

STATE PROGRAMS TO CLEAN UP DRYCLEANERS



Prepared by

State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners

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Introduction

In 1998, the EPA Office of Innovative Technology through the National Groundwater Association brought together a handful of states that had legislation specific to the investigation and remediation of drycleaner sites. That group developed into the States Coalition for the Remediation of Drycleaners. The Coalition members currently include nine states that have specific drycleaner remediation programs: Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Wisconsin. Associate member, states that are likely to have programs in the near future, are Louisiana, Missouri, and New Mexico. In addition, a number of other states, including California, New Jersey, New York, and Vermont have expressed interest in participating in Coalition activities.

There are four main objectives of the Coalition:

- Provide a forum for the exchange of information and the discussion of both technical and implementation issues related to state drycleaner programs;
- Share information and lessons learned with states that do not have drycleaner-specific programs;
- Serve as a resource for drycleaner remediation issues; and
- Encourage the use of innovative technologies in drycleaner remediation.

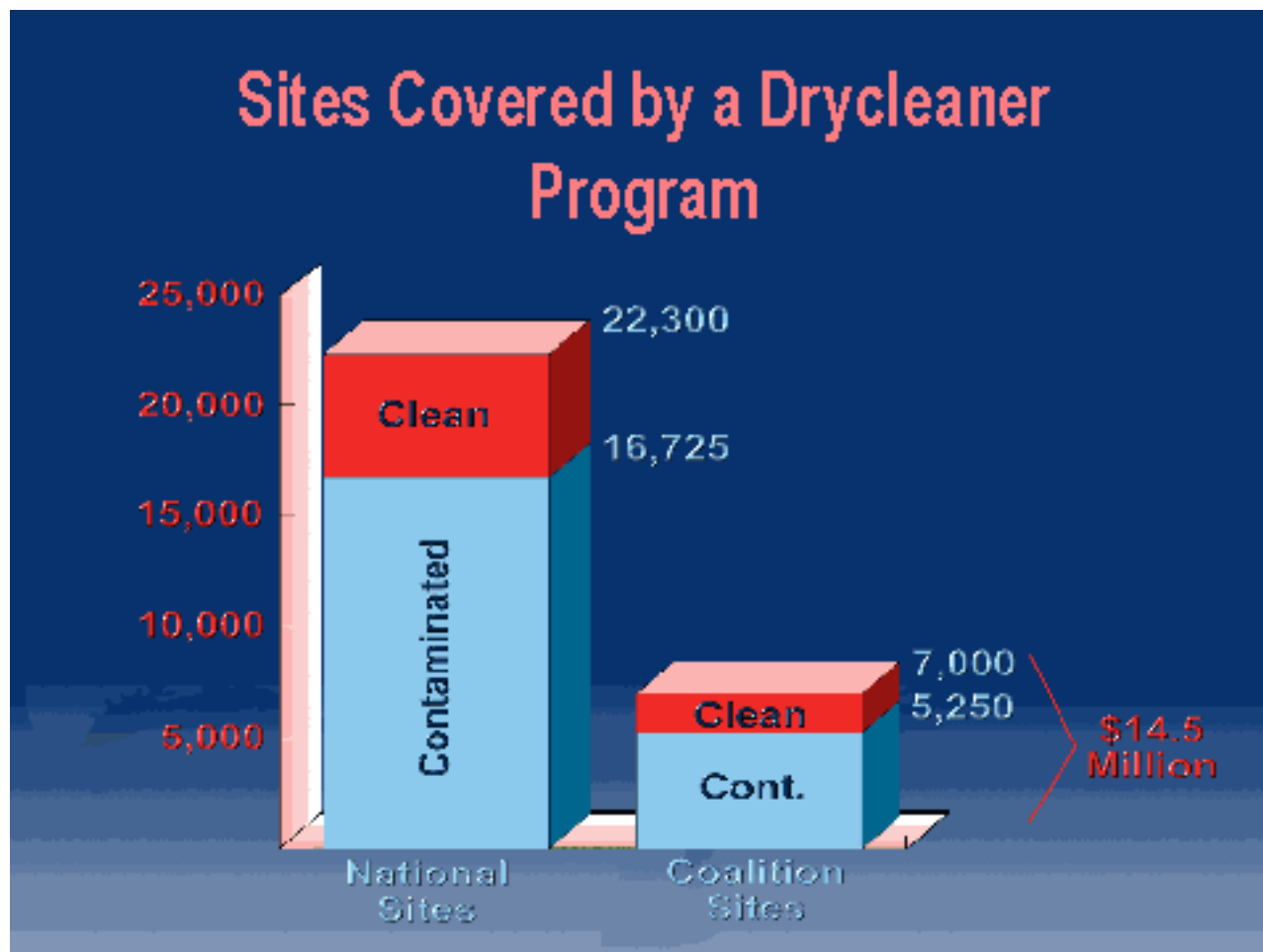
Program Administration Survey

There are three working subgroups within the Coalition to address program administration issues, technical issues, and outreach.

The Program Administration subgroup completed a survey early this year that focuses on three main areas: General administrative issues; Fee/fund solvency issues; and Benefits associated with the various programs

We collected information on the number of sites in the various state programs, the remediation stage of those sites, the system for prioritizing sites, the fee system, the fee structure itself, average fees, deductibles and insurance coverage, revenues collected, fund balances, benefits of participation, limit of funds, and requirements of facility owners or operators.

