



State of Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

May 31, 2023

Fuel Tank Seismic Stability 2023 Rulemaking

This package contains the following documents:

- Notice of Rulemaking
- Proposed Draft Rules
 - Division 300 - Draft Fuel Tank Seismic Stability Rules
 - Division 12 - Enforcement Procedure and Civil Penalties

Note for Readers:

This package contains multiple documents. If you want to read more than one document at a time, you can open multiple copies of this PDF by downloading the PDF and then opening it in Adobe. You can then either:

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Introduction

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality invites public input on proposed permanent rule amendments to chapter 340 of the Oregon Administrative Rules.

Request for Other Options

During the public comment period, DEQ asks for public comment on whether there are other options for achieving the rules' substantive goals while reducing the rules' negative economic impact on business.

Overview

In early 2020, Multnomah County's Office of Sustainability and the City of Portland Bureau of Emergency Management commissioned a study of the Critical Energy Infrastructure Hub located along the Willamette River in Portland, Oregon. The study's purpose was to characterize and quantify the anticipated damages from the CEI Hub in the event of the Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake. The last Cascadia event occurred in January 1700 and there is a 37% chance the next one will occur in the Pacific Northwest within 50 years or by 2073. More than 90% of all liquid fuel in Oregon is stored at the facilities in the CEI Hub. This includes the gas and diesel supply for the Portland metro area, as well as all the jet fuel for Portland International Airport. Other hazardous materials are also stored at the CEI Hub. Many of these tanks are old; the average year the tanks were built is 1954. The total potential release of hazardous materials stored at the CEI Hub as a result of a Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake ranges from about 94.6 million to 193.7 million gallons. That is an unimaginable threat to the Willamette and Columbia rivers and to the Pacific Ocean.

In 2022, Senate Bill 1567 authorized DEQ to develop a program to evaluate the vulnerability of large capacity fuel storage and distribution facilities in Columbia, Lane and Multnomah counties in the event of an earthquake. The bill requires these facilities to develop and implement a plan to reduce risk to protect the life and safety of employees, surrounding communities and the environment. DEQ is conducting rulemaking to implement the state law.

DEQ assembled a 13-member Rules Advisory Committee to help with the rulemaking and held four meetings between October 2022 and April 2023. The committee members represented neighborhoods in the vicinity of the fuel facilities, emergency response, community groups and potentially regulated parties, and was created to advise DEQ in the development of these rules. Three of the committee meetings provided opportunities for public input. DEQ is planning to present the rules to the Environmental Quality Commission for adoption in September 2023 to meet the statutory deadline of June 1, 2024, when facilities must complete their Seismic Vulnerability Assessments. The proposed rules are not expected to have significant fiscal impacts on the public, other government agencies and large or small businesses with the exception of regulated facilities.

Procedural Summary

More information

Information about this rulemaking is on this rulemaking's web page: [Fuel Tank Seismic Stability 2023](#)

Public Hearings

DEQ will hold three virtual public hearings. Anyone can attend by webinar or teleconference.

Public Hearing #1

When: June 15, 2023

7 p.m. PT (US and Canada)

[Register via Zoom](#)

After registering, you will receive a confirmation email containing information about joining the meeting.

Public Hearing #2

When: June 17, 2023

2 p.m. PT (US and Canada)

[Register via Zoom](#)

Public Hearing #3

When: June 20, 2023

12 p.m. PT (US and Canada)

[Register via Zoom](#)

How to comment on this rulemaking proposal

DEQ seeks public comment on the proposed rules. Anyone can submit comments and questions about this rulemaking. DEQ will accept comments by email, postal mail or verbally at the public hearing.

- **Email:** Send comments by email to SeismicStability.2023@DEQ.oregon.gov
- **Postal mail:** Oregon DEQ, Attn: Fuel Tank Seismic Stability Team, 700 NE Multnomah Street, Suite 600, Portland, Oregon 97232-4100
- **At a public hearing:**
 - 7 p.m., Thursday, June 15, 2023
 - 2 p.m., Saturday, June 17, 2023
 - 12 p.m., Tuesday, June 20, 2023

Comment deadline

DEQ will only consider comments on the proposed rules that DEQ receives **by 4 p.m., on June 21, 2023.**

Note for public university students:

ORS 192.345(29) allows Oregon public university and OHSU students to protect their university email addresses from disclosure under Oregon's public records law. If you are an Oregon public university or OHSU student, notify DEQ that you wish to keep your email address confidential.

Sign up for rulemaking notices

Get email or text updates about this rulemaking by either:

- Signing up through this link: [GovDelivery](#);
- Signing up on the [Seismic Stability rulemaking web page](#).

What will happen next?

DEQ will hold three virtual public hearings:

Join via Zoom 7-8 pm on Thursday, June 15, 2023.

Join via Zoom 2-3 pm on Saturday, June 17, 2023; and

Join via Zoom 12 – 1 pm on Monday, June 20, 2023.

DEQ will include a written response to comments in a staff report which will be submitted to the EQC. DEQ may modify the rule proposal based on the comments received during the public comment period.

Proposed rules only become effective if the EQC adopts them. DEQ intends to submit the proposed rules to the EQC on Sept. 18, 2023, for consideration for adoption.

Statement of Need

What need would the proposed rule address?

There is a 37% chance that the Pacific Northwest will be hit with a magnitude nine earthquake in the next 50 years due to the nature of the Cascadia Subduction Zone. The large capacity fuel storage and distribution facilities in Multnomah, Columbia and Lane counties are vulnerable to ground shaking and secondary effects caused by a powerful earthquake. This rule aims to reduce the risk of damage to the employees, communities surrounding the fuel facilities and ecosystem of the Willamette and Columbia rivers.

How would the proposed rule address the need?

This rule requires facilities to perform Seismic Vulnerability Assessments and propose and execute Risk Mitigation Implementation Plans that would reduce the risk of oil spills due to a high magnitude earthquake. Facilities must submit their assessments to DEQ by June 1, 2024. The plans are due 180 days after DEQ has approved the assessments. Implementation of all risk mitigation actions proposed in these plans is expected to be completed within 10 years.

How will DEQ know the rule addressed the need?

DEQ will know the rule addressed the need when all measures in the DEQ-approved Risk Mitigation Implementation Plans are implemented as required by the proposed rules.

DEQ considered including rule language that would allow a facility that commits to decommissioning their tanks to opt out of assessment and mitigation planning required by the rule and is interested in public comment on this concept.

Rules Affected, Authorities, Supporting Documents

Lead division

Land Quality Division

Program or activity

Fuel Tank Seismic Stability Program Development

Chapter 340 action

Adopt				
340-300-0000	340-300-0001	340-300-0002	340-300-0003	340-300-0004
340-300-0005	340-300-0006	340-300-0007	340-012-0064	

Amend				
340-012-0140				

Statutory Authority - ORS				
ORS 468	468.015	468.020		

Legislation

[SB 1567 \(2022\)](#)

Other authority

[Oregon Laws 2022 Chapter 99](#)

Documents Relied on for Rulemaking

Document title	Document location
Earthquake Risk Study for Oregon's Critical Energy Infrastructure Hub, 2013	Earthquake Risk Study for Oregon's Critical Energy Infrastructure Hub
Eugene-Springfield Community Risk Assessment Report, 2020	Eugene-Springfield Community Risk Assessment Report
Economic Analysis of a Cascadia Subduction Zone Earthquake, 2020	Economic Analysis of a Cascadia Subduction Zone Earthquake
CEI Hub Mitigation Strategies, 2019	CEI Hub Mitigation Strategies
Impacts of fuel Releases from the CEI Hub Report, 2022	Impacts of Fuel Releases from the CEI Hub Report

Draft Environmental Justice Review Study (Portland State University)	https://www.oregon.gov/deq/rulemaking/Documents/FTSSm4EJRS.pdf
Review of Japan's Law Framework (PSU)	https://ormswd2.synergydcs.com/HPRMWebDrawer/Record/6343296/File/document
Review of European Union's Seveso III Directive (PSU)	https://ormswd2.synergydcs.com/HPRMWebDrawer/Record/6343300/File/document
Review of California Accident Release Prevention Program Legal Requirements (PSU) Review of Marine Oil Terminal Engineering and Maintenance Standards (PSU)	https://www.oregon.gov/deq/rulemaking/Documents/FTSSm3CalARP.pdf https://www.oregon.gov/deq/rulemaking/Documents/FTSSm3MOTEMS.pdf

Fee Analysis

These proposed rules would establish new fees.

Brief description of proposed fees

- Seismic Vulnerability Assessment Submittal Fee of \$39,000
- Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan Submittal Fee of \$36,000
- Year one Annual Compliance Fee of \$23,000
- Year two and subsequent years Annual Compliance Fee not to exceed \$50,000
- Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan Modification Fee of \$5,000

Reasons

The proposed fees are to cover the costs of Seismic Vulnerability Assessment and Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan reviews and program administration costs. These fees are new fees created to address risks at the large capacity fuel storage and distribution facilities in Multnomah, Columbia and Lane counties and the environmental damage a Cascadia Subduction Zone 9.0+ earthquake would cause to the environment. The fees were created by Senate Bill 1567 during the 2022 legislative session.

The fees will generate the following revenue amounts:

- 2023-2025: 17 Assessments at the amount of \$39,000 per assessment = \$663,000
- 2023-2025: 17 Annual Compliance fees = \$391,000
- 2025-2027: 17 Mitigation Plans at the amount of \$36,000 per mitigation plan = \$612,000
- 2027 +: up to \$50,000/year until the implementation of all mitigation measures proposed in DEQ approved Risk Mitigation Implementation Plans is approved by DEQ.

