House Bill 4004

Sponsored by Representative SMITH WARNER (Presession filed.)

SUMMARY

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure **as introduced.**

Directs Environmental Quality Commission to adopt rules applying certain oil spill prevention and emergency response planning requirements to railroads that own or operate high hazard train routes in this state. Modifies certain requirements under oil or hazardous material spillage statutes. Requires railroads that own or operate high hazard train routes to submit annually certain proof

of financial responsibility for high hazard train routes.

Establishes High Hazard Train Route Oil Spill Prevention Fund. Continuously appropriates moneys in fund to Department of Environmental Quality to be used for costs related to contingency planning and preparedness for high hazard train routes.

Becomes operative January 1, 2019.

Takes effect on 91st day following adjournment sine die.

1 A BILL FOR AN ACT

Relating to safe transportation of hazardous substances; creating new provisions; amending ORS 468B.300, 468B.340, 468B.345, 468B.355, 468B.360, 468B.365, 468B.385, 468B.410 and 468B.495; and prescribing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

5 6

2

3

4

AMENDMENTS TO OIL OR HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SPILLAGE STATUTES

7

9 10

11

12 13

14

15

16 17

18

19

20 21

22

23

24 25

26

27

SECTION 1. ORS 468B.300 is amended to read:

468B.300. As used in ORS 468.020, 468.095, 468.140 (3) and 468B.300 to 468B.500:

- (1) "Bulk" means material stored or transported in loose, unpackaged liquid, powder or granular form capable of being conveyed by a pipe, bucket, chute or belt system.
- (2) "Cargo vessel" means a self-propelled ship in commerce, other than a tank vessel, of 300 gross tons or more. "Cargo vessel" does not include a vessel used solely for commercial fish harvesting.
- (3) "Commercial fish harvesting" means taking food fish with any gear unlawful for angling under ORS 506.006, or taking food fish in excess of the limits permitted for personal use, or taking food fish with the intent of disposing of such food fish or parts thereof for profit, or by sale, barter or trade, in commercial channels.
- (4) "Contingency plan" means an oil spill prevention and emergency response plan required under ORS 468B.345.
 - (5) "Covered vessel" means a tank vessel, cargo vessel, passenger vessel or dredge vessel.
- (6) "Damages" includes damages, costs, losses, penalties or attorney fees of any kind for which liability may exist under the laws of this state resulting from, arising out of or related to the discharge or threatened discharge of oil.
- (7) "Discharge" means any emission other than natural seepage of oil, whether intentional or unintentional. "Discharge" includes but is not limited to spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emit-

NOTE: Matter in **boldfaced** type in an amended section is new; matter [*italic and bracketed*] is existing law to be omitted. New sections are in **boldfaced** type.

ting, emptying or dumping oil.

- (8) "Dredge vessel" means a self-propelled vessel of 300 or more gross tons that is equipped for regularly engaging in dredging of submerged and submersible lands.
- (9) "Exploration facility" means a platform, vessel or other offshore facility used to explore for oil in the navigable waters of the state. "Exploration facility" does not include platforms or vessels used for stratigraphic drilling or other operations that are not authorized or intended to drill to a producing formation.
- (10) "Facility" means a pipeline, a railroad car or any structure, group of structures, equipment or device, other than a vessel that transfers oil over navigable waters of the state, that is used for producing, storing, handling, transferring, processing or transporting oil in bulk and that is capable of storing or transporting 10,000 or more gallons of oil. "Facility" does not include:
- (a) A [railroad car,] motor vehicle or [other] rolling stock other than a railroad car while transporting oil over the highways [or rail lines] of this state;
- (b) An underground storage tank regulated by the Department of Environmental Quality or a local government under ORS 466.706 to 466.882 and 466.994; or
- (c) A marina, or a public fueling station, that is engaged exclusively in the direct sale of fuel, or any other product used for propulsion, to a final user of the fuel or other product.
- (11) "Federal on-scene coordinator" means the federal official predesignated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency or the United States Coast Guard to coordinate and direct federal responses or the official designated by the lead agency to coordinate and direct removal under the National Contingency Plan.
 - (12) "Hazardous material" has the meaning given that term in ORS 466.605.
 - (13) "High hazard train route" means a section of rail lines in this state:
- (a) That abuts or travels over navigable waters of the state, an inland watershed or a drinking water intake; and
- (b) Over which trains that consist of 25 or more tanker railroad cars transporting oil as cargo operate.
- (14) "Listed sensitive area" means an area or location listed as an area of special economic or environmental importance in an Area Contingency Plan or Sub-Area Contingency Plan prepared and published pursuant to section 311(j) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. 1321(j), as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, P.L. 101-380.
- [(13)] (15) "Maritime association" means an association or cooperative of marine terminals, facilities, vessel owners, vessel operators, vessel agents or other maritime industry groups, that provides oil spill response planning and spill related communications services within the state.
- [(14)] (16) "Maximum probable spill" means the maximum probable spill for a vessel operating in the navigable waters of the state considering the history of spills of vessels of the same class operating on the west coast of the United States.
- (17) "National Contingency Plan" means the plan prepared and published under section 311(d) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. 1321(d), as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-380).
- [(15)] (18) "Navigable waters" means the Columbia River, the Willamette River up to Willamette Falls, the Pacific Ocean and estuaries to the head of tidewater.
- [(16) "National Contingency Plan" means the plan prepared and published under section 311(d) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. 1321(d), as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-380).]

