EPA Enforcement and Next Generation Compliance

George Washington University Law School Conference: Advanced Monitoring, Remote Sensing, and Data Gathering, Analysis and Disclosure in Compliance and Enforcement

> Cynthia Giles, U.S. EPA March 27, 2015



http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DZKxn1nioNA

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

EPA Enforcement Goals



 Tough civil and criminal enforcement for violations that threaten communities and the environment



Next Generation Compliance

 reduce pollution, increase
 compliance



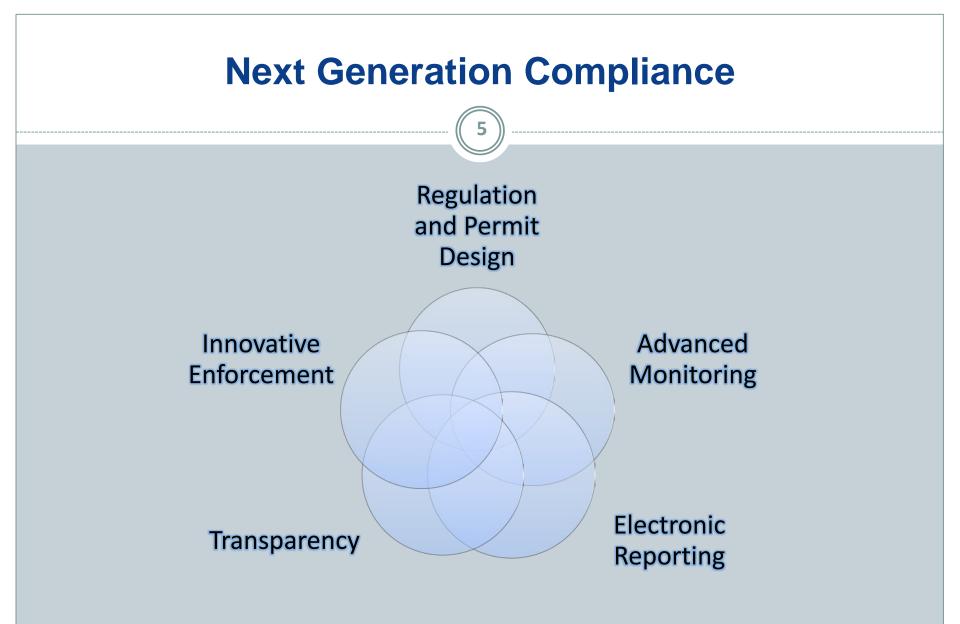
 Strong EPA/state/tribal environmental protection

Enforcement Challenges

- Widespread noncompliance among largest sources
 - Major air sources like power plants and refineries
 - Water pollution discharges
 - Mineral processing
- New environmental challenges – dispersed sources
- Budgets declining





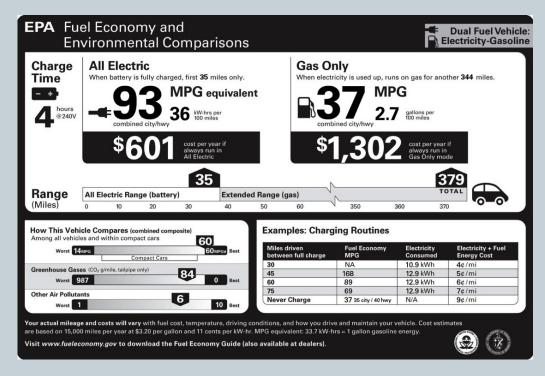


1. More Effective Rules and Permits

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Rules and permits structured to promote compliance

- Simplicity
- Designed to make compliance the default
- Market mechanisms efficiency and clarity
- Transparency as accountability tool
- Self and third-party certifications



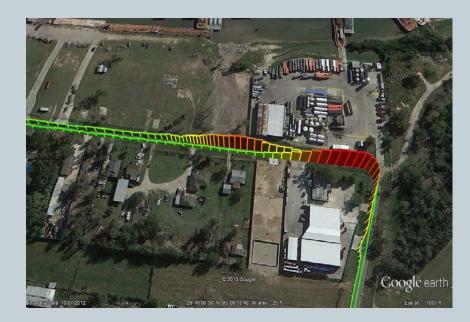
Proposed Air Rule for Petroleum Refineries

