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Nation's Environmental Stewardship Since 1974

Summary of State Programs and Data on Abandoned Underground Storage Tanks and Facilities

Final Report

December 2017

**State Fund – Financial Responsibility Task Force
Tanks Subcommittee**

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ASTSWMO is an organization supporting the environmental agencies of the States and Territories (States). ASTSWMO's mission is to enhance and promote effective State and Territorial programs and to affect relevant national policies for waste and materials management, environmentally sustainable practices, and environmental restoration.

ASTSWMO thanks the following Task Force members for their participation in this study and in the development of this report:

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Region 1: CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT
Region 2: PR
Region 3: DC, DE, MD, VA
Region 4: AL, GA, MS, NC, SC, TN
Region 5: IN, MN, WI
Region 7: IA, KS, NE
Region 8: MT, ND, UT
Region 9: AZ, HI, NV
Region 10: ID, WA

INTRODUCTION

The subject of abandoned tanks has been the topic of some rather animated discussions at recent meetings of tanks program managers. The ASTSWMO State Funds-Financial Responsibility Task Force was charged with the responsibility of collecting information about abandoned tanks programs nationwide and sharing that information with other interested States. To this end, a request for information was prepared and distributed to all States. This report is based on the responses to that request.

The questionnaire focused on federally regulated tanks only, which allows better comparisons among States and therefore potential usefulness. For purposes of the request and this report, “tanks” refers to federally regulated underground storage tanks (USTs) unless otherwise specified. The questions were divided into two areas of focus:

- abandoned tanks (Part A), and
- abandoned facilities that have or had federally regulated tanks (Part B).

The common factor for all “abandoned” sites is that there is no viable responsible person (RP) to perform tank closure and/or site cleanup.

Responses were received from 31 States. Key points and summaries of information are contained in this report. The Task Force also asked States to provide a link or reference to any unique program guidance, regulations, and/or statutes that are specific to addressing abandoned tanks and facilities. Many States responded, and those references are found in Appendix A.

PART A: ABANDONED TANKS

Abandoned Tanks Definition

The Task Force developed the following definition of abandoned tanks before distributing the information request to States:

The term “abandoned tanks” in Part A is used to describe tanks that meet these conditions:

- a) federally regulated tanks remain in the ground and have not undergone proper closure;*
- b) the presence of contamination around the tanks is unknown; and*
- c) there is no viable RP to perform closure.*

Although it is recognized that definitions among States may be highly variable, this definition was provided to attempt to gain some consistency among responses.

Funding for Abandoned Tank Removal

Twelve States out of 31 responding indicated that they provide funding for removal of abandoned tanks in some situations (Figure 1). All 12 require a closure assessment report when abandoned tanks are removed, and the closure assessment reports are the same as those required when other tanks are removed.

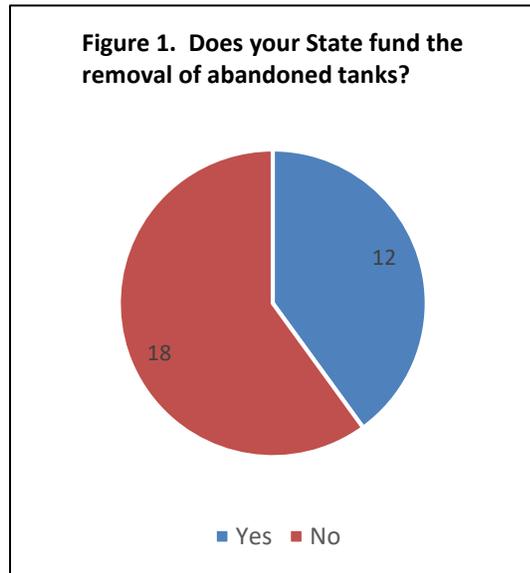


Table 1. Funding Sources Used by States to Remove Abandoned Tanks

	State Petroleum Fund	LUST/ARRA (note condition listed in text)	Brownfields	Other or Special Fund
AL		X		
AZ	X	X	X	
DE				X
IA	X			
KS				X
MD	X	X		
MN	X			X
MT		X		X
NC	X			
TN	X	X		X
UT		X	X	
WI	X	X	X	