DEQ may reevaluate the Annual Compliance Fee each year and adjust it based on that year's projected program costs. The Annual Compliance Fee will not exceed \$50,000 in any given year.

Fee proposal alternatives considered

- SVA Submittal Fee \$39,000
- RMIP Submittal Fee \$39,000
- Annual Compliance Fee \$50,000
- Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan Modification \$5,000

Fee payer

These fees may affect as many as 17 facilities; 14 in the CEI hub in Multnomah County; two in Columbia County along the Columbia River, and one in Lane County.

Affected party involvement in fee-setting process

The fee-payers' perspective was represented in the Rules Advisory Committee membership. The list of the committee members is included in the [Rules Advisory Committee charter](#).

DEQ held a fee-payer informational session on May 15, 2023, to inform the fee-setting process and to understand the regulated facilities' perspective. The May 15 meeting materials are posted on the [Fuel Tank Seismic Stability Rulemaking website](#).

Summary of impacts

The facilities subject to the rules will pay the following fees:

- Seismic Vulnerability Assessment Submittal Fee of \$39,000
- Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan Submittal Fee of \$36,000
- Year one Annual Compliance Fee of \$23,000
- Year two and consequent years Annual Compliance Fee not to exceed \$50,000
- Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan Modification Fee of \$5,000

Fee payer agreement with fee proposal

Eight of the 17 facilities that will potentially be affected by the proposed rule attended an informational session on May 15, 2023. No objections to the proposed fees and fee structure have been brought to DEQ’s attention to date.

How long will the current fee sustain the program?

Current Fees		
Program costs covered by fees	\$0	0%
Program costs covered by General Fund	\$0	0%
Fees Last Changed	Not Applicable – New Fee Program	

Proposed Fees		
Expected change in revenue (+/-)	\$1.24M/biennium	0%
Main GF required by statute/rule to fund program	\$1.325M/biennium	0%
Proposed fee allows General Fund replacement	\$1.7M	0%
Expected effective date	June 1, 2024	

Transactions and Revenue				
Biennium	Number of transactions	Number of fee payers	Impact on revenue (+/-)	Total revenue (+/-)
Current biennium	0	0	\$0	\$0
Next biennium	17	17	\$2.94M	\$1.24M

Fee schedule

June 1, 2024 - \$39,000

Mitigation fee due six months after DEQ approval of assessment - \$36,000

Mitigation plan amendments when requested - \$5,000.

Annual Compliance Fee year one - \$23,000

Annual Compliance Fee year two and subsequent years – up to \$50,000. May be reduced based on each year's projected program cost.

Statement of Fiscal and Economic Impact

Fiscal and Economic Impact

The most significant impact will be on the 17 facilities that are potentially affected by this rule. There may be an indirect effect on the public through increased fuel and infrastructure costs, and there will be a minor impact to state and local governments. There is one small business that may face a greater financial burden under the proposed rules than the larger businesses.

Statement of Cost of Compliance

State agencies

Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries has a specified role in the assessment and mitigation plan approval process, with related fiscal impacts. Other state agencies like Oregon Department of Energy and Office of the Oregon State Fire Marshal have interests related to the work in these rules, but that involvement is typically included in their ongoing work and does not change significantly because of this program.

The anticipated impacts to the state agencies are as follows:

- DOGAMI: \$202,000
- ODOE: negligible
- State Fire Marshal: negligible

Local governments

There may be economic impacts to the City of Portland, the City of Eugene, Multnomah, Lane and Columbia Counties. The fiscal impacts to local governments are expected to be similar to those of other state agencies like ODOE and the State Fire Marshal.

Public

The proposed rule may have an indirect economic impact on the public through increased fuel and infrastructure costs with costs passed through to consumers as higher fuel costs.

Assuming assessment and mitigation expenses average \$15 million per facility, the total costs are \$255 million. Fuel consumption in Oregon was 983 trillion British Thermal Units in 2020¹ with a total expenditure of approximately \$12 billion. Assuming one gallon of motor gasoline equals 120,238 Btu² If costs are distributed uniformly, fuel prices could increase by about \$0.03 per gallon.

¹ US Energy Information Administration Oregon Profile Data

<https://www.eia.gov/state/data.php?sid=OR>

² Finished motor gasoline sold at retail in the United States, including fuel ethanol content

Large businesses - businesses with more than 50 employees

The proposed rule will have a significant economic impact on the 17 facilities potentially subject to Senate Bill 1567. The proposed rule, in addition to the DEQ fees, is likely to result in costs associated with installation, design, permitting, construction and maintenance of seismic protection measures at existing tanks and structures or with seismic standards for new tanks and structures. These improved protections would likely reduce spills in the event of earthquakes. This, in turn, reduces the risk of impacts to the environment, public health and property that result from spills and earthquakes. In addition, the facilities subject to the rule will incur fees and the cost of compliance.

If adopted, the rules would result in benefits associated with:

- Improved understanding of facility vulnerability to earthquakes and other disasters, spill risk and associated prevention and preparedness needs.
- Reduced risk of accidental major spills and associated costly and lengthy cleanups.
- Prevention of secondary events such as fire and ability to contain fires that can't be prevented on the facility property.
- Reduced risk of waterways pollution.
- Improved safety of people on site and in nearby communities and environment.
- Understanding of the residual risk remaining after mitigation and improved ability to plan for emergency response measures associated with that risk.

DEQ fees charged to the 17 regulated facilities are estimated to total \$5,185,000 over the assumed 10-year program life as follows:

- year one: \$1,054,000
- year two: \$1,003,000
- year three: \$391,000
- years four - ten: \$2,737,000

Proposed year one fees consist of the Seismic Vulnerability Assessment report filing fees of \$39,000 per facility and annual compliance fees of up to \$23,000 per facility. Year two fees consist of the Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan filing of to \$36,000 per facility and an Annual Compliance Fee of up to \$50,000 adjusted based on the estimated year two program expenses. Year 3 and consequent years' fee consist of the Annual Compliance Fees of up to \$50,000.

Costs facilities will directly incur due to engineering services to develop plans for submittal to DEQ are expected to range by an order of magnitude depending on land conditions, equipment conditions and operating choices. Facility Seismic Vulnerability Assessment costs may range from \$25,000 to \$250,000. Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan development costs may range from \$25,000 to over \$250,000. Facilities can expect the average cost for each type of plan to be approximately \$150,00 per facility.

<https://www.eia.gov/energyexplained/units-and-calculators/british-thermal-units.php>

Risk Mitigation implementation costs for facilities are estimated to be up to two orders of magnitude greater than the cost of developing plans which puts the implementation costs between \$5,000,000 and \$50,000,000 per facility.

Small businesses – businesses with 100 or fewer employees

One of these facilities is operated by a small business. The effects listed under large businesses will be the same that will affect the small business but may have a larger impact on them compared to the larger companies.

The proposed rule may indirectly economically affect the small businesses not subject to the proposed rule through increased fuel and infrastructure costs.

ORS 183.336 - Cost of Compliance for Small Businesses

a. Estimated number of small businesses and types of businesses and industries with small businesses subject to proposed rule.

McCall Oil and Chemical Corporation is the only company subject to the proposed rule that employs less than 100.

b. Projected reporting, recordkeeping, and other administrative activities, including costs of professional services, required for small businesses to comply with the proposed rule.

The proposed rules do not require any additional activities in addition to those considered in the Senate Bill 1567.

c. Projected equipment, supplies, labor and increased administration required for small businesses to comply with the proposed rule.

The proposed rules do not require any additional activities in addition to those considered in the Senate Bill 1567.

d. Describe how DEQ involved small businesses in developing this proposed rule.

As part of the rulemaking process, DEQ held four meetings with the Rule Advisory Committee. Several of the committee members represented the affected industry. Committee members’ input assisted in developing the proposed rules. On May 15th, 2023, DEQ held a meeting with potentially affected facilities to gather feedback on the proposed fees.

Documents relied on for fiscal and economic impact

Document title	Document location
US Energy Information Administration Oregon Profile Data	https://www.eia.gov/state/data.php?sid=OR
Finished motor gasoline sold at retail in the United States, including fuel ethanol content	https://www.eia.gov/energyexplained/units-and-calculators/british-thermal-units.php

Advisory committee fiscal impact statement review

As ORS 183.33 requires, DEQ asked for the advisory committee's recommendations on:

- Whether the proposed rules would have a fiscal impact,
- The extent of the impact, and
- Whether the proposed rules would have a significant adverse impact on small businesses; if so, then how DEQ can comply with ORS 183.540 reduce that impact.

The committee reviewed the draft fiscal and economic impact statement. The committee's comments and recommendations are documented in the [RAC 4 Meeting Summary](#). Some of the committee members agreed with DEQ's conclusion that the overall fiscal impact of the rule including impacts to small businesses will be insignificant, others thought that there might be some potential fiscal impact, but the currently available information is not sufficient to estimate the significance of such impact. Several committee members noted that DEQ's fiscal impact statement does not address the significant fiscal impact on all the considered groups if the proposed rules are not adopted and implemented. Some committee members had no comment.

Housing Costs

The rule's impact on housing costs, affordability and housing market is expected to be negligible. As the program develops, it is DEQ's goal to minimize financial impacts and maximize the benefits of the rule.

DEQ determined the proposed rules would have no effect on the development costs because these rules only apply to fuel tanks with a storage capacity of two-million gallons or more. This would not cause any rise in the cost of housing in the surrounding areas.

Racial Equity Statement

Requirement

[ORS 183.335\(2\)\(a\)\(F\)](#), as amended by [House Bill 2993 \(2021\)](#), requires state agencies, when providing notice of a rulemaking, to provide a statement identifying how adoption, amendment or repeal of the proposed rules will affect racial equity in the state. Statute language: ORS 183.335(1)(a) Prior to the adoption, amendment or repeal of any rule, the agency shall give notice of its intended action. The notice required by subsection (1) of this section must include a statement identifying how adoption of the rule will affect racial equity in this state ORS183.335 (2)(a)(F).