The Scope of the Problem

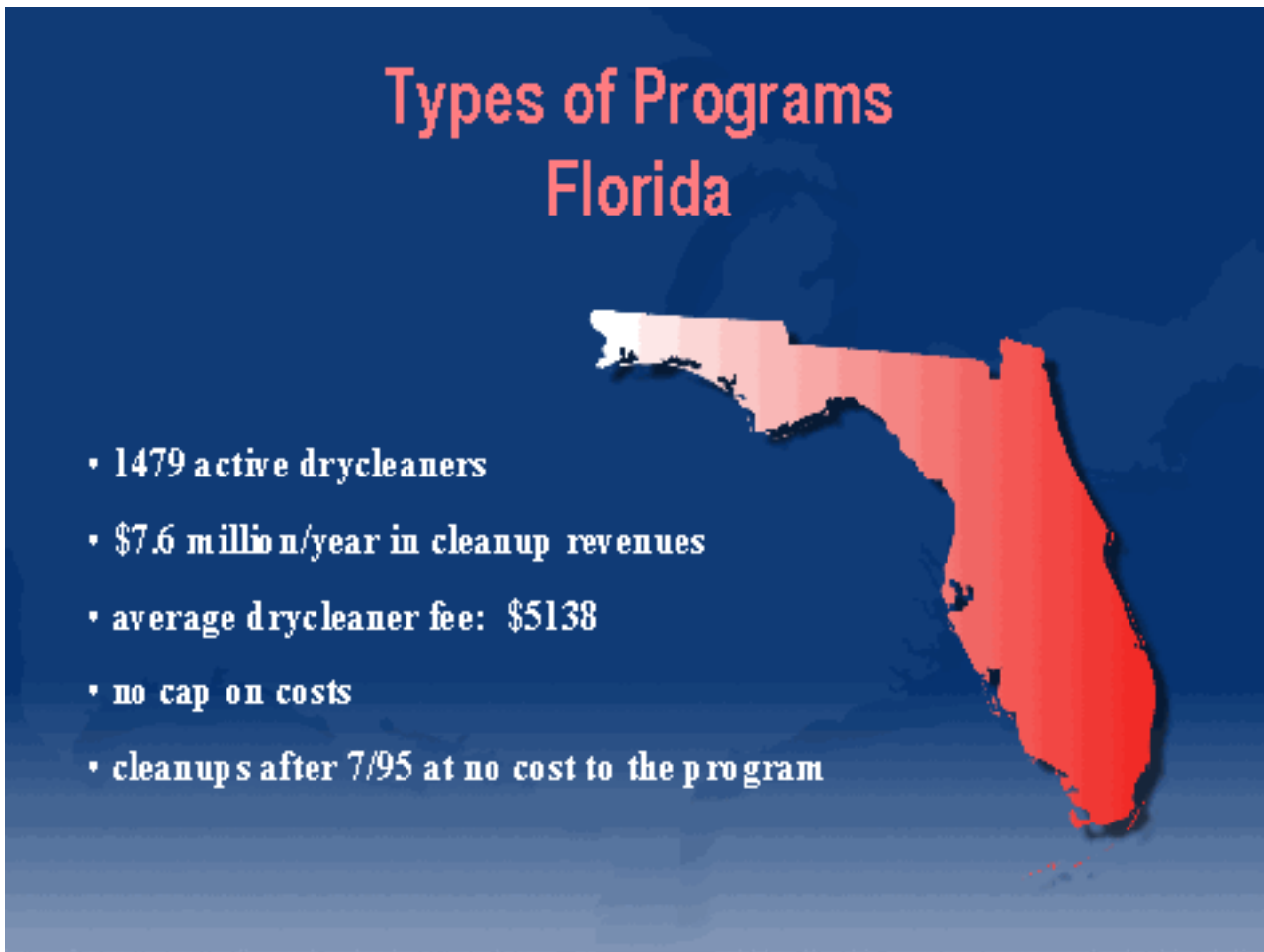


There are about 22,300 active drycleaning plants in the nation. Most states agree that about 75% of all drycleaners have some level of contamination. This does not mean that 75% of the drycleaners will require active remediation, but that contamination is present at some level at those sites. From that, we can deduce that almost 17,000 drycleaner sites nationally have some level of contamination. From our survey, we estimate that just over 7000 sites are covered by a specific state drycleaner program - and extrapolate again that over 5000 sites (75%) can be addressed through a state drycleaner remediation program. The actual number of sites being addressed by a specific cleanup number is likely higher than this, as several state programs also address closed drycleaning facilities. Over \$14,500,000 is available for the investigation and remediation of drycleaner sites through these state programs.

State Programs

While there are significant differences between each state program, the basic premise is the same for each: drycleaners (and often solvent suppliers, as well) pay fees in exchange for financial relief to clean up contaminated sites. Who conducts remedial activities differs among state programs, as do the fees paid and the benefits received. It is interesting to note that for each of the already established state programs, the drycleaning industry itself played a significant role in the establishment of the program.

Drycleaner programs differ in several ways between the states. Florida was the first state to establish a program and limited the time period in which drycleaners could register their sites with the state and become eligible for the program. The State of Florida then prioritized the sites. They will investigate the sites and determine what level of remediation if any, is needed. Both assessment and remedial work is conducted by 10 contractors working for the state. The drycleaner pays fees and receives remediation liability protection. Those sites that wish to conduct their own remedial activities may receive tax credits for their remedial costs. There is no cap put on the cost of remediation of sites in Florida.