Among the 12 States that provide funding, there are a variety of funding sources (Table 1.). AZ, IA, MD, MN, NC, TN, and WI have been granted the authority to use money in their State petroleum funds to pay for abandoned tank removals, which may be limited to very specific circumstances. Many States have also been able to use federal LUST money and/or Brownfields money.¹ The States of DE, KS, MN, MT, and TN all use additional or unique sources of funding.

- DE has a Hazardous Substance Cleanup Fund which uses a tax on petroleum at the first point of sale for its funding source. This fund is used to address abandoned tanks as well as for other programs.
- The UST Property Redevelopment Trust Fund run by the KS Department of Health and Environment was created in 2012 and is funded by a fee on petroleum manufactured in or imported into the State. It allows for reimbursement of 90% of the cost up to \$25,000 per facility for removal and permanent closure of abandoned petroleum tanks.

¹ As explained in EPA OUST’s LUST Trust Fund Corrective Action Cooperative Agreement Guidelines, November 2016, tank removal may be an eligible expense if the removal is necessary to adequately assess or clean up the site.

- The MN program is contained within the Department of Commerce. In 2003, the Minnesota Legislature authorized the Petroleum Tank Release Cleanup Fund (Petrofund) to pay the costs of removing abandoned underground storage tanks taken out of service before December 1988.
- MT was given some one-time funding, a portion of which was used to remove abandoned tanks. In the past, MT has also been able to creatively use different funds for this purpose.
- TN obtained a one-time funding through a settlement with Exxon, a portion of which was allocated for addressing abandoned tanks.

Numbers of Tanks Removed, Closure Requirements, and Money Spent

The Task Force asked States to provide the number of abandoned tanks that have been removed, requirements for closure, and cost information if available. Of the eight States reporting a number for abandoned tanks removed, seven were also able to provide cost information (Table 2). From the number of tanks and total costs, an average cost was calculated, which shows considerable variation among the States reporting. This would be expected because not all States include the same costs, deductibles, etc. Iowa reported a very large number of tanks removed but indicated that it included tanks that were not abandoned. It should also be noted that States are not using the same time reporting period; some States included abandoned tanks they removed during one or two years while other States counted over several years.

	# Tanks Removed	Period	Total Cost	Average Cost per Tank
AZ	287	2001-2015	\$2,600,000	\$9,059
DE	31	2006-2016	Not Provided	Unknown
IA	800*	2010-2016	\$4,942,000	\$6,178
KS	151	2012-2015	\$222,099	\$1,471
MD	50	2009-2012	\$990,000	\$19,800
MN	26	2015	\$300,000	\$11,538
NC	97	2007-2016	\$1,300,000	\$13,402
TN	215	2013-2016	\$1,700,000	\$8,000
Totals	1657		\$12,054,099	\$7,413**

*IA indicated some tanks removed were not abandoned.

**Average cost per tank does not include DE's 31 tanks removed.

The Task Force also requested that States provide information on any requirements they may have to assess for contamination at the time of tank closure. Responses from 11 States that provided this information are listed in Table 3.

