



Ohio Revised Code

Section 4906.01 Power siting definitions.

Effective: September 10, 2012

Legislation: Senate Bill 315 - 129th General Assembly

As used in Chapter 4906. of the Revised Code:

(A) "Person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, association, estate, trust, or partnership or any officer, board, commission, department, division, or bureau of the state or a political subdivision of the state, or any other entity.

(B)(1) "Major utility facility" means:

(a) Electric generating plant and associated facilities designed for, or capable of, operation at a capacity of fifty megawatts or more;

(b) An electric transmission line and associated facilities of a design capacity of one hundred twenty-five kilovolts or more;

(c) A gas pipeline that is greater than five hundred feet in length, and its associated facilities, is more than nine inches in outside diameter and is designed for transporting gas at a maximum allowable operating pressure in excess of one hundred twenty-five pounds per square inch.

(2) "Major utility facility" does not include any of the following:

(a) Gas transmission lines over which an agency of the United States has exclusive jurisdiction;

(b) Any solid waste facilities as defined in section 6123.01 of the Revised Code;

(c) Electric distributing lines and associated facilities as defined by the power siting board;

(d) Any manufacturing facility that creates byproducts that may be used in the generation of electricity as defined by the power siting board;



(e) Gathering lines, gas gathering pipelines, and processing plant gas stub pipelines as those terms are defined in section 4905.90 of the Revised Code and associated facilities;

(f) Any gas processing plant as defined in section 4905.90 of the Revised Code;

(g) Natural gas liquids finished product pipelines;

(h) Pipelines from a gas processing plant as defined in section 4905.90 of the Revised Code to a natural gas liquids fractionation plant, including a raw natural gas liquids pipeline, or to an interstate or intrastate gas pipeline;

(i) Any natural gas liquids fractionation plant;

(j) A production operation as defined in section 1509.01 of the Revised Code, including all pipelines upstream of any gathering lines;

(k) Any compressor stations used by the following:

(i) A gathering line, a gas gathering pipeline, a processing plant gas stub pipeline, or a gas processing plant as those terms are defined in section 4905.90 of the Revised Code;

(ii) A natural gas liquids finished product pipeline, a natural gas liquids fractionation plant, or any pipeline upstream of a natural gas liquids fractionation plant; or

(iii) A production operation as defined in section 1509.01 of the Revised Code.

(C) "Commence to construct" means any clearing of land, excavation, or other action that would adversely affect the natural environment of the site or route of a major utility facility, but does not include surveying changes needed for temporary use of sites or routes for nonutility purposes, or uses in securing geological data, including necessary borings to ascertain foundation conditions.

(D) "Certificate" means a certificate of environmental compatibility and public need issued by the



power siting board under section 4906.10 of the Revised Code or a construction certificate issued by the board under rules adopted under division (E) or (F) of section 4906.03 of the Revised Code.

(E) "Gas" means natural gas, flammable gas, or gas that is toxic or corrosive.

(F) "Natural gas liquids finished product pipeline" means a pipeline that carries finished product natural gas liquids to the inlet of an interstate or intrastate finished product natural gas liquid transmission pipeline, rail loading facility, or other petrochemical or refinery facility.

(G) "Natural gas liquids fractionation plant" means a facility that takes a feed of raw natural gas liquids and produces finished product natural gas liquids.

(H) "Raw natural gas" means hydrocarbons that are produced in a gaseous state from gas wells and that generally include methane, ethane, propane, butanes, pentanes, hexanes, heptanes, octanes, nonanes, and decanes, plus other naturally occurring impurities like water, carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, nitrogen, oxygen, and helium.

(I) "Raw natural gas liquids" means naturally occurring hydrocarbons contained in raw natural gas that are extracted in a gas processing plant and liquefied and generally include mixtures of ethane, propane, butanes, and natural gasoline.

(J) "Finished product natural gas liquids" means an individual finished product produced by a natural gas liquids fractionation plant as a liquid that meets the specifications for commercial products as defined by the gas processors association. Those products include ethane, propane, iso-butane, normal butane, and natural gasoline.