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Illinois program provides an insurance pool from which drycleaners can draw to pay their remediation costs. Depending on whether sites are active or not, the limits of insurance vary. Insurance caps vary as well, with the highest cap being \$500,000. Inactive sites are limited to \$50,000, and there is a relatively short time period in which sites can file for insurance claims.

Types of Programs Illinois

- 1300 drycleaners
- \$2 million/year in revenues
- average drycleaner fee: \$1500
- \$500,000 cap for new spills
- \$160,000 cap for existing contamination
- \$50,000 cap for inactive sites
- cleanup insurance pool

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In Kansas, the state has hired and directs the activities of an environmental contractor that investigates and remediates drycleaner sites. Sites are prioritized using a numeric scoring system. Active drycleaners, abandoned cleaners, property owners and third parties are covered by the Kansas program. There is a \$5 million cap per site, and the drycleaners receive liability protection from remediation costs.

Types of Programs Kansas

- 239 active drycleaners
- 139 dry stores
- \$1.4 million/year in revenues
- average drycleaner fee: \$5,600
- \$5 million cap per site



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Wisconsin's program is simply a reimbursement program, where the drycleaner is responsible for investigating and remediating its own site. At various milestones, the drycleaner is eligible for reimbursement from their remediation costs (after paying a deductible), with a site maximum of \$500,000 and no liability protection awarded for the current or future remedial activities. Costs of financing are not reimbursable, and abandoned properties are not eligible unless the original facility owner or operator is available to submit a reimbursement application.

Types of Programs Wisconsin

- 350 licensed drycleaner sites
- \$1.2 million/year in cleanup revenues
- average license fee: \$3400
- \$500,000 site cap



State Program Effectiveness

Even though many of the state programs are fairly new and most have very limited budgets, they have been effective in performing the necessary tasks in a timely manner. To date, the state's drycleaning programs have performed at least 236 assessments, 100 remedial actions, and closed 16 drycleaning sites. These numbers are increasing rapidly as the drycleaning programs in each state become effective and continue to mature.

Facility Requirements

Facility owners and operators need to comply with a number of requirements to be eligible for the various state programs. In each state program, there is some type of fee that must be paid by the owner or operator of the drycleaning facility, and in each state, active drycleaning facilities are eligible for benefits. Some state programs require facility owners and operators to register with the state, while other states license the facilities. Each state program requires eligible facilities to be in compliance with state and federal environmental regulations.