What does “Racial Equity” mean?

House Bill 2993 does not define “racial equity”, and there is no one meaning of the phrase as a term of art – many different meanings have been suggested. In legislative history, legislators acknowledged that there is no clear meaning of the phrase, and they did not attempt to provide one. Courts interpreting undefined phrases that have no fixed meaning as a term of art, give the words their ordinary meaning. The ordinary meaning of “racial equity” is treating people of all races fairly, justly and without bias. A statement of how a rule will affect “racial equity”, means how the rule will affect the fair, just and unbiased treatment of people of all races.

Reference definitions from [House Bill 4077 \(2022\)](#)

House Bill 4077 established the Environmental Justice Council within the office of the Governor. The bill requires that The Environmental Justice Council with staff support from the Department of Environmental Quality, in collaboration with the office of Enterprise Information Services, the Institute for Natural Resources, the Portland State University Population Research Center, other natural resources agencies and the Oregon Health Authority, develop an environmental justice mapping tool. An inclusive community engagement process to receive input from communities across this state is required by this new law.

- “Equity analysis” means an analysis used to determine or evaluate environmental justice considerations.
- “Fair treatment” means that no one group of people, including racial, ethnic or socioeconomic groups, should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, municipal and commercial operations or the execution of federal, state, local and tribal environmental programs and policies.
- “Environmental justice” means equal protection from environmental and health risks, fair treatment and meaningful involvement.

Equity beyond racial considerations

The definition of equity should be ever-changing and responsive depending on who is impacted by a cause and how the effects of this cause are experienced. At large, it is a concept meant to provide resources depending on need, understanding that not one person, community or environment will need the same resources. Societal and structural barriers can stand in the way of one's access to resources and contribute to an inequitable structure that oppresses various groups in disparate ways. Equity must expand beyond fiscal and racial considerations. Vulnerability assessments can guide direction, but they must be accompanied by accountability measures to adequately protect environments and communities.

According to Federal Emergency Management Agency's report to the National Advisory Council ³, the core definition of equity is providing the greatest support to those with greatest need to achieve a certain minimum outcome. An equitable policy means providing more support to people with more need. By perpetually assisting larger communities that already have considerable resources, the smaller, less resource-rich, less-affluent communities cannot access funding to appropriately prepare for a disaster, leading to inadequate response and recovery, and little opportunity for mitigation. Through the entire disaster cycle, communities that have been underserved stay underserved, and thereby suffer needlessly and unjustly. The marginalized communities tend to be both the most exposed to damage and least able to recover financially.

³ FEMA National Advisory Council Report
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_nac-report_11-2020.pdf

Environmental Justice Considerations

Environmental justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, culture, education, or income with respect to the development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. DEQ is committed to incorporating environmental justice best practices into its programs and decision-making, to ensure all people in Oregon have equitable environmental and public health protections.

As part of this rulemaking, DEQ has contracted with Portland State University's Institute for Sustainable Solutions to conduct an environmental justice review using a social vulnerability assessment model and community focus groups to understand community's perspective on fuel storage facilities and to identify areas of concern. The study consists of geospatial regional and site-specific analyses of Columbia, Lane and Multnomah counties, field analysis and focus group community discussions. The spatial analysis of social vulnerability revealed that there were varying patterns across different areas. The study considers the following demographic factors⁴:

- Population density – more populated communities require more resources prior to, during, and after a hazard event;
- Population over 65 years of age – older people require more assistance during and after a hazard event;
- Non-White Population – need more resources to recover after a disaster;
- Population without high school diploma – have less access to information and resources;
- Renters – have fewer resources to recover after a disaster;
- Low-income population – fewer resources before, during and after a hazard event;
- Linguistically isolated population – require more assistance and outreach before, during and after a hazard event.

Categories not addressed in the PSU study but mentioned in the Eugene-Springfield Climate and Hazard Vulnerability Assessment⁵ include:

- Population with flammable roof, vegetation within 10 meters of home;

⁴ Social Vulnerability to Environmental Hazards
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/1540-6237.8402002>

⁵ Eugene-Springfield Climate and Hazard Vulnerability Assessment
www.eugene-or.gov/DocumentCenter/View/20644/2014-EugeneSpringfield-Climate-and-Hazards-Vulnerability-Assessment

- Geographically isolated population;
- Population isolated from public agencies for fear of interacting with public agencies;
- Population without health insurance;
- Population without a vehicle;
- Disabled; and
- Institutionalized.

In addition, the houseless population is also disproportionately exposed to environmental and industrial hazards. The environmental justice mapping tool being developed under House Bill 4077 will include a wide variety of additional social vulnerability indices and will be available for use by September 2025.

Environmental Justice analysis

The PSU study’s preliminary results show that in Multnomah County, the census block groups that are located between multiple fuel facilities, especially those directly adjacent to industrial areas in northwest Portland and the Portland airport, are of particular concern and contain numerous socially vulnerable neighborhoods. Approximately 32% of all child daycare centers in Multnomah and Washington counties are situated within the four-mile radius of the fuel terminals, as are 38% of all nursing homes. In Lane County, the area around the fuel storage facility exhibits high social vulnerability and a greater proportion of socially vulnerable neighborhoods are found within a four-mile radius as compared with the rest of the county. In this county, more than 28% of senior homes, as well as about 31% of child daycare centers are situated within the four-mile radius of the fuel storage facility. Columbia County analysis did not identify any high social vulnerability areas in the vicinity of the fuel storage facilities. However, focus group discussions highlighted concerns about impacts on regional tribal population and fishery, farmland and workers, the natural watershed, and the migratory and native birds.

The PSU team of researchers assisting with this rulemaking also investigated the funding and grant opportunities to facilitate earthquake preparedness and risk mitigation work related to the safety of the neighboring communities.

Bulk fuel terminals store and transfer products derived from petroleum and plant sources. They can release air contaminants during tank truck and rail car loading, fuel storage and vapor leaks from pumps, valves, and other equipment. The employees of the facilities and the residents of the neighborhoods adjacent to fuel terminals are disproportionately affected by health and safety risks and environmental impacts. Some of the neighborhoods near the facilities related to this rulemaking have populations with higher levels of all six social vulnerability criteria compared to the county and Oregon as a whole.

The facilities located on liquifiable soils vulnerable to earthquakes pose potential major health, safety, and fuel spill risks. Communities that are adjacent to or near fuel terminals are disproportionately impacted by emissions and safety risks are traditionally lower-income and have a higher percentage of Black, Indigenous, Hispanic and other residents who are people of color. These communities subjected to environmental injustice have been

historically overburdened by environmental hazards and being impacted by climate change first and hardest⁶, as evidenced by the 2019 heat wave. Climate change and air pollution represent additional cumulative impacts that exacerbate the disparities between different racial groups in Oregon. Lower-income Oregonians are disproportionately non-white⁷ and are more likely to work in frontline occupations. Frontline workers, and especially those that work outdoors such as fuel terminals workers bear disproportionate exposure to the negative impacts of climate change, worsening air quality and any potential natural disasters.

This rulemaking is intended to prevent facility failure through seismic retrofits, replacement, relocation and other safety upgrades and maintenance improvements requirements at largest bulk fuel terminals in Oregon.

This rule and program implementation improves and addresses racial equity by:

- 1) Preventing spills and resulting damage after an earthquake, especially for the workers and residents in the immediate area
- 2) Encouraging public participation in the Risk Mitigation Implementation Plans approval process.

The proposed rules will reduce existing risk born by those working and residing near the fuel terminals by decreasing the terminals vulnerability to earthquakes and reducing the health and safety concerns caused by potential oil spills and fires caused by earthquakes and other earthquake-related secondary effects. The program will create a long-term positive impact on equity and environmental justice in the state by making the fuel facilities more resilient to earthquakes and less prone to a disaster caused by a potential earthquake and its secondary effects.

Advisory committee racial equity statement review

Several committee members agreed with DEQ's conclusion that the proposed rule and program implementation will improve and address racial equity by:

- 1) Preventing spills and resulting damage after an earthquake, especially for the workers and residents in the immediate area.
- 2) Encouraging public participation in the Risk Mitigation Implementation Plans approval process. DEQ anticipates receiving and addressing comments during the risk mitigation plan approval process regarding the potential damage concerns and resources needed by communities due to uncertainty in the level of protectiveness.

Some committee members will provide a written statement in response to DEQ's Racial Equity statement. Several committee members had no comment.

⁶ Oregon Health Authority Climate and Health in Oregon report: <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/HEALTHYENVIRONMENTS/CLIMATECHANGE/Documents/2020/Climate%20and%20Health%20in%20Oregon%202020%20-%20Full%20Report.pdf>

⁷ US Census Bureau's American Community Survey: <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=United%20States&t=Income%20and%20Earnings&g=0400000US41&tid=ACST5Y2020.S1903>

Federal Relationship

There is no corresponding federal regulation.

Land Use

Land-use considerations

In adopting new or amended rules, ORS 197.180 and OAR 340-018-0070 require DEQ to determine whether the proposed rules significantly affect land use. If so, DEQ must explain how the proposed rules comply with statewide land-use planning goals and local acknowledged comprehensive plans.