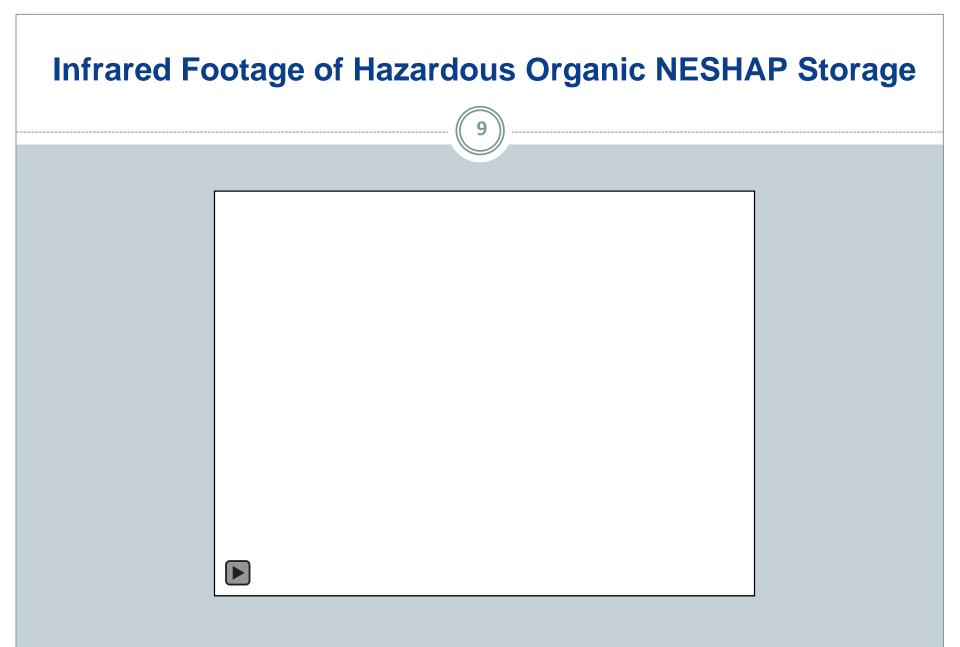
- Require fenceline monitoring at the point where community is impacted
- Public posting provides incentive to keep emissions well below the standard to avoid exceedances



2. Advanced Monitoring

- Real-time monitoring knowing about pollution as it's happening
- Facility feedback loops preventing pollution before it happens
- Fenceline monitoring
- Community monitoring
- Remote sensing



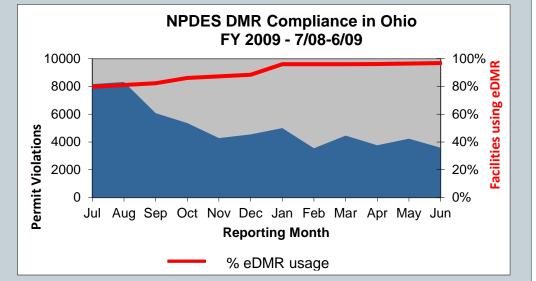


U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

3. Electronic Reporting

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- Information technologies make new solutions possible
- Smart tools and 2-way communication
- Private sector reporting tools
- NPDES e-reporting rule proposed last year
- Agency policy: electronic reporting the default



Electronic Hazardous Waste Manifest System (e-Manifest)



- Estimated benefits
 - Reduce burden by approximately 300,000 -700,000 hours
 - Annual savings of approximately \$75 million

4. Increased Transparency

 Evidence that effective transparency drives performance

 SDWA Consumer Confidence Reports

 Restaurant health inspection grades Mailed report on compliance resulted in:

Total violations: down 30-44%

Health violations: down 40-57%

*Bennear & Olmstead, Journal of Environmental Economics and Management (2008).

BP Whiting's Public Website of Fenceline Monitoring Results

AECOM

BP Refinery Whiting, Indiana

AIR QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAM

Home Using the Web Site

Measurement Data Fixed Station Measurement Data Open Path Measurement Data Wind Rose

> Information Site Locations Monitoring Equipment Chemical Information Glossary

> > Other Documents Contacts

The air monitoring network is shown in the map below. There are four air quality and meteorological monitoring stations shown in white lettering. These stations (which are referred to as "fixed stations") monitor the air for sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, total reduced sulfur (TRS) compounds, benzene, toluene, pentane, and hexane along with local weather conditions. In addition, adjacent to the fixed stations are four "open path" monitors. Open path monitors send ultra-violet light beams along a path. Chemical compounds are measured over the distance the path covers. The open path monitors are shown in red on the map. The open path monitors measure benzene, toluene, xylenes, carbon disulfide, carbonyl sulfide, and ozone.

Click here for larger image.



5. Innovative Enforcement

Include Next Gen ideas in settlements

- Advanced monitoring
- Electronic reporting under consent decree
- Public posting of compliance and pollution data
- Independent third party verification



RCRA Settlement with Total Petroleum Puerto Rico

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- Fully automated release detection monitoring at 125 facilities
- Transmit monitoring data to central location