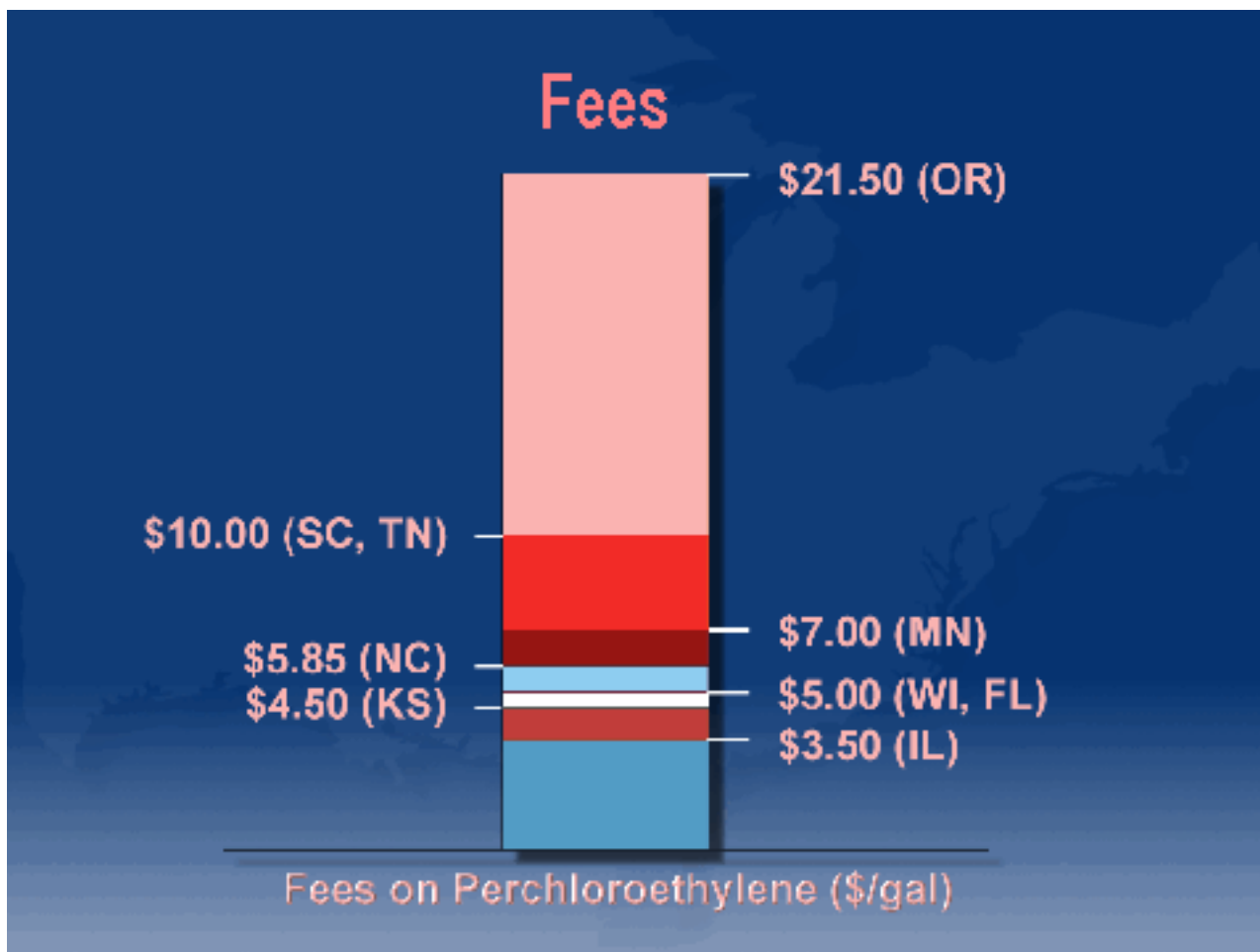
Facility Requirements

- Fees (facility and solvent)
- Registration/Licensing
- Compliance with federal and state laws
- Pollution Prevention

In addition, each state program has a requirement for some type of pollution prevention either prior to the remediation or at the time that remediation occurs. The intent of the pollution prevention requirements is to ensure that the past practices commonly used which lead to contamination are no longer allowed.

Program Fees

The primary types of fees include annual fees charged to a facility, gross receipts surcharges on drycleaning services, and solvent fees charged for each gallon of drycleaning solvent used. In addition to raising revenues for remediation programs, solvent fees also provide an incentive for drycleaners to use solvent as efficiently as possible. Unfortunately, this does not result in stable funding as the use of the solvents continues to decrease and some drycleaners now purchase solvent illegally from neighboring states that do not have a program or a solvent fee. Reduction in solvent use has been accomplished primarily by industry's switching to new high efficiency machines that use significantly less solvent. This factor is considered an important indirect environmental benefit of the state drycleaner programs.

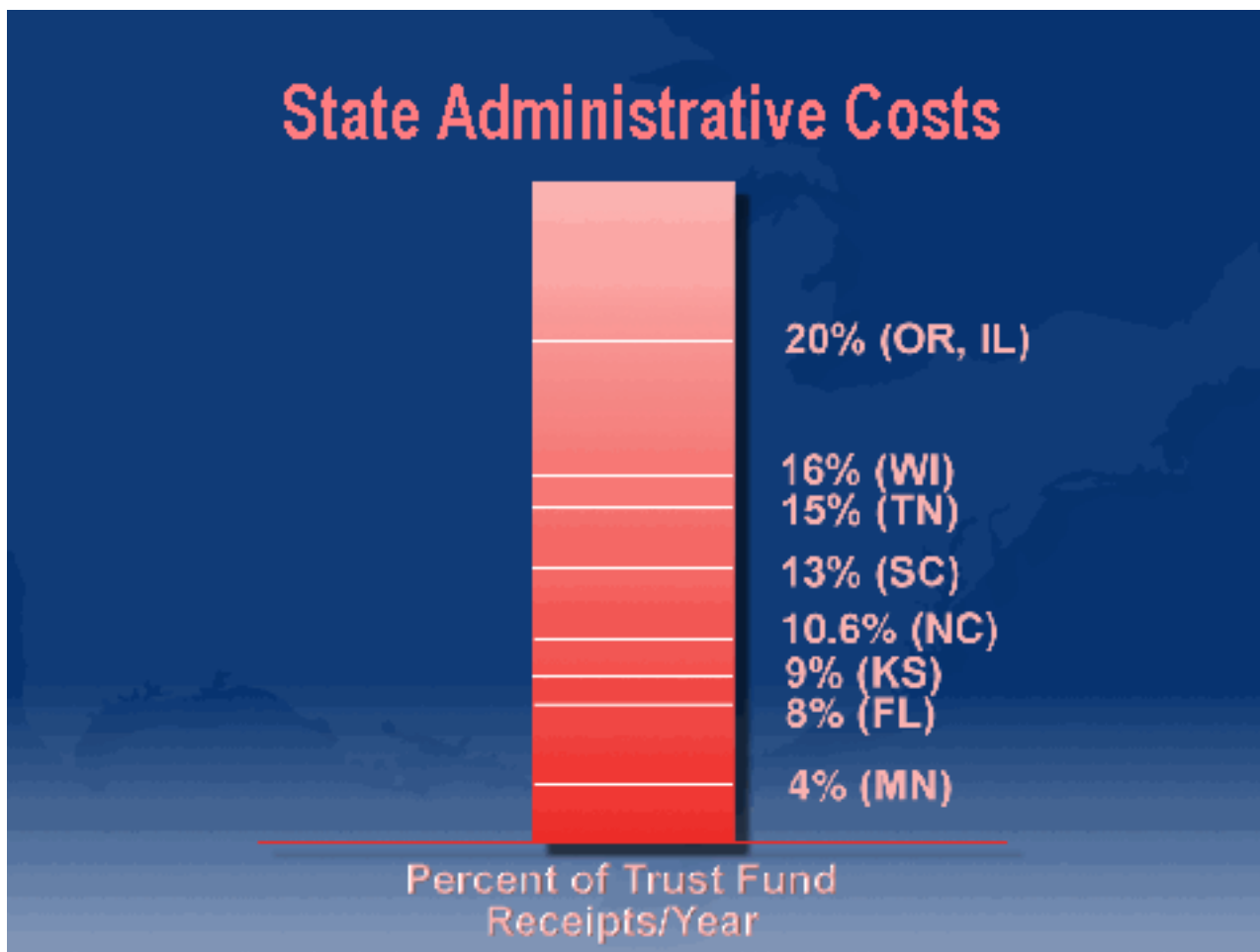


Nearly all state drycleaner programs are generating significantly less revenue than the amounts projected during the development of legislative budgets. Most programs are experiencing revenues that range from 60% to 70% of the initial projections. Reasons for underestimating revenue projections include poor estimates of the number of drycleaners and industry's enthusiasm to show their perspective legislature's their ability to fund such programs.