Table 3. Requirements to Assess for Contamination at Tank Closure	
AL	Soil samples are taken on each sidewall and base of pit under each tank. Soil samples are required to be taken every 10' of piping. Groundwater samples may be required if groundwater is shallow.
AR	Sampling and analysis.
DE	Notification and Soil Sampling Requirements for Removal of UST Systems: http://www.dnrec.delaware.gov/tanks/Documents/UST/Sampling%20Requirements%20Removal.pdf
IA	Soil sampling below tank, piping and dispensers. Groundwater sampling from at least one monitoring well installed downgradient, within 20 feet of potential sources of releases (tanks, dispensers, etc.). Analysis for BTEX, and if stored, diesel, waste oil (as total extractable hydrocarbons).
KS	Visual assessment and field tests (PID or Drager) of the excavated tank basin and line trenches and 1 confirmatory sample of the tank basin and 1 sample per line.
MD	Sample UST Closure Report Guidance: http://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Land/OilControl/Documents/UST_SampleClosureReportGuidance_11.16.07_37pgs_UpdatedURLs.pdf Generally: visual observations, soil screening, soil sampling, over excavation, liquids removal.
MN	Sampling requirements are the same as a normal removal. Dependent on size of tank and length of piping.
MT	Collection of soil samples beneath the tank. Groundwater grab samples may also be collected if water is present in the excavation.
NC	After removal and before excavation, samples must be collected directly beneath the mid-line location of the former tank at evenly-spaced intervals along the length of the tank as well as product lines, dispensers, containment sumps, and any other areas where contamination is suspected or observed; may also install monitoring well.
TN	Sampling and analysis of the soils and/or water from the tank excavation(s), line trenches and dispensers.
UT	Usually 2-4 soil samples at the tank excavation and 2 groundwater samples, if present. Additional samples will be collected at each dispenser and for every 50 feet of product piping. The presence of contamination may necessitate additional sampling.
WI	Site assessment by a certified Tank System Site Assessor, completion and submission of required forms.

Preventing Abandoned Tanks

No one would argue that the best abandoned tanks program is one that prevents tanks from becoming abandoned in the first place. The Task Force asked States to provide tools and methods they use - outreach, compliance, enforcement, or others - to keep tanks from becoming abandoned. The tools and methods below were taken directly from responses provided by States.

Outreach methods States use to help prevent abandoned tanks include:

- Including information in special mailings or normal correspondence.
- Placing educational tools, guidance, and FAQs on their web sites.

- Initiating one-on-one contact with field office staff.
- Making outreach a component of operator training programs.
- Making statewide presentations in conjunction with the State's petroleum marketers meetings.
- Encouraging professional UST contractors to communicate with owners.
- Using special orange tags and notice letters.
- Having direct conversations with new owners.
- Following up on inspections.
- Using newsletters, monthly email tips, phone calls, etc.
- Providing to facilities a flash drive containing tools to help maintain compliance.
- Encouraging proper notification of status of UST systems.

Compliance methods States use to help prevent abandoned tanks include:

- Communicating openly with owners/operators during inspections, meetings, and phone conversations.
- Using compliance letters, reminder letters, and annual registration letters.
- Maintaining regular inspections (no matter the current status) at least once every three years.
- Requiring an out-of-service site assessment after twelve months out of service.
- Sending notification that temporarily out of service tanks must be closed.
- Enforcing existing regulations.
- Issuing NOVs.
- Taking escalated enforcement actions including filing complaints in District Court.
- Using opportunity to avoid non-compliance and avoid annual fees as incentives to get tanks removed if they are no longer used.
- Pushing tanks toward the temporarily-out-of-use status.
- Sending letters of noncompliance for abandoned tanks.
- Explaining testing that needs to be conducted.
- Allowing State staff to perform site assessments in extreme situations.
- Re-inspecting non-compliant sites until compliance is achieved.
- Conducting inspections to verify the condition of the facilities and trying to get information from neighbors to find owners.

Enforcement methods States use to help prevent abandoned tanks include:

- Assessing penalties.
- Making referrals to Attorney General.

- Sending letters of non-compliance and NOVs.
- Issuing orders to remove tanks.
- Sending notifications that temporarily-out-of-use tanks must be closed.
- Implementing delivery prohibition/red tagging.
- Seeking cost recovery of tank removal costs.
- Ordering permanent closure if tanks are red tagged for more than six months.
- Enforcing against owner if tanks taken out of service for more than a year.
- Suspending or revoking license.
- Sending abandoned sites through the State enforcement process.