Under OAR 660-030-0005 and OAR 340 Division 18, DEQ considers that rules affect land use if:

- The statewide land use planning goals specifically refer to the rule or program, or
- The rule or program is reasonably expected to have significant effects on:
 - Resources, objects, or areas identified in the statewide planning goals, or
 - Present or future land uses identified in acknowledge comprehensive plans

DEQ determined whether the proposed rules involve programs or actions that affect land use by reviewing its Statewide Agency Coordination plan. The plan describes the programs that DEQ determined significantly affect land use. DEQ considers that its programs specifically relate to the following statewide goals:

Goal	Title
5	Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Spaces
6	Air, Water and Land Resources Quality
11	Public Facilities and Services
16	Estuarine Resources
19	Ocean Resources

Statewide goals also specifically reference the following DEQ programs:

- Nonpoint source discharge water quality program – Goal 16
- Water quality and sewage disposal systems – Goal 16
- Water quality permits and oil spill regulations – Goal 19

Determination

DEQ determined that these proposed rules do not affect land use under OAR 340-018-0030 or DEQ’s State Agency Coordination Program.

EQC Prior Involvement

DEQ shared information about this rulemaking with the EQC through an informational item on the May 18 EQC agenda.

Advisory Committee

Background

DEQ convened the Fuel Tank Seismic Stability Rules advisory committee. The committee included representatives from neighborhoods, local emergency response, community groups, local government and regulated facilities and met four times. The committee's web page is located at: <https://www.oregon.gov/deq/rulemaking/Pages/seismicstability2023.aspx>.

The committee members were:

Rulemaking Name Advisory Committee	
Name	Representing
Amit Kumar, PE	Development Services/City of Portland
Andrew Holbrook	Kinder Morgan
Chris Voss	Multnomah County
Doug Lenz	Columbia Pacific Bio-Refinery
Holli Johnson/ Tom Umenhofer	Western States Petroleum Assn.
Jacque Wurster	NW Eugene Ready
Lindsey Hutchison	Willamette Riverkeeper
Nancy Hiser	Linnton Neighborhood Association
Paul Edison-Lahm	NAACP Environmental Justice Committee
Peter Dusicka, PhD	Portland State University
Randy Groves	Eugene/Springfield Fire Chief (retired)
Sterling Stokes	Portland Harbor Community Coalition
Warren Seely	Seely Mint Farm

Meeting notifications

To notify people about the advisory committee's activities, DEQ:

- Sent GovDelivery bulletins, a free e-mail subscription service, to the following lists:
 - Rulemaking
 - DEQ Public Notices
 - Fuel Tank Seismic Stability
- Added advisory committee announcements to DEQ's calendar of public meetings at [DEQ Calendar](#).

Committee discussions

Committee discussions are summarized in the following meeting summaries:

- [October 26](#)
- [December 16](#)
- [March 3](#)
- [April 21](#)

Public Engagement

Public notice

DEQ provided notice of the proposed rulemaking and rulemaking hearing by:

- May 26, 2023, Filing notice with the Oregon Secretary of State for publication in the June 2023 Oregon Bulletin;
- Posting the Notice, Invitation to Comment and Draft Rules on the web page for this rulemaking, located at: [Fuel Tank Seismic Stability 2023](#)
- Emailing approximately 23,000 interested parties on the following DEQ lists through GovDelivery:
 - DEQ Public Notices
 - Rulemaking
 - Fuel Tank Seismic Stability
- Emailing the following key legislators required under [ORS 183.335](#):
 - Senator Sollman, Senate Energy and Environment Committee Chair
 - Representative Marsh, House Climate Energy and Environment Committee Chair
 - Representative Grayber, House Committee on Emergency Management, General Government and Veterans, Chair.
 - Representative Evans, House Emergency Management, General Government and Veterans committee
 - Senator Dembrow
 - Senator Manning
 - Senator Frederick
 - Representative Dexter
 - Representative Pham
 - Representative Grayber
- Emailing advisory committee members,
- Posting on the DEQ event calendar: [DEQ Calendar](#)

How to comment on this rulemaking proposal

DEQ seeks public comment on the proposed rules. Anyone can submit comments and questions about this rulemaking. DEQ will accept comments by email, postal mail or verbally at the public hearing.

- **Email:** Send comments by email to SeismicStability.2023@DEQ.oregon.gov
- **Postal mail:** Oregon DEQ, Attn: Fuel Tank Seismic Stability Team, 700 NE Multnomah Street, Suite 600, Portland, Oregon 97232-4100
- **At a virtual public hearing:**
 - 7 p.m., Thursday, June 15, 2023
 - 2 p.m., Saturday, June 17, 2023
 - 12 p.m., Tuesday, June 20, 2023

Comment deadline

DEQ will only consider comments on the proposed rules that DEQ receives by **4 p.m., on June 21, 2023.**

Note for public university students:

ORS 192.345(29) allows Oregon public university and OHSU students to protect their university email addresses from disclosure under Oregon's public records law. If you are an Oregon public university or OHSU student notify DEQ that you wish to keep your email address confidential.

Public Hearing

DEQ plans to hold 3 public hearing(s).

The public hearing is online and by teleconference only.

Anyone can attend a hearing by webinar or teleconference.

June 15, 2023, 7 p.m. PT

[Register via Zoom](#)

After registering, you will receive a confirmation email containing information about joining the meeting.

June 17, 2023, 2 p.m. PT

[Register via Zoom](#)

June 20, 2023, 12 p.m. PT

[Register via Zoom](#)

DEQ will consider all comments and testimony received before the closing date. DEQ will summarize all comments and respond to comments in the Environmental Quality Commission staff report.

Accessibility Information

DEQ can provide documents in an alternate format or in a language other than English upon request. Call DEQ at 800-452-4011 or email deqinfo@deq.oregon.gov

[Español](#) | [한국어](#) | [繁體中文](#) | [Русский](#) | [Tiếng Việt](#) | [العربية](#)

Contact: 800-452-4011 | TTY: 711 | deqinfo@deq.state.or.us

DEQ does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability, age or sex in administration of its programs or activities.

Visit DEQ's [Civil Rights and Environmental Justice page](#).



Draft Rules – Division 300

Note: These are all new rules which means there are no changes to highlight.

Division 300

Draft Fuel Tank Seismic Stability Rules

340-300-0000

Context

(1) A Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake impacting the large capacity fuel handling facilities in Oregon could create widespread environmental damage, fires, endanger health and safety of surrounding communities and place impossible demands on the state's emergency response capabilities.

(2) The 2022 Oregon legislature adopted Senate Bill 1567 enacted as chapter 99 of Oregon Laws 2022. The law authorizes the Environmental Quality Commissions to adopt requirements for Seismic Vulnerability Assessments and the Risk Mitigation Implementation Plans for large capacity bulk fuels terminals in Columbia, Lane and Multnomah counties.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 468.020, SB 1567 (2022)

Statutes/Other Implemented: SB 1567 (2022)

340-300-0001

Purpose and Applicability

(1) The purpose of these rules is to protect public health, life safety and environmental safety against fires and release of fuel products and establish:

(a) The process and criteria for completion of facility-wide Seismic Vulnerability Assessments, including vulnerability to shaking associated with the Cascadia Subduction Zone and other earthquake sources and related post-earthquake secondary effects, performed by the facilities and submitted to DEQ for review and approval.

(b) The process and criteria for development of Risk Mitigation Implementation Plans to minimize risk to people and environment and to be prepared by facilities and submitted to DEQ for review and approval.

(c) Fees for Seismic Vulnerability Assessment reviews.

(d) Fees for Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan reviews.

(e) The process, criteria, and schedule for Risk Mitigation Implementation Plans implementation.

(f) Fees for ongoing implementation compliance.

(g) Reporting requirements.

(h) Enforcement provisions.

(2) The owners and operators of bulk fuel terminals or industrial facilities with at least 2-million-gallon fuel storage capacity located in Columbia, Multnomah and Lane counties must:

(a) Prepare and submit to DEQ the facility-wide Seismic Vulnerability Assessment.

(b) Prepare and submit to DEQ the facility-wide Seismic Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan designed to:

(A) Mitigate earthquake-induced damage in order to reduce the potential of major fuel spills and fires;

(B) Address potential of facility to safely shut down during or immediately after a damaging earthquake, if needed, in order to minimize spills;

(c) Provide risk mitigation measures implementation plans and timeline; and

(d) Provide periodic reports of the ongoing implementation of mitigation measures.

(e) Implement the risk minimization measures described in Risk Mitigation Implementation Plans when approved by DEQ within the approved timeline.

(f) Prepare and submit to DEQ post-implementation reports documenting completion of mitigation work and addressing residual risks.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 468.020, SB 1567 (2022)

Statutes/Other Implemented: SB 1567 (2022)

340-300-0002

Definitions and Acronyms as used in this Division

(1) “ASCE” means American Society of Civil Engineers

(2) “API” means American Petroleum Institute

(3) “Assessment team” means a multidisciplinary team consisting of one or more of the following as applicable: project manager, on-site team leader, structural inspection professional, structural engineer, electrical inspection and design professional, mechanical inspection and design professional, fire inspection and design professional; corrosion specialist, cathodic protection specialist, geotechnical engineer, and any other specialists needed.

(4) “Codes and Standards” means the adopted codes by State of Oregon Building Codes Division in effect on September 1, 2023 and their mandated standards, performance objectives and performance criteria for design, evaluation and retrofit including but not limited to the following:

(a) For seismic design criteria ASCE 7;

(b) For existing building structures ASCE 41;

(c) For any building structures Oregon Structural Specialty Code and ASCE 7;

(d) For tanks ASCE 7 and reference standard such as API 650;

(e) For piping and piping racks ASCE 7;

(f) For secondary containment structures ASCE 7;

(g) For piers, wharves and other waterfront structures ASCE 61;

(h) Other applicable standards.

(5) “Confidential business information” means information as described in [19 C.F.R. 201.6](#) and [OAR 340-090-0420](#).