Lack of program funds is a significant problem for many of the state programs. Many states are in the process of reconsidering program funding to assure the full amount originally anticipated is collected, or to better meet the needs of the program.

State Program Costs

Annual administrative costs vary, depending on the size of the state program and the type of program being implemented. Administrative costs between states can be compared by using costs as a percentage of trust fund receipts per year. The percentage ranges from 6% in Minnesota to 20% in Illinois and Oregon, with the average being about 14%. Most of the programs are administered by the agency responsible for ground water remedial actions. Illinois' program is administered outside of the state government system through a trust fund council. The council is responsible for providing direction and overseeing a consulting company that runs the program and reports on its progress.



Because there are insufficient resources (staff and funds) to remediate all drycleaner sites at once, most programs use a priority ranking system. Most ranking systems provide a numerical score that prioritizes the sites, allowing the drycleaning programs to address the worst sites first.

The number of applicants to the various state programs ranges from 0 to 1,562. The difference lies in the maturity of the programs and state requirements to become an applicant. The states with no applicants have programs that are just beginning and application procedures have not yet been implemented. Some states such as Florida and South Carolina have many applicants because their regulations imposed a deadline for applying to the drycleaning trust fund. All drycleaning facilities that wanted to be accepted into the program had to have their application submitted by a specified date. This method created a large backlog of sites in those states that will require remedial action. But it also allows these two states to forecast their workload more precisely.

Other Coalition Activities

In addition to the mission of the Coalition to provide a forum for the exchange of information for member states, another one of our goals is to broaden our scope to include other governmental organizations and other entities that have a role in drycleaner remediation across the country. We are using various tools to accomplish this task:

presentations at professional conferences and trade shows, newsletters to interested parties, up-to-date information on the World Wide Web, and semi-annual meetings that are open to all interested parties.

Another important goal of the Coalition is to encourage the use of innovative technologies in drycleaner remediation. Our member states are trying new technologies designed to rapidly breakdown drycleaner solvents to reduce the mass of solvents remaining in the soil and ground water. During our meetings we discuss the successes and failures encountered using these new technologies. This is one of the most important tools we have to learn about the effectiveness of a specific technology and can be invaluable to others with similar situations and conditions they encounter. Information about the results of new approaches to remediating dry cleaner sites will be added to the web site as new developments arise.

Lastly, pollution prevention is one of the best ways to limit how much contamination is released into the environment. The states with drycleaner programs are already working with the members of the drycleaner industries in their respective states to address the environmental problems facing them. The Coalition members recognize the importance of partnering with the drycleaner industry to meet environmental goals. The Coalition will provide information and support to member states and others in fostering a dialog with the drycleaner industry to find ways to minimize the release of drycleaner solvents to the environment.

For More Information

Detailed tables containing data gathered during the Program Administration survey are included as an **Appendix** to this report; they are in PDF-format and are available for download. [Click here to view/download a PDF file containing details of the survey.](#)

To help disseminate information regarding the remediation of drycleaner sites, the Coalition has established a World Wide Web site that is available through EPA's Clean-Up Information (Clu-In) site at <http://www.drycleancoalition.org>. The web site contains up-to-date information about all of the Coalition's on-going activities. In addition, the web site includes links to other sites offering information on the individual state programs and technical information on drycleaning solvents, health related issues, and assessment and remediation technologies. While there are member-only areas on the web site, the site is intended for use by any party interested in drycleaner remediation issues.

STATE PROGRAMS
TO CLEAN UP DRYCLEANERS

Appendix

Survey Data

Table 1: Elements of State Programs

Last Updated (May 25, 2000)

Who Is Covered	Benefits For Participation	Limit on Cleanup Funds	Legislative Reference	Requirements for Cleanup	Pollution Prevention Requirements	Program Sunset
<p>FLORIDA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active drycleaners • Inactive cleaners • Property owners • Solvent suppliers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleanup liability protection, but not off-site • Cleanup of site • Tax credits for voluntary cleanup • Applies to spills prior to July 1995 only 	<p>No limit per site</p>	<p>Chapter 376</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pay fees (See Table 2) • Apply (Of the 1,562 sites that have applied, 1,398 have been deemed eligible.) • Provide proof of contamination and proof of operation • No reported gross negligence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary containment under and around machinery and waste storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12/31/98 (for application to program) • No termination date for cleanup activities
<p>ILLINOIS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active drycleaners • Inactive cleaners • Property owners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insurance program • Remedial program for existing contamination 	<p>\$500,000: new spills \$160,000: existing contamination \$50,000: inactive sites</p>	<p>415.I LCS-135</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • License—includes fees • Compliance with state and federal environmental requirements • \$500,000 pollution liability insurance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • secondary containment under and around machinery and waste storage • no waste water to sanitary sewer • participate in council approved compliance program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1/1/10 (for program) • 7/1/04 (filing for remedial benefits)
<p>KANSAS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active drycleaners • Abandoned cleaners • Property owner • Third parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean up of contaminated sites • Liability protection from cleanup 	<p>\$5 million per site</p>	<p>65-34,141</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active drycleaners must pay fees (See Table 2) • No reports of gross negligence or law violations • Provide proof of contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary containment under and around machinery and waste storage • Deliver solvents in a closed, direct-coupled system • Handle all wastes (except wastewater) as hazardous material • Wastewater cannot be drained into the sanitary sewer • Record keeping 	<p>None</p>
<p>MINNESOTA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds for site cleanup 	<p>No limit per site</p>	<p>115B.47-.51</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active drycleaners must pay fees 	<p>none</p>	<p>None</p>