Other methods States use to help prevent abandoned tanks include:

- Requiring developers and voluntary remediation parties to report and remove tanks they discover.
- Removing tanks and placing lien on property.
- Paying for removal of historical tanks.
- Requiring action every three years on tanks in temporary closure.
- Communicating with local fire officials.
- Communicating with bank holding mortgage on property to inform that abandoned tanks pose a liability.
- Sending sites without resources to State Brownfields Program.

Abandoned Tanks Remaining to Be Addressed

Some States have a very good handle on the number of abandoned tanks remaining in their States, with some even saying “none.” For many States, however, this number is an estimate or an educated guess. Of the 23 States providing a number in response to this question, their total estimate of remaining abandoned tanks was 12,724. The responses from States vary widely, assumedly dependent on each State’s policies and programs.

Abandoned Tanks That Are Not Federally Regulated

Most States that responded treat non-federally regulated tanks in the same way as federally regulated tanks. NC had a separate program for non-federally regulated abandoned tanks, but it ended in 2015. ME indicated that all tanks are subject to the same requirements except that non-federally regulated tanks do not have to perform a closure assessment. In addition, some tank owners with limited financial means may be eligible for assistance with tank removal from county Community Action Programs. DE has a separate assistance program for heating fuel tanks. The State will remove the tanks (abandoned or not) and provide an additional \$2,500 for overexcavation.

PART B: ABANDONED FACILITIES

Abandoned Facilities Definition

The Task Force developed the following definition of abandoned facilities before distributing the information request to States:

The term “abandoned facilities” in Part B is used to describe UST facilities that meet these conditions:

- a) contamination is known to exist;*
- b) federally regulated tanks were present and may or may not remain in ground; and*
- c) there is no viable RP to perform cleanup.*

As with those for abandoned tanks, definitions among States may be highly variable. This definition was provided to attempt to gain some consistency among responses.

Funding for Abandoned Facilities

Of the 31 States responding to the question, 17 indicated that they provide funding for investigation and/or cleanup of abandoned facilities (Figure 2). This funding may have specific conditions that must met.

Among the 17 States that provide funding, there are several different funding sources (Table 4). AZ, IA, KS, MD, MN, MS, MT, NC, NE, SC, TN, and VA were given authority to use money in their State petroleum funds to pay for investigation and/or cleanup of abandoned facilities, which may be limited to specific circumstances. Many States have also been able to use federal LUST money and/or Brownfields money when available.² DE, MT, TN, and UT all use additional or unique sources of funding.

² As explained in EPA OUST’s LUST Trust Fund Corrective Action Cooperative Agreement Guidelines, November 2016, tank removal may be an eligible expense if the removal is necessary to adequately assess or clean up the site.

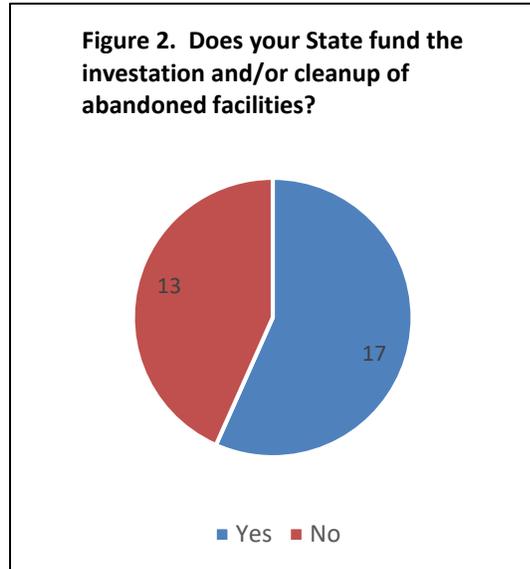


Table 4. Funding Sources Used by States to Pay for Abandoned Facilities

	State Petroleum Fund	LUST/ARRA (note condition listed in text)	Brownfields	Other or Special Fund
AL		X	X	
AZ	X			
DE			X	X
IA	X	X		
ID		X	X	
KS	X	X		
MD	X	X		
MN	X			
MS	X	X	X	
MT	X	X	X	X
NC	X	X		
NE	X	X		
SC	X			
TN	X	X		X
UT		X		X
VA	X	X		
WI	(did not specify source of funding)			