- [(17)] (19) "Offshore facility" means any facility located in, on or under any of the navigable waters of the state.
 - [(18)] (20) "Oils" or "oil" means:
 - (a) Oil, including gasoline, crude oil, bitumen, synthetic crude oil, natural gas well condensate, fuel oil, diesel oil, lubricating oil, sludge, oil refuse and any other petroleum related product; and
 - (b) Liquefied natural gas.

- [(19)] (21) "Onshore facility" means any facility located in, on or under any land of the state, other than submerged land, that, because of its location, could reasonably be expected to cause substantial harm to the environment by discharging oil into or on the navigable waters of the state or adjoining shorelines.
- [(20)] (22) "Passenger vessel" means a ship of 300 or more gross tons carrying passengers for compensation.
 - [(21)] (23) "Person" has the meaning given the term in ORS 468.005.
- [(22)] (24) "Person having control over oil" includes but is not limited to any person using, storing or transporting oil immediately prior to entry of such oil into the navigable waters of the state, and shall specifically include carriers and bailees of such oil.
- [(23)] (25) "Pipeline" means a facility, including piping, compressors, pump stations and storage tanks, used to transport oil between facilities or between facilities and tank vessels.
- [(24)] (26) "Region of operation" with respect to the holder of a contingency plan means the area where the operations of the holder that require a contingency plan are located.
- [(25)] (27) "Removal costs" means the costs of removal that are incurred after a discharge of oil has occurred or, in any case in which there is a substantial threat of a discharge of oil, the costs to prevent, minimize or mitigate oil pollution from the incident.
- [(26)] (28) "Responsible party" has the meaning given under section 1001 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-380).
 - [(27)] (29) "Ship" means any boat, ship, vessel, barge or other floating craft of any kind.
- [(28)(a)] (30)(a) "State on-scene coordinator" means the state official appointed by the Department of Environmental Quality to represent the department and the State of Oregon in response to an oil or hazardous material spill or release or threatened spill or release and to coordinate cleanup response with state and local agencies.
 - (b) For purposes of this subsection:
- (A) "Spill or release" means the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, emitting, releasing, leaking or placing of any oil or hazardous material into the air or into or on any land or waters of this state except as authorized by a permit issued under ORS chapter 454, 459, 459A, 468, 468A, 468B or 469 or ORS 466.005 to 466.385, 466.990 (1) and (2) or 466.992 or federal law, or except when being stored or used for its intended purpose.
- (B) "Threatened spill or release" means oil or hazardous material is likely to escape or be carried into the air or into or on any land or waters of the state, including from a ship as defined in this section that is in imminent danger of sinking.
- [(29)] (31) "Tank vessel" means a ship that is constructed or adapted to carry oil in bulk as cargo or cargo residue. "Tank vessel" does not include:
 - (a) A vessel carrying oil in drums, barrels or other packages;
- 44 (b) A vessel carrying oil as fuel or stores for that vessel; or
- 45 (c) An oil spill response barge or vessel.