Who Is Covered	Benefits For Participation	Limit on Cleanup Funds	Legislative Reference	Requirements for Cleanup	Pollution Prevention Requirements	Program Sunset
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active drycleaners • Inactive cleaners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited liability protection 			(See Table 2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No reported law violations 		
NORTH CAROLINA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active drycleaners • Abandoned cleaners • Property owners • Solvent suppliers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleanup enforcement protection • Funds for site cleanup • Risk-based cleanups 	\$200,000 per site annually \$400,000 if imminent threat	143-215.104	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document contamination • Complete all activities under agreement • pay fees • compliance with minimum management practices • maintain environmental insurance (not available) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New PCE machines to be dry-to-dry or equivalent • Spill containment under and around machinery and waste storage by 2002) • Direct-coupled solvent delivery • No wastewater discharged to sewers etc • Handle all waste except waste water as hazardous waste Refrigerated condensers for new machines	2010 - for tax collection with legislative option to extend.
OREGON <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active drycleaners • Property owners • Abandoned drycleaners linked to an active site with a compliant operator • Dry stores 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immunity from cleanup liability • Funds for site cleanup 	No limit per site	465.500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pay fees (See Table 2) • No reports of gross negligence or noncompliance • Report releases • Provide access to the facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary containment under and around machinery and waste storage • Direct-coupled solvent delivery • Handle all wastes (except wastewater) as hazardous material • Refrigerated condensers on PCE machines • No PCE transfer-type of equipment • No wastewater discharged to sanitary sewers etc. • Annual reporting 	Based on recommendation from Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

Who Is Covered	Benefits For Participation	Limit on Cleanup Funds	Legislative Reference	Requirements for Cleanup	Pollution Prevention Requirements	Program Sunset
<p>SOUTH CAROLINA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active drycleaners • Inactive drycleaners linked to active drycleaner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moratorium on cleanup liability • Cleanups conducted by state 	\$250,000 per site per year	Title 44 chapter 56	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register • Pay fees • Document presence of contamination • File an application • No reports of gross negligence or violation of laws • Third party insurance if available • Certified as professional drycleaner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary containment under and around machines and waste storage • Report spills within 24 hours over federal reportable quantity 	2005, with legislative option to extend
<p>TENNESSEE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active drycleaners • Abandoned drycleaners willing to pay fees • Chemical suppliers that pay fees • Third parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleanup liability protection. • Funded cleanups 	No limit on total per site, \$200,000 per year per site.	68-217-101	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pay fees (see Table 2) • Register • No reports of gross negligence or violation of laws • Have Certified Environmental Drycleaner (CED) staff member 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary containment under and around machinery and waste storage • Deliver PCE in a closed, direct-coupled system. • Manage PCE waste and wastewater as hazardous • Drum and remove petroleum waste and wastewater • Seal floors and drains • Room enclosures for PCE transfer machines 	2001

Who Is Covered	Benefits For Participation	Limit on Cleanup Funds	Legislative Reference	Requirements for Cleanup	Pollution Prevention Requirements	Program Sunset
<p>WISCONSIN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active drycleaners • Abandoned facilities, paying license and solvent fees for 30 years. • Property owners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial assistance to clean up past contamination (as far back as 1/1/91) and current discharges. 	<p>\$500,000 per site additional \$20,000 for interim actions</p>	<p>292.65 and 66</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pay fees (see Table 2) • Report discharges • Notify the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) if want to participate in Fund program • Clean up site per the DNR administrative rule requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary containment • No waste water to sanitary sewer • Closed, direct-coupled delivery system for solvent delivery • Manage wastes as hazardous waste • Comply with existing hazardous waste requirements • Qualification Based selection system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program sunset: 6/30/32 • Application deadlines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Interim Actions: 6/30/02 – Facilities closed before 9/1/98: 8/30/03 – Facilities operating after 9/30/98: 8/20/08 – Past costs: 60 days after effective date of administrative rule

Table 2: Fee Structures

Last Updated (May 25, 2000)