(6) “DEQ” means the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality.

(7) “Design level earthquake” means earthquake ground motions used in the design, evaluation or retrofit of structures to achieve a certain performance standard. For the purpose of this rule, the design level earthquake for all structures at each site will be determined in accordance with ASCE 7 assuming a risk category IV. The design level earthquake used for evaluation of new and existing structures, tanks, piers, wharves, components, and all other parts of the facility as part of Seismic Vulnerability Assessments and Seismic Risk Mitigation Implementation Plans, shall be two-thirds of the most severe earthquake considered by the building code (MCEr).

(8) “Deterministic seismic hazard analysis” means ground shaking hazard is assessed by identifying a specific reasonable (not worst case) earthquake event scenario or a “design level earthquake” – one for which the combination of magnitude and distance together with other pertinent source and site parameters provide large levels of ground shaking. Because of variability, the results of a deterministic analysis are presented in terms of percentile. ASCE 7-16 defines Deterministic (MCEr) ground motions as 84th percentile 5% damped spectral response acceleration in the direction of maximum horizontal response computed at that period.

(9) “Earthquake hazard” or “seismic hazard” means ground shaking caused by a design level or other earthquake and its secondary effects.

(10) “Equity” means environmental justice considerations as addressed by the Oregon Environmental Justice Council and [House Bill 4077](#) (2022).

(11) “Facility” means the entire bulk fuel terminal including any above-ground or underground tanks, piping, buildings, structures, ancillary components, spill containment structures, walls, and berms, transloading facilities, wharves, piers, moorings and retaining structures, loading racks, control equipment and any other structures within the property line or properties operated together.

(12) “Facility owner or operator” means any person or corporation that owns, leases, and/or operates a facility.

(13) “Fuel” means fuel product of any kind that is liquid at atmospheric temperature and pressure or liquified by reducing its temperature and increasing pressure including, but not limited to, petroleum, gasoline, reformulated gasoline, reclaimed oil, crude oil, asphalt, benzene, benzol, kerosene, fuel oil, diesel oil, liquified natural gas, propane, oil sludge, oil refuse, biological oils and blends, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredge spoil or any other volatile and inflammable liquid.

(14) “Maximum Allowable Uncontained Spill” means a not to exceed threshold of total volume of fuel released at the facility during or after the Design Level Earthquake to which mitigation measures shall be targeted and is equivalent to the minimum reportable volume as provided in OAR 340-142.

(15) “MCEr” means Maximum Considered Earthquake as defined by ADCE 7.

(16) “Minimize risk” means to ensure a facility’s resilience to earthquake hazard induced damages as to reduce the severity of fuel releases and the resulting harm to people and environment in accordance with required performance objective.

(17) “Mitigation” means an action that reduces the severity of harm caused to a facility, surrounding communities and the environment in the event of an earthquake.

(18) “Off-site” means the environment outside of facility’s property line but in the vicinity of the impact of the residual risk.

(19) “Performance level” means a limiting structural damage state that a structure could experience as a result of an earthquake determined using ASCE 7, assuming risk category IV.

(20) “Performance objective” means that the performance level results in a spill volume under the Maximum Allowable Spill.

(21) “Probabilistic seismic hazard analysis” means the ground shaking hazard assessed in terms of statistical likelihood of occurrence such as $2PE50 = 2\%$ probability of exceedance in 50 years = annual probability of occurrence of 0.0004 = return period of 2475 years. Such analysis reflects the combined effects of multiple potential seismic sources and does not

correspond to a single, specific earthquake. The result of such analysis is a hazard curve from which a uniform hazard response spectrum can be constructed.

(22) “Residual Risk” means potential risk remaining after all risk mitigation measures identified in the Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan are implemented.

(23) “Risk” means the chance of harmful effects to human health resulting from exposure to danger that can be determined by probability (how likely is event to occur) and impact (the determination of the consequences of an event).

(24) “Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan” means a written document that outlines risk mitigation actions and steps to accomplish the goal of implementing the outlined actions to achieve the required performance objective to minimize the risk of damage to a facility, surrounding communities and the environment. The plan must include the implementation schedule of all proposed risk minimizing measures.

(25) “Secondary effects” means liquefaction, settlement, lateral spread, subsidence or uplift, fires, landslides, tsunamis, seiche, ground and/or slope failures, floods, explosions, spills that occur due to earthquake shaking and the resulting damage to a facility.

(26) “Seismic hazard level” means ground-shaking demands of a specified severity developed either on a deterministic or probabilistic basis.

(27) “Seismic Vulnerability Assessment” means detailed facility-wide site-specific evaluation of the risk of seismically induced damage and secondary effects to a facility and environment when subject to the Design level earthquake with a goal of identifying risk mitigation measures.

(28) "Transfer and process pipeline" means a buried or aboveground pipeline used to carry fuel to or from a tank vessel or transmission pipeline, or to a vessel and the first valve inside secondary containment at the facility, provided that any discharge on the facility side of that first valve will not directly impact waters of the state. A transfer pipeline includes valves, and other appurtenances connected to the pipeline, pumping units, and fabricated assemblies associated with pumping units. A transfer and process pipeline does not include pipelines carrying ballast or bilge water, transmission pipelines, tank vessels or storage tanks. Instances where the transfer and process pipelines are not well defined will be determined on a case-by-case basis by the DEQ.

(29) “Transloading” as used in Senate Bill 1567 and these rules means transfer of fuels from one storage location to another, one transportation mode to another, one tank to another, pipeline to a tank, pipeline from a tank to a generator.

(30) “Qualified Professional” means Professional Engineer registered in Oregon as required in OAR 820-10-1000 and ORS 670.310 & 672.255.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 468.020, SB 1567 (2022)

Statutes/Other Implemented: SB 1567 (2022)

340-300-0003

Seismic Vulnerability Assessment Requirements, Timeline and Approval Criteria

(1) A comprehensive Seismic Vulnerability Assessment or series of assessments submitted to DEQ must:

- (a) Be conducted and verified by the Assessment Team of qualified professionals;
- (b) Evaluate the ability of the facility to achieve the performance objective;
- (c) Describe each facility component included in 340-300-0003(1)(f)(A) in terms of construction, age, inspection and maintenance and operations;
- (d) Summarize currently implemented spill prevention and mitigation measures;
- (e) Develop the seismic hazard and Design Level Earthquake for the site in accordance with ASCE 7, assuming a structure risk category of IV for all components.
- (f) Use the Codes and Standards as defined by OAR 340-300-0002(2) and the Design Level Earthquake determined using ASCE 7, risk category IV to evaluate the potential for a spill greater than the Maximum Allowable Uncontained Spill during or after the Design Level Earthquake of all components including:
 - (A) Existing buildings, structures, and ancillary components;
 - (B) Tanks;
 - (C) Spill containment measure and structures;
 - (D) Transloading facilities, including wharves, piers, moorings and retaining structures;
 - (E) Loading racks;
 - (F) Control equipment; and
 - (G) Any other structures related to or supporting facilities that constitute the bulk fuel terminal.
- (g) Evaluate soil's vulnerability to liquefaction, lateral spreading and seismic-induced settlement;
- (h) Evaluate the safety of operating conditions, safe shutdown procedures, potential spills;
- (i) Evaluate the availability and integrity of automated sprinkler systems and sufficient supplies of firefighting foam and other emergency response equipment located in seismically resilient locations that will be accessible after an earthquake or secondary effects to mitigate the risk of fire and explosions following an earthquake;

- (j) Evaluate the integrity of firewalls surrounding facility to limit fire spreading into surrounding communities; and
 - (k) Evaluate the availability of day and night onsite personnel to maintain operation in the event of an earthquake.
- (2) Facility must submit Seismic Vulnerability Assessment updates to DEQ:
- (a) Upon application for any permits for retrofit or reconstruction of facilities;
 - (b) When retrofits or significant new construction of any part of the facility occur; and
 - (c) When notified by DEQ of the availability of new scientific, technical findings, best management practices or industry standards but no more frequently than once every three years.
- (3) Seismic Vulnerability Assessment timeline:
- (a) Facility owners must reply to requests for information from DEQ related to regulated activities including but not limited to property ownership, equipment ownership, equipment design, fuels present, spill prevention and earthquake preparedness by a date specified by DEQ.
 - (b) By June 1, 2024, facility must submit:
 - (A) The facility-wide complete assessment final report; or
 - (B) The initial assessment report, outlining the summary of work completed and work to be done, including a proposed schedule for completion with justification for an extension as provided in section (8) of this rule.
 - (c) Within 14 calendar days or on a schedule approved by DEQ, after a magnitude five (5.0) earthquake centered within 100 miles of the facility, facility owners must provide DEQ with an interim report on facility status, any damage, and anticipated changes to mitigation plan implementation. Proposed schedules for supplemental reports may be included in the interim report for DEQ approval.
- (4) Seismic Vulnerability Assessment Modifications must be submitted no later than 90 days after DEQ notifies an owner and/or operator of new scientific or technical findings that may affect the submitted assessment as required in sections (1) and (2) of this rule.
- (5) A final report that contains an executive summary, introduction, a description, and summary of the observed conditions of the facility, any calculations and results from engineering analysis with noted deficiencies and appendices including all data and calculations must be submitted to DEQ for review and approval.

(6) A final Seismic Vulnerability Assessment report must be stamped by professional engineers of record licensed in Oregon that specialize in geotechnical and structural engineering and include the following:

(a) Geotechnical Assessment consisting of:

(A) Site Conditions Assessment:

(i) Description of project site surface conditions and topography.

(ii) Description of regional and site geology including soil stress history, deposition/erosion environment, and bedrock and soil geologic units.

(iii) Description of active seismic sources relevant at the site.

