
HOGS	
Swine (> 55 pounds)	
5,000 or more	$2,100
2,500 to 4,999	$1,120
750 to 2,499	$560
Less than 750	$280
Swine (< 55 pounds)	
20,000 or more	$2,100
10,000 to 19,999	$1,120
3,000 to 9,999	$560
Less than 3,000	$280
OTHER	
Horses	
500 or more	$1,120
150 to 499	$560
Less than 150	$280
Sheep or Lambs	
10,000 or more	$1,120
3,000 to 9,999	$560
Less than 3,000	$280

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POULTRY		
Number of Animals	**On-Site Discharge Fee**	**Off-Site Discharge Fee**
Layers or Broilers (liquid manure system)		
120,000 or more	$2,800	$980
60,000 to 119,999	$1,400	$700
30,000 to 59,999	$1,050	$490
9,000 to 29,999	$560	$280
Less than 9,000	$280	$0
Non-layers (other than liquid manure system)		
500,000 of more	$2,800	$980
250,000 to 499,999	$1,400	$700
125,000 to 249,999	$1,050	$490
37,500 to 124,999	$560	$280
Less than 37,500	$280	$0
Layers (other than liquid manure system)		
350,000 or more	$2,800	$980
165,000 to 349,999	$1,400	$700
82,000 to 164,999	$1,050	$490
25,000 to 81,999	$560	$280
Less than 25,000	$280	$0
Ducks (other than liquid manure system)		
120,000 or more	$2,800	$980
60,000 to 119,999	$1,400	$700
30,000 to 59,999	$1,050	$490
10,000 to 29,999	$560	$280
Less than 10,000	$280	$0
Ducks (liquid manure system)		
20,000 or more	$1,400	
5,000 to 19,999	$1,050	
1,500 to 4,999	$560	
Less than 1,500	$280	
Turkeys		
200,000 or more	$2,800	$980
100,000 to 199,999	$1,400	$700
55,000 to 99,999	$1,050	$490
16,500 to 54,999	$560	$280
Less than 16,500	$280	$0

(1) Facilities that are certified under a ~~q~~Quality ~~a~~Assurance ~~p~~Program approved by the State Board or under a County regulatory program approved by the appropriate Regional Board, will receive a 50 percent fee reduction. Any facility that is issued a notice of violation by a Regional Board for an off-property discharge shall not be eligible to receive this fee reduction for a minimum of one billing cycle, and for all subsequent billing cycles until recertification and all corrective actions are complete as determined by the Regional Board.

(2) Facilities that pose no potential to discharge, as determined by a Regional Board, shall pay a fee of $280. The fee shall be paid each time an application for initial certification or renewal is submitted and shall not be subject to ambient water monitoring surcharges.

(3) Facilities that are required to submit a report of waste discharge (ROWD) while the facility is under construction and remains so subsequent to the billing cycle will have the annual fee waived until the facility is in operation and animals are present at the facility.

(4) Facility closures that are required to maintain a permit until all requirements are met shall continue to be assessed a fee based at the same rate as when the facility was in operation.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 185 and 1058~~,~~ of the Water Code. Reference: Section 13260~~,~~ of the Water Code.

Section 2200.1

The State Board shall notify each discharger annually of the fee to be submitted, the basis upon which the fee was calculated, and the date upon which the fee is due.

Section 2200.2

Persons proposing a new discharge shall submit to the State Board or Regional Board a report of waste discharge. Unless specifically instructed otherwise by the State Board, a fee equal in amount to the annual fee based on the fee schedules in Section 2200 shall be submitted with the discharger's report of waste discharge. This fee shall serve as the first annual fee. If the submittal of this first annual fee does not coincide with the current fiscal year billing cycle, then the next, and only the next, fiscal year billing shall be adjusted to account for the payment of a full annual fee that accompanied the discharger's report of waste discharge. Persons proposing a material change in an existing discharge are not required to submit a fee with the report of waste discharge.

Section 2200.3

Failure to pay the annual fee is a misdemeanor and will result in the State Board or Regional Board seeking the collection of fees through the enforcement provisions provided pursuant to Water Code ~~s~~Section 13261.

Section 2200.4

Any refund made pursuant to Water Code ~~s~~Section 13260(e) or for any other reason, shall withhold sufficient funds to cover actual staff time spent in reviewing the report of waste discharge, which shall be calculated using a rate of $100.00 per hour.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 185 and 1058~~,~~ of the Water Code. Reference: Section 13260~~,~~ of the Water Code.

Proposed 200~~9~~10-1~~0~~1 Fee Schedules

Section 2200.5. No Exposure Certification

Dischargers filing an application for a No Exposure Certification (NEC) shall pay a fee of $242 for each facility for which an application is submitted, as prescribed in a general industrial storm water permit. The fee shall be paid each time an application for initial certification or renewal is submitted. NEC fees are not subject to ambient water monitoring surcharges.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 185 and 1058~~,~~ of the Water Code. Reference: Section 13260.2~~,~~ of the Water

Section 2200.6. Annual Waiver Fee Schedules

(a) Any person for whom waste discharge requirements have been waived pursuant to ~~s~~Section 13269 of the Water Code shall submit an annual fee to the State Board if a fee is specified for the waiver in this section.

No ~~A~~ambient ~~W~~water ~~M~~monitoring surcharge shall apply to annual fees for waivers as specified in this section.

(b) Annual fees for waivers for discharges from agricultural land~~1~~ adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Boards for the Central Coast, Central Valley, or Los Angeles Regions shall be as follows:

(1) Tier I: If a discharger is a member of a group that has been approved by the State Board to manage fee collection and payment, then the fee shall be $100 per group plus $0.12 per acre of land.

(2) Tier II: If a discharger is a member of a group that has been approved by the State Board but that does not manage fee collection and payment, then the fee shall be $100 per farm plus $0.20 per acre of land.

(3)(A) Tier III: Except as provided in (b)(3)(B), if a discharger is not a member of a group that has been approved by the State Board, the following fee schedule applies:

Acres	Fee Rate	Min Fee	Max Fee
0-10	$300 + $10/Acre	$300	$400
11-100	$750 + $5/Acre	$805	$1,250
101-500	$2,000 + $2.5/Acre	$2,253	$3,250
501 or More	$4,000 + $2/Acre ~~(Max. $6,500)~~	$5,002	$6,500

(B) Annual fees for waivers for discharges of wastes from water districts~~,~~ subject to Order No. R5-2006-0054 issued by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board~~,~~ shall be $4,500.

(c) Upon approval by the Regional ~~Water Quality Control~~ Board to join a group subject to waivers of discharges from agricultural land, the discharger shall submit to the State Water Board an application fee, unless such fee is not required by the Regional ~~Water Quality Control~~ Board. The application fee is a one~~-~~-time fee of $200 for dischargers responding to a California Water Code §13267 Order and $50 for all other dischargers. This application fee shall not apply to dischargers who were members of a group on or before June 30, 2008.

(d) For purposes of this section, the word “farm” and the word “discharger” refer to any person who is subject to Order No. R3-2004-0117 issued by the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, Order No. R4-2005-0080 issued by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, or Amended Order No. R5-2006-0053 and Order No. R5-2006-0054 issued by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board**.**

Note: Authority cited: Sections 185 and 1058~~,~~ of the Water Code. Reference: Section 13269~~,~~ of the Water Code.