- DE can use a Hazardous Substance Cleanup Fund, which is funded by a tax on wholesale petroleum at the first point of sale in the State, for investigation/cleanup of facilities as well as for abandoned tank removal.
- Some special State funds have become available in MT that can be used. Also, the Brownfields programs (EPA, DEQ, and local governments) and economic development authorities regularly address abandoned facilities. These can assist an RP in producing the \$17,500 needed to pay the deductible for the State tank fund so the fund can pay the rest of the costs.
- TN obtained a one-time funding through a settlement with Exxon, a portion of which was allocated for addressing abandoned tanks.
- UT has received extra State cleanup appropriations to be used for this purpose.

Number of Facilities Cleaned Up and Money Spent

States were asked to provide the number of abandoned facilities that have been investigated and/or cleaned up (Table 5). Several States were not able to provide good estimates. It should also be noted that States are reporting for different time periods; some

States included facilities cleaned during only a year or two while other States counted over several years. Consequently there is a wide range of data.

	# Facilities Investigated/ Cleaned Up	Period	Total Cost	Average Cost per Facility
IA	45	2009-2015	\$2,790,000	\$62,000
ID	5	2015	\$200,000	\$40,000
KS	202	1990-2015	\$13,009,294	\$64,402
MD	17	Not provided	\$990,000	\$58,235
MN	19	2015	\$300,000	\$15,789
MT	30	2012-2016	Not Provided	Unknown
NC	561	1987-2016	\$8,542,504	\$15,227
NE	843	2000-2015	\$68,700,000	\$81,495
TN	19	2013-2016	\$440,000	\$23,158
UT	138	1988-2016	\$18,890,227	\$136,886
Totals	1879		\$113,862,025	\$60,597

Nine of the 10 States reporting a number for abandoned facilities investigated/cleaned up were also able to provide cost information (Table 5). From the number of facilities and total costs, an average cost was calculated, which shows considerable variation among the States reporting. As with abandoned tank costs, this would be expected because not all States include the same costs, deductibles, etc. The average cost per facility provided by the nine States is \$61,019. For unknown reasons, this is considerably less than the \$155,245 average cost reported in the recently released ASTSWMO State Fund Survey for 2016.

Preventing Abandoned Facilities

The Task Force asked States to provide tools and methods they use - outreach, compliance, enforcement, or others - to keep facilities from becoming abandoned. The tools and methods below were taken directly from responses provided by States.

Outreach methods States use to help prevent abandoned facilities include:

- Using normal correspondence, email, and phone calls.
- Providing extra reminders and notifications.
- Taking advantage of opportunities to speak before groups.
- Placing educational tools, guidance, and FAQs on their web sites.
- Using Brownfields program to address facilities.
- Incorporating information into operator training programs.

- Making outreach a part of on-site compliance inspections and technical assistance.
- Providing to facilities a flash drive which contains tools to help maintain compliance.

Compliance methods States use to help prevent abandoned facilities include:

- Communicating openly with owners/operators during inspections, meetings, and phone conversations.
- Sending compliance letters, reminder letters, and annual registration letters.
- Sending letters from the regulatory agency and the State fund identifying requirements and potential funding options.
- Inspecting regularly (no matter the current status) at least once every three years.
- Following up on inspection issues.
- Sending notification that temporarily out of service tanks must be closed or put back in service.
- Enforcing existing regulations.
- Issuing NOVs.
- Taking escalated enforcement actions.
- Using opportunity to avoid non-compliance and avoid annual fees as incentives to get tanks removed if they are no longer used and address abandoned facility.