(iv) Description of field explorations including methods, standards, numbers and types of explorations, testing, and instrumentation. Description of results including final exploration logs, field data, and profiles. Field explorations (number, types, and depth) must be sufficient to categorize subsurface conditions at the site including extent and properties of subsurface geologic strata including that of compressible, liquefiable, soft or loose soils, and bearing layers.

(v) Summary of laboratory testing performed and results.

(vi) Description of site subsurface conditions including soil and rock units encountered, extents and properties of those layers, and groundwater conditions.

(B) Seismic Hazard Evaluation consisting of:

(i) Description of seismic hazards at the site including seismic evaluation criteria (expected ground shaking), liquefaction, settlement, lateral spread, and slope stability as appropriate.

(ii) Describe methods of analysis, assumptions, and results of analysis.

(iii) Description of the resulting effects on the structures onsite.

(C) Geotechnical Evaluation consisting of foundation evaluation criteria for onsite structures based on seismic evaluation including foundation bearing and lateral capacity, wall design parameters, and soil strength recommendations as appropriate.

(b) Structural Assessment consisting of description of expected seismic performance of all onsite structures where damage could result in a release of fuel including any above or underground tanks, pipes, foundations of structures, buildings, structures, ancillary components, spill containment structures, transloading facilities, wharves, piers, moorings and retaining structures, loading racks, control equipment and any other structures within the property line or properties operated together.

(c) Safety Assessment consisting of:

(A) Description of fire control and suppression systems and procedures and the potential impacts of seismic hazards on these systems.

(B) Description of spill containment systems, equipment, and procedures in the event of an earthquake and their vulnerabilities to the identified seismic hazards at the site.

(C) Description of onsite emergency equipment, operational safety measures, and personnel policies/availability and their vulnerabilities to the identified seismic hazards at the site.

(7) Upon a facility's submission of the Seismic Vulnerability Assessment, DEQ will review the submittal. If DEQ determines that any additional information, corrections, or updates are required to approve the submittal, then DEQ will notify the owner or operator in writing of the information required and a date by which it must be provided.

(8) An owner or operator may request an extension of time from a deadline established in section (3) by providing DEQ a written request no fewer than 14 calendar days prior to the submittal deadline. DEQ may grant an extension based on the following criteria:

(a) The owner or operator has demonstrated progress in completing the submittal; and

(b) A delay is necessary, for good cause shown by the owner or operator, related to obtaining more accurate or new data, performing additional analyses, or addressing changes in operations or other key parameters, any of which are likely to have a substantive impact on the outcomes of the submittal.

(9) If DEQ determines it is not able to approve the owner or operator's submittal, or if the owner or operator does not timely provide additional information or corrections requested by DEQ, then in addition to any other remedies available, DEQ may:

(a) Modify the submittal and approve it as modified. If DEQ modifies the submittal under this subsection the owner or operator must pay the assessment modification fee as required by 340-300-0006 (4).

(b) Inform the owner or operator of the deficiency and provide the owner or operator with a deadline to correct the deficiencies and re-submit.

(10) Recordkeeping. The owner or operator of a facility that provides DEQ with any information related to a Seismic Vulnerability Assessment completed under this rule must retain all of its records related to the assessment for ten years from the date the information is submitted to DEQ.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 468.020, SB 1567 (2022)

Statutes/Other Implemented: SB 1567 (2022)

340-300-0004

Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan Requirements, Timeline and Approval Criteria

- (1) The Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan must be stamped by a qualified professional engineer.
- (2) The Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan must propose risk mitigation measures to address vulnerabilities identified in the Seismic Vulnerability Assessment to protect public health, life safety and environment including but not limited to:
 - (a) Retrofits, replacement, updates, reconstruction, removal, relocation or other mitigation measures intended to comply with the Codes and Standards as defined by OAR 340-300-0002(2) to achieve the performance objective and meet the specifications of OAR 340-300-0003 to reduce the expected spill after a Design Level Earthquake to below Maximum Allowable Spill.
 - (b) Facility structural integrity;
 - (c) Anticipated exposures to hazardous materials releases and proposed measures to prevent those exposures;
 - (d) Effects on surface water, ground water, and air;
 - (e) Training and education to employees and surrounding communities that promote equity.
 - (f) Connection to the local jurisdiction's requirements;
 - (g) Site-specific determinations needed and a schedule to complete modifications or construction;
 - (h) Additional provisions for resilience to ground shaking caused by earthquake and secondary effect hazards at the facility location;
 - (i) Description of the possible major earthquake induced residual risk scenarios and their probability;
 - (j) Demonstration of the mitigation measures effectiveness to address risk scenarios identified in paragraph (i) of this subsection; and
 - (k) Potential consequences and resources needed to equitably mitigate the residual risk to employees and surrounding communities after mitigation measures are implemented.
- (3) Risk Mitigation Implementation Plans must include the following:
 - (a) Description of proposed mitigation measures including but not limited to ground and/or slope improvement, foundation improvements or replacement, structural improvements, connection and piping improvements, containment improvements and/or replacement.
 - (b) Description of engineering analysis methods, assumptions, and results of the seismic evaluation of the mitigation measures.

- (c) Description of expected seismic performance of mitigated structures, containment, and ground improvement as appropriate.
 - (d) Description of any potential fuel release based on expected seismic performance.
 - (e) Description of safety improvements including but not limited to improvement, replacement or retrofit of spill containment and firefighting systems, personnel and operational changes, and emergency equipment and supply additions.
- (4) The Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan must be submitted to DEQ no later than 180 calendar days after DEQ's approval of the Seismic Vulnerability Assessment.
- (5) The Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan must outline interim mitigation actions that will be completed within 1, 3, & 5 years based on feasibility and order of importance.
- (a) The proposed schedule must include justification for 1-, 3- and 5-year selections based on magnitude of risk reduction.
 - (b) The proposed schedule may consider the duration of specific site activities or sequencing of tasks dependent on previous work.
- (6) All mitigation measures approved by DEQ must be completed within 10 years after the DEQ approves the Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan.
- (7) The Risk Mitigation Implementation Plans may be modified as follows:
- (a) A modification may be initiated by the owner or operator and
 - (A) requested in the case of significant changes or circumstances affecting the Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan and
 - (B) The modification must be approved by DEQ.
 - (b) A modification may be DEQ initiated if new scientific or technological data becomes available. A Facility will have 90 days to submit the requested modification.
- (8) All measures proposed in Risk Mitigation Implementation Plans must conform with the Codes and Standards and specification provided in OAR 340-300-0002 and 340-300-0003 and may be based on a probabilistic or deterministic analysis or on an alternative method proposed by facility owner or operator with DEQ's approval.
- (9) Post-Implementation residual risk must be addressed and submitted to DEQ with the proposed Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan and must:
- (a) Be used by the owner and/or operator to specify measures to mitigate the effects of residual risk by creating an internal alarm and emergency plan.

(b) Provide relevant information to local authorities for the creation of external alarm and emergency plans.

(10) Upon facility's submission of the Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan, DEQ will review the submittal. If DEQ determines that any additional information, corrections, or updates are required to approve the submittal, then DEQ will notify the owner or operator in writing of the information required and a date by which it must be provided.

(11) An owner or operator may request an extension of time from a deadline established in section (3) or section (4) of this rule by providing DEQ with a written request no fewer than 14 calendar days prior to the submittal deadline. DEQ may grant an extension based on the following criteria:

(a) The owner or operator has demonstrated progress in completing the submittal; and

(b) A delay is necessary, for good cause shown by the owner or operator, related to obtaining more accurate or new data, performing additional analyses, or addressing changes in operations or other key parameters, any of which are likely to have a substantive impact on the outcomes of the submittal.

(12) If DEQ determines it is not able to approve the owner or operator's submittal, or if the owner or operator does not timely provide additional information or corrections requested by DEQ, then in addition to any other remedies available, DEQ may:

(a) Modify the information provided by the owner or operator, approve it as modified, and the owner or operator must pay the plan modification fee as provided in 340-300-0006 (4).

(b) Inform the owner or operator of the deficiency and provide the owner or operator with a revised deadline to submit the needed information.

(13) Recordkeeping. The owner or operator of a facility that provides DEQ with any information related to a Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan completed under this rule must retain all of its records related to the Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan for ten years from the date the information is submitted to DEQ.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 468.020, SB 1567 (2022)

Statutes/Other Implemented: SB 1567 (2022)

340-300-0005

Reporting requirements and Inspections

(1) Annual Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan implementation status reports must be submitted by June 1st of each year until the implementation is completed and approved by DEQ, or on a schedule approved by DEQ in the Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan.

(2) A facility shall allow access for inspections during the implementation of the Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan upon DEQ's request or at reasonable hours.

(3) DEQ inspections and frequency may include:

(a) Periodic onsite special inspections by the geotechnical and structural engineers verifying that design criteria are met.

(b) Periodic operation and maintenance inspections.

(c) Special inspections by a qualified Testing Agency with certified personnel as required in Oregon Structural Specialty Code Chapter 17, ASTM (formerly American Society for Testing and Materials, currently ASTM International) E329, etc.).

(4) A final post-implementation report, or series of final reports, must be submitted 180 calendar days after the implementation completion. The report or reports shall include:

(a) Engineering specifications for all work performed as actually built; and

(b) Updated description of any residual risk.

(5) Recordkeeping. The owner or operator must retain the final post-implementation report and all records related to the Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan implementation activities for ten years from the date the information is submitted to DEQ.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 468.020, SB 1567 (2022)

Statutes/Other Implemented: SB 1567 (2022)

340-300-0006

Program Administration and Compliance Fees

(1) A facility owner must pay a Seismic Vulnerability Assessment Submittal Fee of \$39,000. The fee must accompany submittal of the Seismic Vulnerability Assessment or the initial assessment report if a series of assessments is submitted.