[(30)] (32) "Worst case spill" means:

1 2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10 11

12

13

14 15

16 17

18

19

20

21 22

23

24

2526

27

28

29 30

31

32

33 34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41 42

43

44

- (a) In the case of a vessel, a spill of the entire cargo and fuel of the tank vessel complicated by adverse weather conditions; [and]
- (b) In the case of an onshore or offshore facility, the largest foreseeable spill in adverse weather conditions[.]; and
- (c) In the case of a high hazard train route, a spill of the entire capacity, measured in barrels of oil, of a train that consists of the largest number of tanker railroad cars transporting oil as cargo that may be operated on the high hazard train route in a given period, in adverse weather conditions.
 - **SECTION 2.** ORS 468B.340 is amended to read:
- 468B.340. (1) The Legislative Assembly finds that:
 - (a) Oil spills present a serious danger to the fragile natural environment of the state.
- (b) Commercial vessel activity on the navigable waters of the state is vital to the economic interests of the people of the state.
- (c) Recent studies conducted in the wake of disastrous oil spills have identified the following problems in the transport and storage of oil:
 - (A) Gaps in regulatory oversight;
 - (B) Incomplete cost recovery by states;
- (C) Despite research in spill cleanup technology, it is unlikely that a large percentage of oil can be recovered from a catastrophic spill;
- (D) Because response efforts cannot effectively reduce the impact of oil spills, prevention is the most effective approach to oil spill management; and
- (E) Comprehensive oil spill prevention demands participation by industry, citizens, environmental organizations and local, state, federal and international governments.
- (2) Therefore, the Legislative Assembly declares it is the intent of ORS 468B.345 to 468B.415 to establish a program to promote:
- (a) The prevention of oil spills especially on the large, navigable waters of the Columbia River, the Willamette River and the Oregon coast;
- (b) The prevention of oil spills into inland rivers and streams serving as essential habitat for salmon and other wildlife or as a source of water for consumption, irrigation or other public uses of local concern;
 - (c) The prevention of spills from railroad cars transporting oil as cargo;
 - (d) The prevention of spills along high hazard train routes;
- [(b)] (e) Oil spill response preparedness, including the identification of actions and content required for an effective contingency plan;
 - [(c)] (f) A consistent west coast approach to oil spill prevention and response;
- [(d)] (g) The establishment, coordination and duties of safety committees as provided in ORS 468B.415; and
- [(e)] (h) To the maximum extent possible, coordination of state programs with the programs and regulations of the United States Coast Guard and adjacent states.
 - SECTION 3. Section 4 of this 2018 Act is added to and made a part of ORS 468B.345 to 468B.415.
- <u>SECTION 4.</u> Notwithstanding ORS 468B.300, as used in ORS 468B.345 to 468B.415, "facility" has the meaning given that term in ORS 468B.300, except that "facility" does not include railroad cars.

SECTION 5. ORS 468B.345 is amended to read:

- 468B.345. (1)(a) Unless an oil spill prevention and emergency response plan has been approved by the Department of Environmental Quality and has been properly implemented, no person shall:
 - [(a)] (A) Cause or permit the operation of an onshore facility in the state;
 - [(b)] (B) Cause or permit the operation of an offshore facility in the state; or
- 6 [(c)] (C) Cause or permit the operation of a covered vessel within the navigable waters of the state.
 - [(2)] **(b)** It is not a defense to an action brought for a violation of **this** subsection [(1) of this section] that the person charged believed that a current contingency plan had been approved by the department.
 - [(3)] (c) A contingency plan shall be renewed at least once every five years.
 - [(4) This section shall not apply to the operation of a cargo or passenger vessel on Yaquina Bay or on the navigable waters of the state in the Pacific Ocean used by cargo or passenger vessels entering or leaving Yaquina Bay until January 1, 1998.]
 - (2)(a) A railroad that owns or operates a high hazard train route in this state shall have an oil spill prevention and emergency response plan that has been approved by the department.
 - (b) It is not a defense to an action brought for a violation of this subsection that the person charged believed that a current contingency plan had been approved by the department.
 - (c) A contingency plan for a high hazard train route shall be renewed at least once every five years.
 - (d) Failure by an owner or operator of a high hazard train route to comply with this subsection or to be in compliance with a contingency plan submitted under this subsection does not preclude the owner or operator from operating the high hazard train route.
 - SECTION 6. Section 7 of this 2018 Act is added to and made a part of ORS 468B.345 to 468B.415.
 - <u>SECTION 7.</u> (1) The Environmental Quality Commission, after consultation and in coordination with the State Fire Marshal, shall adopt rules defining:
 - (a) Standards for the preparation of contingency plans for high hazard train routes; and
 - (b) Oil spill response zones along high hazard train routes and the amount of equipment identified in a contingency plan that is required to be regularly located in the zones.
 - (2) The rules adopted under subsection (1) of this section shall:
 - (a) To the extent feasible and appropriate, define standards for the preparation of contingency plans for high hazard train routes that are equivalent to standards for the preparation of contingency plans for facilities adopted under ORS 468B.350; and
 - (b) Require the owners and operators of high hazard train routes to demonstrate an ability to meet the requirements of subsection (3) of this section.
 - (3) A railroad that owns or operates a high hazard train route in this state shall:
 - (a) Offer training at least once every three years to each fire department, including each tribal fire department, having jurisdiction along the high hazard train routes owned or operated by the railroad. Training provided under this paragraph must be coordinated by the State Fire Marshal and meet any requirements for ongoing training adopted by the State Fire Marshal by rule under ORS 453.392.
 - (b) Following confirmation of a discharge from a train along a high hazard train route,

deliver and deploy sufficient equipment and trained personnel to contain and recover discharged oil or hazardous materials and to protect life, safety, property and the environment.

- (c) Within a certain time period after confirmation of a discharge as set forth in rule by the commission, be capable of delivering and deploying containment booms, boats, oil recovery equipment, trained staff and all other materials needed to provide:
- (A) On-site containment and recovery of a volume of oil equal to a percentage of the calculated worst case spill as required by the commission by rule at any location along the route; and
- (B) Protection of the listed sensitive areas and potable water intakes that are within a distance as specified by the commission by rule from a discharge site and within eight hours of water travel time downstream in any river or stream that the high hazard train route abuts.
- (d) Conduct at least one oil containment, recovery and listed sensitive area protection drill every three years, at a location and time chosen by the Department of Environmental Quality.
- (4) A railroad may arrange with a contractor or other qualified public or private entity to supply containment booms under subsection (3) of this section. Any arrangement entered into under this subsection must be tested by drill at least once every five years.

SECTION 8. ORS 468B.355 is amended to read:

- 468B.355. (1) A contingency plan for a facility or covered vessel shall be submitted to the Department of Environmental Quality within 12 months after the Environmental Quality Commission adopts rules under ORS 468B.350. The department may adopt a schedule for submission of an oil contingency plan within the 12-month period. The schedule for the Columbia River shall be coordinated with the State of Washington. The department may adopt an alternative schedule for the Oregon coast and the Willamette River.
- (2) A contingency plan for a high hazard train route shall be submitted to the department within 12 months after the commission adopts rules under section 7 of this 2018 Act. The department may adopt a schedule for submission of a contingency plan within the 12-month period.
- [(2)] (3) The contingency plan for a facility shall be submitted by the owner or operator of the facility or by a qualified oil spill response cooperative in which the facility owner or operator is a participating member.
 - [(3)] (4) The contingency plan for a tank vessel shall be submitted by:
 - (a) The owner or operator of the tank vessel;
- (b) The owner or operator of the facility at which the vessel will be loading or unloading its cargo; or
- (c) A qualified oil spill response cooperative in which the tank vessel owner or operator is a participating member.
- [(4)] (5) Subject to conditions imposed by the department, the contingency plan for a tank vessel, if submitted by the owner or operator of a facility, may be submitted as a single plan for all tank vessels of a particular class that will be loading or unloading cargo at the facility.
- [(5)] (6) The contingency plan for a cargo vessel or passenger vessel may be submitted by the owner or operator of the vessel, or the agent for the vessel resident in this state. Subject to conditions imposed by the department, the owner, operator, agent or a maritime association may submit a single contingency plan for cargo vessels or passenger vessels of a particular class.