Enforcement methods States use to help prevent abandoned facilities include:

- Assessing penalties or fines.
- Making referrals to Attorney General.
- Sending letters of non-compliance and NOVs.
- Issuing consent orders/administrative orders to remove tanks, investigate, or perform other work.
- Sending notifications that temporarily-out-of-use tanks must be closed.
- Implementing delivery prohibition/red tagging for non-compliance.
- Ordering permanent closure if tanks red tagged for more than six months.
- Enforcing against owner if tanks taken out of service for more than a year.

Other methods States use to help prevent abandoned facilities include:

- Requiring developers and voluntary remediation parties to report and remove tanks they discover.
- Offering provision of Innocent Landowner benefits for cleanup.

- Using MTBE settlement funds and Brownfields funds to address facilities that may have otherwise been abandoned.
- Using title searches to identify RPs.

Abandoned Facilities Remaining to Be Addressed

Many of the responding States have an estimate or an educated guess of the number of abandoned facilities remaining in their States; one State said there are none left. For the 15 States providing a number in response to this question, their total estimate of remaining abandoned facilities was 2,263. The responses from States are widely variable (from unknown to zero to 1,152), and it likely depends on each State's policies, programs, and capabilities.

Abandoned Facilities Not Involving Federally Regulated Tanks

Most States that responded do not have a separate program to address abandoned facilities that involve tanks that are not federally regulated. NC had a program like this, but it ended in 2015. VT noted that these facilities are referred to the Brownfields program.

Conclusions and Recommendations

States' approaches to addressing abandoned tanks and abandoned facilities vary widely like just about every other aspect of the UST program. Some States have been quite successful at getting abandoned tanks removed and cleaning up abandoned sites. In some cases, this is no doubt due to the ability to use their State fund for these purposes. In other cases, States have been given unique funding sources which they have used.

To assist States interested in developing or enhancing an abandoned tanks program, it is recommended that a compendium of "abandoned tanks program" stories be created. This could become an ASTSWMO resource similar to the Compendium of Emergency Response Actions at Underground Storage Tank Sites and the Compendium of Redevelopment Successes at Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Sites. Like these examples, States would compose a brief description of their abandoned tanks programs. For example, each State would describe what the program addresses, what it has accomplished, how it's funded, what are the authorities, and who to contact for further information.

APPENDIX A: STATE RESOURCES FOR ADDRESSING ABANDONED TANKS AND FACILITIES³**Alabama:**

- Alabama Department of Environmental Management – Water Division – Water Quality Program Volume II Division 335-6 (see 335-6-15.10(a) and .33(1)(c)):
<http://www.adem.state.al.us/alEnviroRegLaws/files/Division6Vol2.pdf>

Arizona:

- Arizona House Bill 2636:
<http://www.azleg.gov/legtext/52leg/1r/laws/0247.pdf>

California:

- Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund, Emergency, Abandoned and Recalcitrant (EAR) Program:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ustcf/ear.shtml

District of Columbia:

- Underground Storage Tanks – Tank Notification and Registration, Recordkeeping, Reports, and Notices (DC Rules, Title 20, Chapter 56):
<http://www.dcregs.dc.gov/Gateway/ChapterHome.aspx?ChapterNumber=20-56>

Georgia:

- Georgia Rules incorporated 40 CFR Part 280 and Subpart F:
https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title40/40cfr280_main_02.tpl&SID=2fa2adfcdfd0ddc5b78752e1b2b6083e&m=06&d=01&y=2016&pd=20150101&pitd=20150101&submit=GO

Hawaii:

- Hawaii Administrative Rules 11-281 - Underground Storage Tank:
<http://health.hawaii.gov/opppd/files/2015/06/11-2811.pdf>

Indiana:

- Petroleum Orphan Sites Initiative:
https://secure.in.gov/ifa/brownfields/files/POSI_Fact_Sheet_Final_rev_4-27-16.pdf

Kansas:

- UST Property Redevelopment Trust Fund – Removal of Abandoned USTs:
http://www.kdheks.gov/tanks/trust_fund/ust_property.htm
- Kansas Storage Tank Act (see KSA 65-34,118(b)):
http://www.kdheks.gov/tanks/download/KSA_65-34.pdf

³ Note that some of these resources are taken from publicly available information.