(2) A facility owner must pay a Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan Submittal Fee of \$36,000. The fee must accompany submittal of a Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan.

(3) A facility owner must pay an Annual Compliance Fee by June 1 of each calendar year until the implementation of all risk minimization measures proposed in the Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan is completed and approved by DEQ. The Annual Compliance Fee structure is as follows:

(a) Year one Annual Compliance Fee of \$23,000.

(b) Year two and consequent years Annual Compliance Fee will not exceed \$50,000.

(c) DEQ may reduce the Annual Compliance Fee in year two or in subsequent years if DEQ determines that the entire fee is not necessary to fund program costs.

(4) A facility owner must pay a Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan modification fee of \$5,000 when requesting changes to previously submitted mitigation plans or if DEQ modifies a Seismic Vulnerability Assessment or a Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan as provided in of 340-300-0003(9) 12 of 340-300-0004(12).

(5) The modification fee does not apply to DEQ-required assessment plan modifications.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 468.020, SB 1567 (2022)

Statutes/Other Implemented: SB 1567 (2022)

340-300-0007

DEQ Review and Approval of Seismic Vulnerability Assessments and Risk Mitigation Implementation Plans

(1) DEQ will review and approve the Seismic Vulnerability Assessments submitted under OAR 340-300-0003 if they meet the requirements of these rules.

(2) The DEQ will approve Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan if the plan submitted under OAR 340-300-0004 meets the requirements of these rules and when implemented will minimize the risk to the human health and safety and the environment in the event of ground shaking and secondary effects.

(3) Before DEQ approves a Seismic Vulnerability Assessment or a Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan required under these rules, DEQ may provide a copy of the mitigation plan to the Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, the office of the State Fire Marshal, the Oregon Department of Energy and the local government jurisdictions for review.

(4) Before approving a Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan, DEQ will provide a public notice and initiate a public comment period as follows:

(a) DEQ will announce the public notice through the Fuel Tank Seismic Stability GovDelivery mailing system.

(b) DEQ will hold a public comment period open for 30 calendar days. This period may be extended at DEQ's discretion. DEQ will review public comments and may request changes to the Risk Mitigation Implementation Plans prior to approval as determined appropriate by DEQ.

(c) DEQ will post all Risk Mitigation Implementation Plans barring any confidential business information on DEQ's website by the time of public notice.

(5) Public hearing

(a) If requested by 10 entities or a group representing 10 entities within the first 20 calendar days of the public comment period, a public hearing will be held. DEQ will extend the public comment period and hold a hearing at least 14 calendar days before the close of the public comment period.

(b) A notice of 30 calendar days will be provided ahead of a public hearing.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 468.020, SB 1567 (2022)

Statutes/Other Implemented: SB 1567 (2022)



Key to Identifying Changed Text:

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New/inserted text

Division 12 ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURE AND CIVIL PENALTIES

340-012-0064

Fuel Tank Seismic Stability Enforcement Classification of Violations

(1) Class I:

(a) Failure to timely submit a facility Seismic Vulnerability Assessment as required under OAR 340-300-0004.

(b) Failure to timely submit a facility Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan or a final post-implementation report as required under OAR 340-300-0005.

(c) Failure to implement DEQ approved Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan.

(d) Failure to maintain equipment, personnel and training at levels described in an approved Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan.

(e) Operating a bulk fuel terminal without an approved facility Seismic Vulnerability Assessment or Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan.

(2) Class II:

(a) Failure to allow access for facility inspection when requested.

(b) Failure to submit a modification request prior to changing an approved Seismic Vulnerability Assessment or Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan.

(c) Failure to implement required changes to an approved Seismic Vulnerability Assessment or Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan.

(3) Class III:

(a) Failure to provide maintenance and inspections records of the storage and transfer facilities to DEQ upon request.

(b) Failing to notify DEQ within 14 calendar days of any significant changes that could affect implementation of a required Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan.

[\(c\) Failing to retain records of Seismic Vulnerability Assessment or Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan as required in 340-300-0003\(11\) and 340-300-003\(13\).](#)

[Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 468.020, SB 1567 \(2022\)](#)

[Statutes/Other Implemented: SB 1567 \(2022\)](#)

340-012-0140

Determination of Base Penalty

(1) Except for Class III violations and as provided in OAR 340-012-0155, the base penalty (BP) is determined by applying the class and magnitude of the violation to the matrices set forth in this section. For Class III violations, no magnitude determination is required.

(2) \$12,000 Penalty Matrix:

(a) The \$12,000 penalty matrix applies to the following:

(A) Any violation of an air quality statute, rule, permit or related order committed by a person that has or should have a Title V permit or an Air Contaminant Discharge Permit (ACDP) issued pursuant to New Source Review (NSR) regulations or Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) regulations, or section 112(g) of the federal Clean Air Act, unless otherwise classified.

(B) Open burning violations as follows:

(i) Any violation of OAR 340-264-0060(3) committed by an industrial facility operating under an air quality permit.

(ii) Any violation of OAR 340-264-0060(3) in which 25 or more cubic yards of prohibited materials or more than 15 tires are burned, except when committed by a residential owner-occupant.

(C) Any violation of the Oregon Low Emission and Zero Emission Vehicle rules (OAR 340-257) by a vehicle manufacturer.

(D) Any violation of ORS 468B.025(1)(a) or (1)(b), or of 468B.050(1)(a) by a person without a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, unless otherwise classified.

(E) Any violation of a water quality statute, rule, permit or related order by:

(i) A person that has an NPDES permit, or that has or should have a Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF) permit, for a municipal or private utility sewage treatment facility with a permitted flow of five million or more gallons per day.

(ii) A person that has a Tier 1 industrial source NPDES or WPCF permit.

(iii) A person that has a population of 100,000 or more, as determined by the most recent national census, and either has or should have a WPCF Municipal Stormwater Underground Injection Control (UIC) System Permit, or has an NPDES Municipal Separated Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) Stormwater Discharge Permit.

(iv) A person that installs or operates a prohibited Class I, II, III, IV or V UIC system, except for a cesspool.

(v) A person that has or should have applied for coverage under an NPDES Stormwater Discharge 1200-C General Permit for a construction site that disturbs 20 or more acres.

(F) Any violation of the ballast water statute in ORS Chapter 783 or ballast water management rule in OAR 340, division 143.

(G) Any violation of a Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification by a 100 megawatt or more hydroelectric facility.

(H) Any violation of a Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification for a dredge and fill project except for Tier 1, 2A or 2B projects.

(I) Any violation of an underground storage tanks statute, rule, permit or related order committed by the owner, operator or permittee of 10 or more UST facilities or a person who is licensed or should be licensed by DEQ to perform tank services.

(J) Any violation of a heating oil tank statute, rule, permit, license or related order committed by a person who is licensed or should be licensed by DEQ to perform heating oil tank services.

(K) Any violation of ORS 468B.485, or related rules or orders regarding financial assurance for ships transporting hazardous materials or oil.

(L) Any violation of a used oil statute, rule, permit or related order committed by a person who is a used oil transporter, transfer facility, processor or re-refiner, off-specification used oil burner or used oil marketer.

(M) Any violation of a hazardous waste statute, rule, permit or related order by:

(i) A person that is a large quantity generator or hazardous waste transporter.

(ii) A person that has or should have a treatment, storage or disposal facility permit.

(N) Any violation of an oil and hazardous material spill and release statute, rule, or related order committed by a covered vessel or facility as defined in ORS 468B.300 or by a person who is engaged in the business of manufacturing, storing or transporting oil or hazardous materials.

(O) Any violation of a polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) management and disposal statute, rule, permit or related order.

(P) Any violation of ORS Chapter 465, UST or environmental cleanup statute, rule, related order or related agreement.

(Q) Unless specifically listed under another penalty matrix, any violation of ORS Chapter 459 or any violation of a solid waste statute, rule, permit, or related order committed by:

(i) A person that has or should have a solid waste disposal permit.

(ii) A city with a population of 25,000 or more, as determined by the most recent national census.

(R) Any violation of the Oregon Clean Fuels Program under OAR Chapter 340, division 253 by a person registered as an importer of blendstocks,

(S) Any violation classified under OAR 340-012-0054 (1) (dd), (ee), (ff), or (gg).

(T) Any violation of the Oregon Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program under OAR Chapter 340, division 215 by a person with greenhouse gas emissions greater than or equal to 25,000 metric tons per year or by a person that has not reported greenhouse gas emissions to DEQ during the past five years, or by a person for which DEQ has insufficient information to accurately estimate emissions.

(U) Any violation of the Third Party Verification rules under OAR Chapter 340, division 272.

(V) Any violation of the Landfill Gas Emissions rules under OAR chapter 340, division 239 by a person required to comply with OAR 340-239-0110 through OAR 340-239-0800.

(W) Any violation of the rules for Emission Standards for New Heavy-Duty Trucks under OAR chapter 340 division 261 by engine, truck or trailer manufacturers and dealers.

(X) Any violation of the Climate Protection Program rules under OAR chapter 340, division 271.

[\(Y\) Any violation of the Fuel Tank Seismic Stability Program rules under OAR chapter 340, division 300.](#)

(b) The base penalty values for the \$12,000 penalty matrix are as follows:

(A) Class I:

(i) Major — \$12,000;

(ii) Moderate — \$6,000;

(iii) Minor — \$3,000.

(B) Class II:

(i) Major — \$6,000;

(ii) Moderate — \$3,000;

(iii) Minor — \$1,500.

(C) Class III: \$1,000.

(3) \$8,000 Penalty Matrix:

(a) The \$8,000 penalty matrix applies to the following:

(A) Any violation of an air quality statute, rule, permit, permit attachment, or related order committed by a person that has or should have an ACDP permit, except for NSR, PSD and Basic ACDP permits, unless listed under another penalty matrix, unless otherwise classified.