- (7) The contingency plan for a high hazard train route shall be submitted by the railroad that owns or operates the high hazard train route.
- [(6)] (8) A person that has contracted with a facility, [or] covered vessel or railroad that operates a high hazard train route to provide containment and cleanup services and that meets the standards established by the commission under ORS 468B.350 or section 7 of this 2018 Act may submit the contingency plan for any facility, [or] covered vessel or high hazard train route for which the person is contractually obligated to provide services. Subject to conditions imposed by the department, the person may submit a single plan for more than one covered vessel.
- [(7)] (9) The requirements of submitting a contingency plan under this section may be satisfied by a covered vessel by submission of proof of assessment participation by the vessel in a maritime association. Subject to conditions imposed by the department, the association may submit a single plan for more than one facility or covered vessel or may submit a single plan providing contingencies to respond for different classes of covered vessels.
- [(8)] (10) A contingency plan prepared for an agency of the federal government or an adjacent state that satisfies the requirements of ORS 468B.345 to 468B.360 and the rules adopted by the [Environmental Quality] commission may be accepted as a plan under ORS 468B.345. The commission shall [assure] ensure that, to the greatest extent possible, requirements for a contingency plan under ORS 468B.345 to 468B.360 are consistent with requirements for a plan under federal law.
- [(9)] (11) Covered vessels may satisfy the requirements of submitting a contingency plan under this section through proof of current assessment participation in an approved plan maintained with the department by a maritime association.
- [(10)] (12) A maritime association may submit a contingency plan for a cooperative group of covered vessels. Covered vessels that have not previously obtained approval of a plan may enter the navigable waters of the state if, upon entering such waters, the vessel pays the established assessment for participation in the approved plan maintained by the association.
- [(11)] (13) A maritime association shall have a lien on the responsible vessel if the vessel owner or operator fails to remit any regular operating assessments and shall further have a lien for the recovery for any direct costs provided to or for the vessel by the maritime association for oil spill response or spill related communications services. The lien shall be enforced in accordance with applicable law.
- [(12)] (14) Obligations incurred by a maritime association and any other liabilities or claims against the association shall be enforced only against the assets of the association, and no liability for the debts or action of the association exists against either the State of Oregon or any other subdivision or instrumentality thereof, or against any member, officer, employee or agent of the association in an individual or representative capacity.
- [(13)] (15) Except as otherwise provided in ORS chapters 468, 468A and 468B, neither the members of the association, its officers, agents or employees, nor the business entities by whom the members are regularly employed, may be held individually responsible for errors in judgment, mistakes or other acts, either of commission or omission, as principal, agent, person or employee, save for their own individual acts of dishonesty or crime.
- [(14)] (16) Assessment participation in a maritime association does not constitute a defense to liability imposed under ORS 468B.345 to 468B.415 or other state or federal law. Such assessment participation shall not relieve a covered vessel from complying with those portions of the approved maritime association contingency plan that may require vessel specific oil spill response equipment, training or capabilities for that vessel.

[(15)] (17) A person providing a contingency plan for a cargo or passenger vessel under this section shall be exempt from liability as provided under ORS 468B.425 for any action taken or omitted in the course of providing contingency planning service.

SECTION 9. ORS 468B.360 is amended to read:

468B.360. In reviewing the contingency plan required by ORS 468B.345, the Department of Environmental Quality shall consider at least the following factors:

- (1) The adequacy of containment and cleanup equipment, personnel, communications equipment, notification procedures and call-down lists, response time and logistical arrangements for coordination and implementation of response efforts to remove oil spills promptly and properly and to protect the environment;
- (2) The nature and amount of vessel **or high hazard train route** traffic within the area covered by the plan;
 - (3) The volume and type of oil being transported within the area covered by the plan;
 - (4) The existence of navigational hazards within the area covered by the plan;
- (5) The history and circumstances surrounding prior spills of oil within the area covered by the plan;
- (6) The sensitivity of fisheries and wildlife and other natural resources within the area covered by the plan;
- (7) Relevant information on previous spills contained in on-scene coordinator reports covered by the plan;
- (8) The extent to which reasonable, cost-effective measures to reduce the likelihood that a spill will occur have been incorporated into the plan;
- (9) The number of covered vessels calling in, and high hazard train routes and [the] facilities located in, the geographic area and the resulting ability of local agencies and industry groups to develop, finance and maintain a contingency plan and spill response system for those vessels, high hazard train routes and facilities; and
- (10) The spill response equipment and resources available to a person providing a contingency plan for cargo and passenger vessels under contingency plans filed by the person under state or federal law for other covered vessels or facilities owned or operated by that person.

SECTION 10. ORS 468B.365 is amended to read:

- 468B.365. (1) The Department of Environmental Quality shall approve a contingency plan only if it determines that:
- (a)(A) The plan for a covered vessel or facility meets the requirements of ORS 468B.345 to 468B.360 and[:]
- [(a)] the covered vessel or facility demonstrates evidence of compliance with ORS 468B.390; [and] **or**
- (B) The plan for a high hazard train route meets the requirements of ORS 468B.345 to 468B.360; and
- (b) If implemented, the plan is capable, to the maximum extent practicable in terms of personnel, materials and equipment, of removing oil promptly and properly and minimizing any damage to the environment.
- (2) An owner or operator of a covered vessel, **high hazard train route** or facility shall notify the department in writing immediately of any significant change affecting the contingency plan, including changes in any factor set forth in this section or in rules adopted by the Environmental Quality Commission. The department may require the owner or operator to update a contingency

plan as a result of these changes.

- (3) A holder of an approved contingency plan does not violate the terms of the contingency plan by furnishing to another plan holder, after notifying the department, equipment, materials or personnel to assist the other plan holder in a response to an oil discharge. The plan holder shall replace or return the transferred equipment, materials and personnel as soon as feasible.
- (4) The department may attach any reasonable term or condition to its approval or modification of a contingency plan that the department determines is necessary to [insure] ensure that the applicant:
- (a) Has access to sufficient resources to protect environmentally sensitive areas and to prevent, contain, clean up and mitigate potential oil discharges from the facility or tank vessel or along the high hazard train route;
 - (b) Maintains personnel levels sufficient to carry out emergency operations; and
 - (c) Complies with the contingency plan.
- (5) The contingency plan must provide for the use by the applicant of the best technology available at the time the contingency plan was submitted or renewed.
- (6) The department may require an applicant or a holder of an approved contingency plan to take steps necessary to demonstrate its ability to carry out the contingency plan, including:
 - (a) Periodic training;
 - (b) Response team exercises; and
- (c) Verification of access to inventories of equipment, supplies and personnel identified as available in the approved contingency plan.
- (7) The department may consider evidence that oil discharge prevention measures such as double hulls or double bottoms on vessels or barges, secondary containment systems, hydrostatic testing, enhanced vessel traffic systems or enhanced crew or staffing levels have been implemented and in its discretion, may make exceptions to the requirements of this section to reflect the reduced risk of oil discharges from the facility or tank vessel, or along the high hazard train route, for which the plan is submitted or being modified.
- (8)(a) Before the department approves or modifies a contingency plan required under ORS 468B.345, the department shall provide a copy of the contingency plan to the State Department of Fish and Wildlife, the office of the State Fire Marshal and the Department of Land Conservation and Development for review.
- (b) In addition to providing copies to the agencies listed in paragraph (a) of this subsection, before approving or modifying a contingency plan for a high hazard train route, the Department of Environmental Quality shall provide a copy of the contingency plan to federally recognized Indian tribes.
- (c) [The] Agencies and tribes that receive copies of a contingency plan under this subsection shall review the plan according to procedures and time limits established by rule of the Environmental Quality Commission.
- (9) Upon approval of a contingency plan, the department shall issue to the plan holder a certificate stating that the plan has been approved. The certificate shall include the name of the facility, **high hazard train route** or tank vessel for which the certificate is issued, the effective date of the plan and the date by which the plan must be submitted for renewal.
- (10) The approval of a contingency plan by the department does not constitute an express assurance regarding the adequacy of the plan or constitute a defense to liability imposed under ORS chapters 468, 468A and 468B or any other state law.

