

History of Enforcement Actions

The Regulatory Reform Act

- Became law on July 25, 2011 & Implemented as of February 1, 2012
- Uniform policy for NOVs for all regulatory programs within NCDEQ
- Potential or actual level of harm to public health, the environment and the natural resources of NC



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Most Common Violations

Waste Determination

Container Management

Weekly Inspections

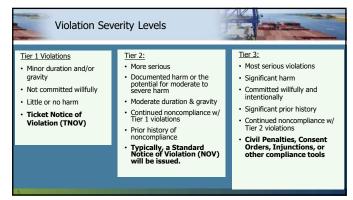
Labeling



Training
Tank Management
Universal Waste
& Used Oil Management

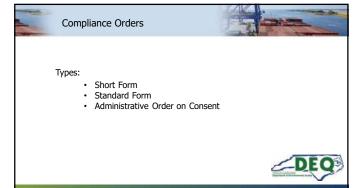


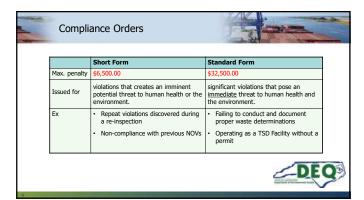




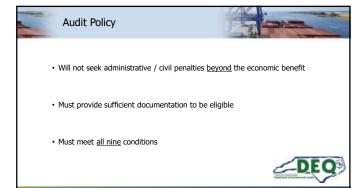


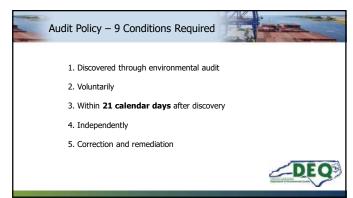


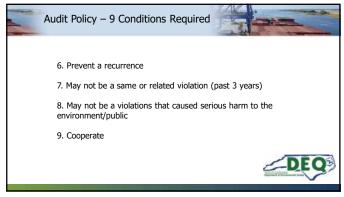


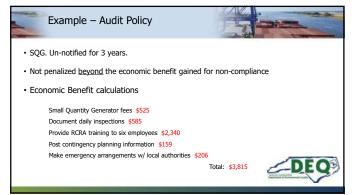


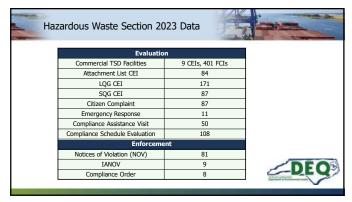
Compliance Orders Administrative Orders on Consent • Typically, based either on a resolution to a Compliance Order or as a voluntary action of the facility identifying a problem. • A stipulated penalty is typically included to recover any economic benefit gained from non-compliance & the cost of investigation.











EPA Region 4 HW Enforcement Response Policy

- Guidance for taking civil enforcement action.
- Consistent, appropriate, and timely enforcement in all states in Region 4.
- Violators are grouped into two different categories:
 - > Significant Non-Complier (SNC)
 - Secondary Violator (SV)



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RCRA Civil Penalty Policy



- Describes calculation matrix.
- Penalty calculation is determined by reviewing:
 - ➤ Potential for Harm
 - $\,\succ\,$ "Extent of Deviation" from a statutory or regulatory requirement



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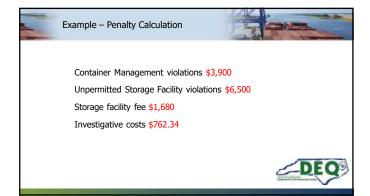
Shortham Order PERIAL TY ASSESSMENT MATRIX		Degree of Deviation from Requirements		
		MAJOR	MODERATE	MANGE
Nature and Degree of Harm	BAJOR	\$6500 - 1300	\$5200-1000	\$3800-7
	MCCERATE	\$2600-500	\$2000-300	\$1380-2
	MNOR	\$800.130	\$400-130	\$130

Example – Penalty Calculation LQG, 3 violations: • Failure to mark each piece of equipment for a hazardous waste tank • Failure to accumulate hazardous waste in a tank for less-than 90-days while operating as an LQG

 State administrative code - Failure to comply with the requirements of any person who treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste by failing to have a permit to store hazardous waste on-site in excess of 90-days



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Civil penalties received by the State are governed by the NC State Constitution, Article IX, Sec. 7.

Sec. 7. County school fund: State fund for certain moneys. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, all moneys, stocks, bonds, and other property belonging to a county school fund, and the clear proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures and of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws of the State, shall belong to and remain in the several counties, and shall be faithfully appropriated and used exclusively for maintaining free public schools.

(b) The General Assembly may place in a State fund the clear proceeds of all civil penalties, forfeitures, and fines which are collected by State agencies and which belong to the public schools pursuant to subsection (a) of this section. Moneys in such State fund shall be faithfully appropriated by the General Assembly, on a per pupil basis, to the counties, to be used exclusively for maintaining free public schools. (2003–425, s. 1.)