Maine:

- Ground Water Protection Statutes, Title 38 M.R.S. Section 566-A, Abandonment of underground oil storage facilities and tanks:
<http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/statutes/38/title38sec566-a.html>
- Maine Rules for Underground Oil Storage Facilities 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 691(11):
<http://www.maine.gov/sos/cec/rules/06/096/096c691.doc>

Minnesota:

- Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Storage Tank Publications and Fact Sheets:
<https://www.pca.state.mn.us/waste/storage-tank-publications>

Mississippi:

- Mississippi Economic Redevelopment Act:
[http://www.deq.state.ms.us/MDEQ.nsf/pdf/GARD_57-91-1/\\$File/57-91-1.pdf](http://www.deq.state.ms.us/MDEQ.nsf/pdf/GARD_57-91-1/$File/57-91-1.pdf)

Nebraska:

- Nebraska Revised Statute 66-1529.02. Remedial actions by depart; third-party claims; recover of expenses.
<http://nebraskalegislature.gov/laws/statutes.php?statute=66-1529.02>

Nevada:

- NAC 459.994: Underground storage tanks: Testing for tightness (NRS 459.826, 459.830):
<https://www.leg.state.nv.us/nac/nac-459.html#NAC459Sec994>

New Hampshire:

- New Hampshire Code of Administrative Rules, Chapter Env-Or 400 Underground Storage Tank Facilities (see Env-Or 408.04(g) through (1) regarding temporary closure):
<https://www.des.nh.gov/organization/commissioner/legal/rules/documents/env-or400.pdf>

North Carolina:

- NC Statute 143-215.94B. Commercial Leaking Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund:
<http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/gascripts/statutes/statutelookup.pl?statute=143-215.94B>
- NC Statute 143-215.94B. Authority of the Department to engage in cleanups; actions for fund reimbursement.
<http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/gascripts/statutes/statutelookup.pl?statute=143-215.94G>

North Dakota:

- Underground Storage Tank Program Publications:
<https://www.ndhealth.gov/wm/Publications/>

Ohio:

- Abandoned Gas Station Cleanup Grant program:
https://development.ohio.gov/cs/cs_agsc.htm

Rhode Island:

- Rules and Regulations for Underground Storage Facilities Used for Petroleum Products and Hazardous Materials (See Rule 13.02-Closure, Prohibitions):
<http://www.dem.ri.gov/pubs/regs/regs/waste/ustreg11.pdf>

South Carolina:

- Site Assessment Guidelines:
www.scdhec.gov/environment/docs/ust_guide.pdf
- SC UST Regulation 280 Subpart G:
http://www.scdhec.gov/Agency/docs/lwm-regs/R.61-92_part280.pdf
- SUPERB Act:
<http://www.scstatehouse.gov/code/t44c002.php>

Vermont:

- UST Closure and Site Assessment Requirements:
<http://dec.vermont.gov/content/ust-closure-and-site-assessment-requirements-june-2010>

Virginia:

- The Storage Tank Program Technical Manual (01-2024):
<http://www.deq.virginia.gov/Programs/LandProtectionRevitalization/PetroleumProgram/GuidanceRegulations.aspx>

Wisconsin:

- Wisconsin Abandoned Storage Tanks Fact Sheet:
<https://datcp.wi.gov/Documents/AbandonedTanksFactSheet.pdf>

Utah:

- Utah Rule R311-209. Petroleum Storage Tank Cleanup Fund and State Cleanup Appropriation:
<http://www.rules.utah.gov/publicat/code/r311/r311-209.htm>