Entities That Pay Fees	Fees	Average Total Fees per Drycleaner	Deductibles and Insurance Money	Original Projection versus Actual Revenue	Maximum Fund Balance
<p>FLORIDA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,600 active drycleaners • 16 wholesale suppliers <p>(Note: About 309 former drycleaners and 911 dry stores are registered, but not required to pay fees)</p>	<p>Annual registration fees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active drycleaners pay \$100. • Wholesale suppliers pay \$100. <p>Solvent fees: \$5 per gallon for PCE.</p> <p>Gross receipt tax: 2% of the gross receipts for drycleaning services at active drycleaners</p>	<p>\$5,138</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1,000 (if applied before 6/30/98) • \$5,000 (if applied before 9/30/98) • \$10,000 (if applied before 12/31/98) 	<p>Actual revenue: \$8.3 million per year.</p> <p>Projected revenue: \$21-22 million .</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>ILLINOIS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,450 active drycleaners 	<p>Licence Fee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$500 (<140 gal PCE / 1,400 gal stoddard) • \$1,000 (140-360 gal PCE / 1,400-3,600 gal stoddard) • \$1,500 (over 360 gal PCE / 3,600 gal stoddard) <p>Solvent fees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$3.50 per gallon (PCE) • \$0.35 (petroleum solvents) 	<p>\$1,500</p> <p>\$250 insurance premium (voluntary)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$10,000 insurance • Voluntary Site Remediation oversight costs (approximately \$2,500) <p>Remedial Program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$5,000 site investigation • \$10,000 cleanup • \$10,000 inactive site investigation • \$10,000 inactive site cleanup 	<p>Actual revenue: \$2 million per year</p> <p>Projected revenue: \$3 million</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>KANSAS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 211 active drycleaners • 139 dry stores 	<p>Annual registration fees. Active drycleaners pay \$100.</p> <p>Solvent fees. Fees are charged as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$4.5 per gallon (PCE— increases of \$0.25 are allowed each year, up to a cap of \$5.5 per gallon) • \$0.45 per gallon (Petroleum solvents—increases are allowed each year, up to a cap of \$0.55 per gallon) <p>Gross receipt surcharges: 2.5% surcharge on gross receipts.</p> <p>Penalties. Fines are charged when facilities do not comply with the management practices outlined by the Fund program.</p>	<p>\$5,600</p>	<p>\$5,000</p>	<p>Actual revenue: \$1.4 million per year</p> <p>Projected revenue: \$1.4 to \$1.5 million</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fees stop when Fund reaches \$6 million • Fees start again when Fund drops to \$2 million

Entities That Pay Fees	Fees	Average Total Fees per Drycleaner	Deductibles and Insurance Money	Original Projection versus Actual Revenue	Maximum Fund Balance
MINNESOTA • 270 active drycleaners	Annual registration fees. Active drycleaners pay annual fees based on full-time employees (FTEs): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1,000 (< 5 FTEs) • \$2,000 (5 to 10 FTEs) • \$3,000 (>10 FTEs) Solvent fees: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$7.00 per gallon (PCE) • \$1.40 per gallon (hydrocarbon-based solvents) 	\$2,450	\$10,000 Drycleaners subrogate insurance coverage to state.	Actual revenue: \$650,000 per year. Projected revenue: \$1,000,000	None

Entities That Pay Fees	Fees	Average Total Fees per Drycleaner	Deductibles and Insurance Money	Original Projection versus Actual Revenue	Maximum Fund Balance															
NORTH CAROLINA • 600 active drycleaners • potentially 300 abandoned sites	<u>Solvent fees.</u> • \$5.85 per gallon (PCE) • \$0.80 per gallon (hydrocarbon-based solvents) • Insurance (no longer available)	• \$1,300 • Insurance (not available)	• Active facilities: \$5,000 to \$15,000, depending on the number of full-time employees. • Solvent distributors: \$25,000 • Abandoned facilities: \$50,000	Actual revenue: \$800,000 per year Projected revenue: \$1.2 million	None															
OREGON • 340 active drycleaners • 30 dry stores	<u>Annual registration fees.</u> • Active drycleaners pay \$1,000. • Dry stores with revenue greater than \$50,000 pay \$500. <u>Solvent fees.</u> The amounts charged per gallon has increased steadily over time: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td></td> <td>1996</td> <td>7/99</td> <td>10/99</td> <td>1/00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PCE</td> <td>\$12</td> <td>\$17.11</td> <td>\$21.11</td> <td>\$21.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others</td> <td>\$2.4</td> <td>\$6.74</td> <td>\$10.74</td> <td>\$10.82</td> </tr> </table> (Note: Fees increase 3% per year on January 1, and \$4 each year that the fund fails to generate \$1 million)		1996	7/99	10/99	1/00	PCE	\$12	\$17.11	\$21.11	\$21.5	Others	\$2.4	\$6.74	\$10.74	\$10.82	\$2,100	• \$5,000 (if less than 5 employees) • \$10,000 (if more than 5 employees)	Actual revenue: \$750,000 per year Projected revenue: \$1.2 to \$1.5 million	None
	1996	7/99	10/99	1/00																
PCE	\$12	\$17.11	\$21.11	\$21.5																
Others	\$2.4	\$6.74	\$10.74	\$10.82																
SOUTH CAROLINA • 266 active drycleaners (This is the current number; there were originally 289.) • 5 wholesalers (Note: Drycleaners using petroleum-based solvent had option not to participate.)	<u>Annual registration fees</u> • \$750 (0 to 4 employees) • \$1,500 (5 – 10 employees) • \$2,250 (> 10 employees) <u>Wholesalers</u> • \$30/year <u>Solvent Fees</u> • \$10 per gallon (PCE) • \$2 per gallon (petroleum solvents)	\$3,250	\$1,000 (if applied before 10/1/97) \$5,000 (if applied before 10/1/98) \$10,000 (if applied before 10/1/99) \$15,000 (if applied before 10/1/00) \$20,000 (if applied before 10/1/01) \$25,000 (if applied before 10/1/02) \$15,000 Former sites	Actual revenue: \$802,000 per year Projected revenue: \$3 million	None															

