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## AIR QUALITY DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

- Eliminates any property or portion thereof that is part of, or related to the siting of, the inactive FutureGen project of the U.S. Department of Energy from the definition of “air quality facility” under the OAQDA Law.
- Adds any property, device, or equipment comprising a facility generating green energy, as defined in the competitive retail electric service law, to the definition of “air quality facility.”

### OAQDA definitions

(R.C. 3706.01)

The bill eliminates any property or portion thereof that is part of, or related to the siting of, the inactive FutureGen project of the U.S. Department of Energy from the definition of “air quality facility” under the OAQDA Law.

It adds any property, device, or equipment comprising a facility generating green energy to the definition of “air quality facility.” The bill defines “green energy” to have the same meaning as in the existing competitive retail electric service law. It is defined in that law as any energy generated by using an energy resource that does one or more of the following: (1) releases reduced air pollutants, thereby reducing cumulative air emissions and (2) is more sustainable and reliable relative to some fossil fuels. “Green energy” includes energy generated by using natural gas as a resource and nuclear reaction.<sup>15</sup>

Under current law, air quality facilities, which are eligible for funding from OAQDA, are facilities designed to control air pollution and thermal pollution.

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<sup>15</sup> R.C. 4928.01(A)(41), not in the bill. The definition of “green energy” was amended by H.B. 308 of the 135<sup>th</sup> General Assembly in 2024.