[9]

SECTION 11. ORS 468B.385 is amended to read:

468B.385. (1) Upon request of a plan holder or on the initiative of the Department of Environmental Quality, the department, after notice and opportunity for hearing, may modify its approval of a contingency plan if the department determines that a change has occurred in the operation of the facility, **high hazard train route** or tank vessel necessitating an amended or supplemental plan, or that the operator's discharge experience demonstrates a necessity for modification.

- (2) The department, after notice and opportunity for hearing, may revoke its approval of a contingency plan if the department determines that:
 - (a) Approval was obtained by fraud or misrepresentation;
- (b) The operator does not have access to the quality or quantity of resources identified in the plan;
 - (c) A term or condition of approval or modification has been violated; or
- (d) The plan holder is not in compliance with the plan and the deficiency materially affects the plan holder's response capability.
- (3) Failure of a holder of an approved or modified contingency plan to comply with the plan or to have access to the quality or quantity of resources identified in the plan or to respond with those resources within the shortest possible time in the event of a spill is a violation of ORS 468B.345 to 468B.415 for purposes of ORS 466.992, 468.140, 468.943 and any other applicable law.
- (4) If the holder of an approved or modified contingency plan fails to respond to and conduct cleanup operations of an unpermitted discharge of oil with the quality and quantity of resources identified in the plan and in a manner required under the plan, the holder is strictly liable, jointly and severally, for the civil penalty assessed under ORS 466.992 and 468.140.
 - (5) In order to be considered in compliance with a contingency plan, the plan holder must:
- (a) Establish and carry out procedures identified in the plan as being the responsibility of the holder of the plan;
- (b) Have access to and have on hand the quantity and quality of equipment, personnel and other resources identified as being accessible or on hand in the plan;
 - (c) Fulfill the assurances espoused in the plan in the manner described in the plan;
- (d) Comply with terms and conditions attached to the plan by the department under ORS 468B.345 to 468B.380; and
- (e) Successfully demonstrate the ability to carry out the plan when required by the department under ORS 468B.370.

SECTION 12. ORS 468B.410 is amended to read:

- 468B.410. (1) The Oil Spill Prevention Fund is established separate and distinct from the General Fund in the State Treasury. Interest earned on the fund shall be credited to the fund. Moneys received by the Department of Environmental Quality for the purpose of oil and hazardous material spill prevention and the fees collected under ORS 468B.405 shall be paid into the State Treasury and credited to the fund.
- (2) The State Treasurer shall invest and reinvest moneys in the Oil Spill Prevention Fund in the manner prescribed by law.
- (3) The moneys in the Oil Spill Prevention Fund are appropriated continuously to the Department of Environmental Quality to be used in the manner described in subsection (4) of this section.
 - (4) The Oil Spill Prevention Fund may be used by the department [of Environmental Quality] to:
- 44 (a) Pay all costs of the department incurred to:
 - (A) Review the contingency plans submitted under ORS 468B.360;

- (B) Conduct training, response exercises, inspection and tests in order to verify equipment inventories and ability to prevent and respond to oil release emergencies and to undertake other activities intended to verify or establish the preparedness of the state, a municipality or a party required by ORS 468B.345 to 468B.415 to have an approved contingency plan to act in accordance with that plan; and
 - (C) Verify or establish proof of financial responsibility required by ORS 468B.390.
 - (b) Review and revise the oil spill response plan required by ORS 468B.495 and 468B.500.
- (5) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of subsection (4) of this section, moneys in the Oil Spill Prevention Fund may not be used to pay the costs of the department that may be paid with moneys deposited in the High Hazard Train Route Oil Spill Prevention Fund established under section 14 of this 2018 Act.
- SECTION 13. Section 14 of this 2018 Act is added to and made a part of ORS 468B.345 to 468B.415.
- SECTION 14. (1) The High Hazard Train Route Oil Spill Prevention Fund is established in the State Treasury, separate and distinct from the General Fund. Interest earned by the High Hazard Train Route Oil Spill Prevention Fund shall be credited to the fund.
 - (2) The fund shall consist of:

- (a) All moneys placed in the fund as provided by law; and
- (b) Any gifts, grants, donations, endowments or bequests from any public or private source.
- (3) Moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated to the Department of Environmental Quality to be used only to pay the costs of the department incurred to:
 - (a) Review, under ORS 468B.360, contingency plans for high hazard train routes;
- (b) Conduct training, response exercises, inspection and tests in order to verify equipment inventories and ability to prevent and respond to oil release emergencies related to high hazard train routes and to undertake other activities intended to verify or establish the preparedness of the state, a municipality or an owner or operator of a high hazard train route required by ORS 468B.345 to 468B.415 to have an approved contingency plan to act in accordance with that plan; and
- (c) Develop, review and revise the portions of the oil spill response plan required by ORS 468B.495 and 468B.500 that relate to listed sensitive areas along high hazard train routes.

SECTION 15. ORS 468B.495 is amended to read:

- 468B.495. (1) The Department of Environmental Quality shall develop an integrated, interagency response plan for oil or hazardous material spills in the Columbia River, the Willamette River up to Willamette Falls and the coastal waters and estuaries of the state **and listed sensitive areas along high hazard train routes**. In developing the response plan, the department shall work with all affected local, state and federal agencies and with any volunteer group interested in participating in oil or hazardous material spill response.
- (2) The plan developed under subsection (1) of this section shall be consistent to the extent practicable with the plan for a statewide hazardous material emergency response system established by the State Fire Marshal under ORS 453.374.

RAILROAD FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENTS

SECTION 16. Section 17 of this 2018 Act is added to and made a part of ORS 468B.300 to

468B.500.

1 2

3

4

5

6

7

8 9

10

11 12

13

14 15 SECTION 17. (1) As used in this section:

- (a) "Cost to clean up a worst case spill" means a dollar amount equal to the worst case spill calculated under paragraph (b) of this subsection multiplied by \$16,800.
- (b) "Worst case spill" means a spill of an amount of barrels of oil calculated as required by rule by the Environmental Quality Commission.
- (2) A railroad that owns or operates a high hazard train route shall annually submit to the Department of Environmental Quality a statement that:
- (a) Describes all insurance carried by the railroad that covers any losses resulting from a worst case spill, as well as the coverage amounts, limitations and other conditions of the insurance;
- (b) Identifies the capacity, measured in barrels of oil, of trains consisting of the average and the largest number of tanker railroad cars transporting oil as cargo that were operated on high hazard train routes by the railroad in the previous calendar year; and
- (c) Includes additional information sufficient to demonstrate the railroad's ability to pay the cost to clean up a worst case spill.

16 17

MISCELLANEOUS

18 19 20

21 22

23

94

25

26 27

28

29 30

31

32

33 34 SECTION 18. (1) Sections 3, 4, 6, 7, 13, 14, 16 and 17 of this 2018 Act and the amendments to statutes by sections 1, 2, 5, 8 to 12 and 15 of this 2018 Act become operative on January 1, 2019.

(2) The Environmental Quality Commission, the Department of Environmental Quality, the Department of Transportation and the State Fire Marshal may take any action before the operative date specified in subsection (1) of this section that is necessary for the commission, the departments or the State Fire Marshal to exercise, on and after the operative date specified in subsection (1) of this section, any of the duties, functions and powers conferred on the commission, the departments and the State Fire Marshal by sections 3, 4, 6, 7, 13, 14, 16 and 17 of this 2018 Act and the amendments to statutes by sections 1, 2, 5, 8 to 12 and 15 of this 2018 Act.

<u>SECTION 19.</u> The unit captions used in this 2018 Act are provided only for the convenience of the reader and do not become part of the statutory law of this state or express any legislative intent in the enactment of this 2018 Act.

SECTION 20. This 2018 Act takes effect on the 91st day after the date on which the 2018 regular session of the Seventy-ninth Legislative Assembly adjourns sine die.