(B) Any violation of an asbestos statute, rule, permit or related order except those violations listed in section (5) of this rule.

(C) Any violation of a vehicle inspection program statute, rule, permit or related order committed by an auto repair facility.

(D) Any violation of the Oregon Low Emission Vehicle rules (OAR 340-257) committed by an automobile dealer or an automobile rental agency.

(E) Any violation of a water quality statute, rule, permit or related order committed by:

(i) A person that has an NPDES Permit, or that has or should have a WPCF Permit, for a municipal or private utility sewage treatment facility with a permitted flow of two million or more, but less than five million, gallons per day.

(ii) A person that has a Tier 2 industrial source NPDES or WPCF Permit.

(iii) A person that has or should have applied for coverage under an NPDES or a WPCF General Permit, except an NPDES Stormwater Discharge 1200-C General Permit for a construction site of less than five acres in size or 20 or more acres in size.

(iv) A person that has a population of less than 100,000 but more than 10,000, as determined by the most recent national census, and has or should have a WPCF Municipal Stormwater UIC System Permit or has an NPDES MS4 Stormwater Discharge Permit.

(v) A person that owns, and that has or should have registered, a UIC system that disposes of wastewater other than stormwater or sewage or geothermal fluids.

(F) Any violation of a Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification by a less than 100 megawatt hydroelectric facility.

(G) Any violation of a Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification for a Tier 2A or Tier 2B dredge and fill project.

(H) Any violation of an UST statute, rule, permit or related order committed by a person who is the owner, operator or permittee of five to nine UST facilities.

(I) Unless specifically listed under another penalty matrix, any violation of ORS Chapter 459 or other solid waste statute, rule, permit, or related order committed by:

(i) A person that has or should have a waste tire permit; or

(ii) A person with a population of more than 5,000 but less than or equal to 25,000, as determined by the most recent national census.

(J) Any violation of a hazardous waste management statute, rule, permit or related order committed by a person that is a small quantity generator.

(K) Any violation of an oil and hazardous material spill and release statute, rule, or related order committed by a person other than a person listed in OAR 340-012-0140(2)(a)(N) occurring during a commercial activity or involving a derelict vessel over 35 feet in length.

(L) Any violation of the Oregon Clean Fuels Program under OAR chapter 340, division 253 unless the violation is otherwise classified in this rule.

(M) Any violation of the Oregon Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program under OAR Chapter 340, division 215 by a person with greenhouse gas emissions less than 25,000 metric tons per year but greater than or equal to 5,000 metric tons per year.

(N) Any violation of the Landfill Gas Emissions rules under OAR chapter 340, division 239 by a person that owns or operates a landfill with over 200,000 tons waste in place and is not required to comply with OAR 340-239-0110 through OAR 340-239-0800.

(O) Any violation of a hazardous waste pharmaceutical statute, rule, permit or related order committed by a person that is a reverse distributor.

(b) The base penalty values for the \$8,000 penalty matrix are as follows:

(A) Class I:

(i) Major — \$8,000.

(ii) Moderate — \$4,000.

(iii) Minor — \$2,000.

(B) Class II:

(i) Major — \$4,000.

(ii) Moderate — \$2,000.

(iii) Minor — \$1,000.

(C) Class III: \$ 700.

(4) \$3,000 Penalty Matrix:

(a) The \$3,000 penalty matrix applies to the following:

(A) Any violation of any statute, rule, permit, license, or order committed by a person not listed under another penalty matrix.

(B) Any violation of an air quality statute, rule, permit, permit attachment, or related order committed by a person not listed under another penalty matrix.

(C) Any violation of an air quality statute, rule, permit, permit attachment, or related order committed by a person that has or should have a Basic ACDP or an ACDP or registration only because the person is subject to Area Source NESHAP regulations.

(D) Any violation of OAR 340-264-0060(3) in which 25 or more cubic yards of prohibited materials or more than 15 tires are burned by a residential owner-occupant.

(E) Any violation of a vehicle inspection program statute, rule, permit or related order committed by a natural person, except for those violations listed in section (5) of this rule.

(F) Any violation of a water quality statute, rule, permit, license or related order not listed under another penalty matrix and committed by:

(i) A person that has an NPDES permit, or has or should have a WPCF permit, for a municipal or private utility wastewater treatment facility with a permitted flow of less than two million gallons per day.

(ii) A person that has or should have applied for coverage under an NPDES Stormwater Discharge 1200-C General Permit for a construction site that is more than one, but less than five acres.

- (iii) A person that has a population of 10,000 or less, as determined by the most recent national census, and either has an NPDES MS4 Stormwater Discharge Permit or has or should have a WPCF Municipal Stormwater UIC System Permit.
- (iv) A person who is licensed to perform onsite sewage disposal services or who has performed sewage disposal services.
- (v) A person, except for a residential owner-occupant, that owns and either has or should have registered a UIC system that disposes of stormwater, sewage or geothermal fluids.
- (vi) A person that has or should have a WPCF individual stormwater UIC system permit.
- (vii) Any violation of a water quality statute, rule, permit or related order committed by a person that has or should have applied for coverage under an NPDES 700-PM General Permit for suction dredges.
- (G) Any violation of an onsite sewage disposal statute, rule, permit or related order, except for a violation committed by a residential owner-occupant.
- (H) Any violation of a Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification for a Tier 1 dredge and fill project.
- (I) Any violation of an UST statute, rule, permit or related order if the person is the owner, operator or permittee of two to four UST facilities.
- (J) Any violation of a used oil statute, rule, permit or related order, except a violation related to a spill or release, committed by a person that is a used oil generator.
- (K) Any violation of a hazardous waste management statute, rule, permit or related order committed by a person that is a very small quantity generator, unless listed under another penalty matrix.
- (L) Any violation of ORS Chapter 459 or other solid waste statute, rule, permit, or related order committed by a person with a population less than 5,000, as determined by the most recent national census.
- (M) Any violation of the labeling requirements of ORS 459A.675 through 459A.685.
- (N) Any violation of rigid pesticide container disposal requirements by a very small quantity generator of hazardous waste.
- (O) Any violation of ORS 468B.025(1)(a) or (b) resulting from turbid discharges to waters of the state caused by non-residential uses of property disturbing less than one acre in size.
- (P) Any violation of an oil and hazardous material spill and release statute, rule, or related order committed by a person not listed under another matrix.

(Q) Any violation of the Oregon Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program under OAR Chapter 340, division 215 by a person with greenhouse gas emissions less than 5,000 metric tons per year.

(b) The base penalty values for the \$3,000 penalty matrix are as follows:

(A) Class I:

(i) Major — \$3,000;

(ii) Moderate — \$1,500;

(iii) Minor — \$750.

(B) Class II:

(i) Major — \$1,500;

(ii) Moderate — \$750;

(iii) Minor — \$375.

(C) Class III: \$250.

(5) \$1,000 Penalty Matrix:

(a) The \$1,000 penalty matrix applies to the following:

(A) Any violation of an open burning statute, rule, permit or related order committed by a residential owner-occupant at the residence, not listed under another penalty matrix.

(B) Any violation of visible emissions standards by operation of a vehicle.

(C) Any violation of an asbestos statute, rule, permit or related order committed by a residential owner-occupant.

(D) Any violation of an onsite sewage disposal statute, rule, permit or related order of OAR chapter 340, division 44 committed by a residential owner-occupant.

(E) Any violation of an UST statute, rule, permit or related order committed by a person who is the owner, operator or permittee of one UST facility.

(F) Any violation of an HOT statute, rule, permit or related order not listed under another penalty matrix.

(G) Any violation of OAR chapter 340, division 124 or ORS 465.505 by a dry cleaning owner or operator, dry store owner or operator, or supplier of perchloroethylene.

(H) Any violation of ORS Chapter 459 or other solid waste statute, rule or related order committed by a residential owner-occupant.

(I) Any violation of a statute, rule, permit or order relating to rigid plastic containers, except for violation of the labeling requirements under OAR 459A.675 through 459A.685.

(J) Any violation of a statute, rule or order relating to the opportunity to recycle.

(K) Any violation of OAR chapter 340, division 262 or other statute, rule or order relating to solid fuel burning devices, except a violation related to the sale of new or used solid fuel burning devices or the removal and destruction of used solid fuel burning devices.

(L) Any violation of an UIC system statute, rule, permit or related order by a residential owner-occupant, when the UIC disposes of stormwater, sewage or geothermal fluids.

(M) Any Violation of ORS 468B.025(1)(a) or (b) resulting from turbid discharges to waters of the state caused by residential use of property disturbing less than one acre in size.

(b) The base penalty values for the \$1,000 penalty matrix are as follows:

(A) Class I:

(i) Major — \$1,000;

(ii) Moderate — \$500;

(iii) Minor — \$250.

(B) Class II:

(i) Major — \$500;

(ii) Moderate — \$250;

(iii) Minor — \$125.

(C) Class III: \$100.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 468.020 & 468.090 - 468.140

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459.995, 459A.655, 459A.660, 459A.685 & 468.035

History:

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DEQ 6-2001, f. 6-18-01, cert. ef. 7-1-01
DEQ 19-1998, f. & cert. ef. 10-12-98
DEQ 9-1996, f. & cert. ef. 7-10-96
DEQ 4-1994, f. & cert. ef. 3-14-94
DEQ 21-1992, f. & cert. ef. 8-11-92
DEQ 33-1990, f. & cert. ef. 8-15-90
DEQ 15-1990, f. & cert. ef. 3-30-90
DEQ 4-1989, f. & cert. ef. 3-14-89