Entities That Pay Fees	Fees	Average Total Fees per Drycleaner	Deductibles and Insurance Money	Original Projection versus Actual Revenue	Maximum Fund Balance
<p>TENNESSEE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 520 active drycleaners • 20 abandoned drycleaners that have registered and pay fees. • 5 chemical distributors 	<p><u>Annual registration fees.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active drycleaners pay based on FTEs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$500 (0 to 4 FTEs) – \$1,000 (5 to 10 FTEs) – \$1,500 (>10 FTEs) • Abandoned drycleaners pay \$1,500. • In-state wholesale distributors pay \$5,500. <p><u>Solvent fees.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1 per gallon (hydrocarbon-based solvents) • \$10 per gallon (non-hydrocarbon-based solvents) <p><u>Late Payment Penalties.</u> Payment penalties of up to \$50 per day can be charged for every day that a facility is late paying their annual fees or solvent fees.</p> <p><u>Civil Penalties.</u> Solvent suppliers who sell or deliver solvents to unregistered drycleaning facilities can be charged up to \$10,000 per incident.</p>	<p>\$3,100</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If < 4 FTEs; 5% of the cleanup costs, up to a maximum of \$5,000 per site. • If 5 to 10 FTEs, 10% of the cleanup costs, up to a maximum of \$10,000 per site. • If 11 or more FTEs, 15% of the cleanup costs, up to a maximum of \$15,000 per site. • If abandoned facility or solvent supplier; 25% of the cleanup costs, up to a maximum of \$25,000. <p>(Note: The deductible percentage is pro-rated until the maximum deductible amount is reached.)</p>	<p>Actual revenue: \$1.7 million per year</p> <p>Projected revenue: \$2.3 million per year</p>	<p>\$10 million</p>

Entities That Pay Fees	Fees	Average Total Fees per Drycleaner	Deductibles and Insurance Money	Original Projection versus Actual Revenue	Maximum Fund Balance
WISCONSIN • 350: licensed drycleaners • 15 solvent suppliers	<p>Annual license fee: 1.8% of their gross receipts on drycleaning services.</p> <p>Solvent fees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$5.00 per gallon (PCE) • \$ 0.75 per gallon (other solvents) <p>One-time solvent inventory fee: In 1998, an inventory fee was collected from drycleaners for solvents that were in their possession on October 14, 1997</p>	\$3,400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$10,000 (if the cleanup is less than \$200,000) • \$10,000 plus 8% (if the cleanup costs are between \$200,000 and \$400,000) • \$26,000 plus 10% if the cleanup costs are over \$400,000 	<p>Actual revenue: \$1.3 million per year</p> <p>Projected revenue: \$1.2 to \$1.6 million per year</p>	\$10 million

Table 3: Program Administration

Last Updated (May 25, 2000)

State and Contact Name	Annual Administration Costs	Lead Programs / Web Page	Prioritization	Number of Applicants	Assessment Initiated	Remedial Action Initiated	Sites Closed (NFA)
Florida Bill Linn 850-488-0190	\$ 1.02 million 16%	Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Waste Management / www.dep.state.fl.us/dwm/programs/drycleaning/default.htm	DRASTIC – scoring system based on distance to water supply well and capacity of well	1,563	180	62	17
Illinois Pat Eriksen 712-252-4041	\$400,000 20%	Illinois Dry Cleaner Environmental Response Trust Fund Council/ www.cleanupfund.org	Numerical score based on risk to human health and the environment	10	3	0	0
Kansas Leo Henning 785-296-1914	\$123,000 9%	Department of Health and Environment Bureau of Environmental Remediation/ www.kdhe.state.ks.us/dryclean	Numerical score based on risk to human health and the environment	58	17	12	3
Minnesota Dale Trippler 651-297-8483	\$ 40,000 6%	Pollution Control Agency Voluntary Investigation and Cleanup Program	Not a problem yet	54	17	10	3
North Carolina Lisa Taber 919-733-2801	\$ 109,000 10.6%	Department of Environment and Natural Resources Division of Waste Management/ http://wastenot.enr.state.nc.us/sfhome/dryclean.htm	Numerical score based on risk to human health and the environment	110	0	0	0

State and Contact Name	Annual Administration Costs	Lead Programs / Web Page	Prioritization	Number of Applicants	Assessment Initiated	Remedial Action Initiated	Sites Closed (NFA)
Oregon Dick DeZeeuw 503-229-6240	\$150,000 20%	Department of Environmental Quality Division of Waste Management and Cleanup/ www.deq.state.or.us/wmc/cleanup/dry0.htm	Numerical score based on risk to human health and the environment	24	20	8	4
South Carolina Craig Dukes 803-896-4057	\$111,000 13%	South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control Bureau of Land and Waste Management.	Numerical system based on risk to human health through groundwater, surface water and direct contact exposure mechanisms.	305	5	0	0
Tennessee Steve Goins 615-532-8599	\$250,000 15%	Department of Environment and Conservation Division of Superfund/ www.state.tn.us/environment/dsf/dcerp.htm	Numerical score based on risk to human health and the environment	41	27	2	1
Wisconsin Robin Schmidt 608-267-7569	16%	Department of Natural Resources Division of Remediation and Redevelopment	Date of application	None yet			