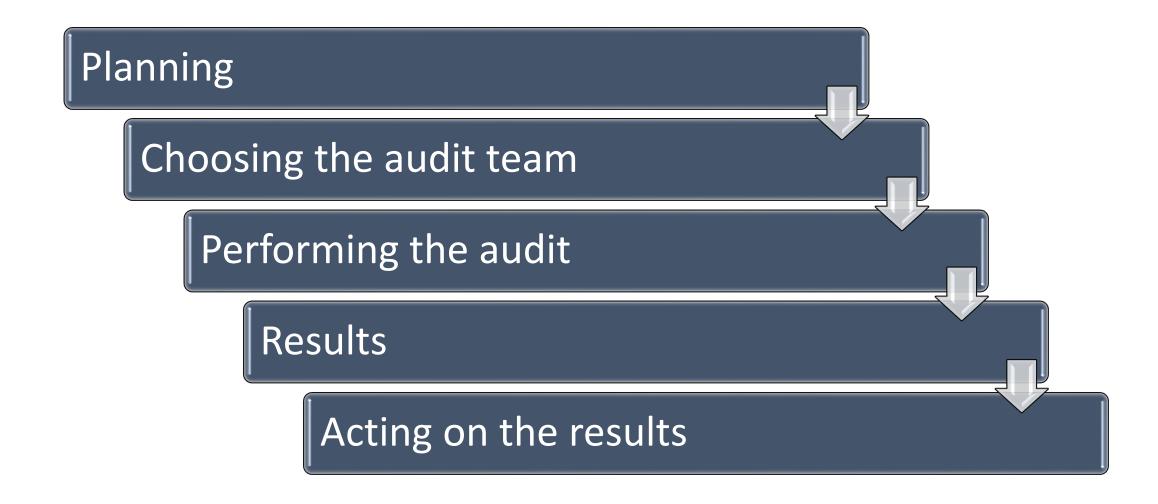


Voluntary Compliance Auditing

Vanessa Dittman

Shook, Hardy & Bacon, LLP

Audit Process



Self-Audit Regulations: Region 7 States

Kansas

- Privilege for environmental audit information in civil or administrative proceedings.
- Penalty immunity for certain administrative and civil penalties.
- KAN. STAT. ANN. §§ 60-3332 to 60-3339

Missouri

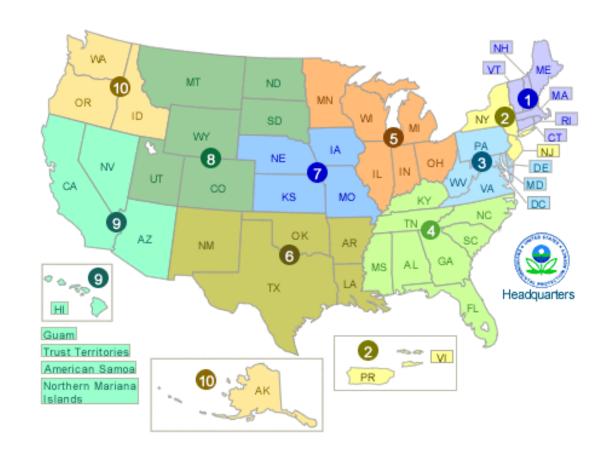
No law or self-disclosure policy in effect.

Nebraska

- Privilege for environmental audit information in civil or administrative proceedings.
- Penalty immunity for certain administrative and civil penalties.
- NEB. REV. STAT. §§ 25-21,254 to 25-21,264

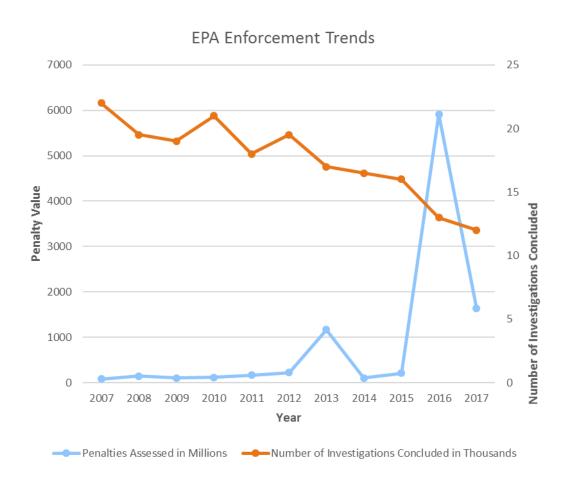
• <u>lowa</u>

- Privilege for environmental audit information in civil or administrative proceedings.
- Penalty immunity for certain administrative and civil penalties.
- IOWA CODE §§ 455K.1 to 455K.9



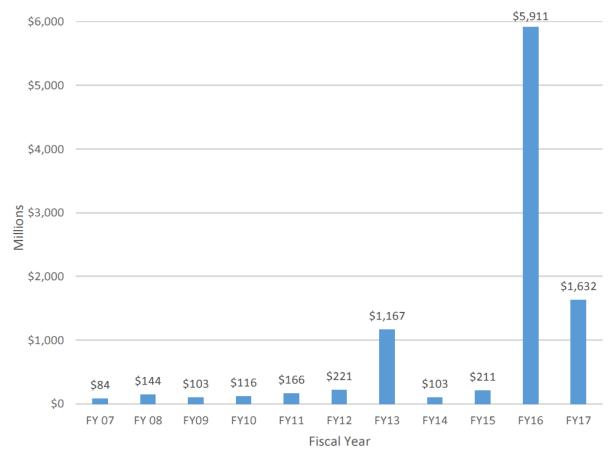
EPA Policy

- 65 FR 19,618 (04/11/00)
- Incentives:
 - Penalty reductions
 - No recommendation for criminal prosecution
 - No routine requests for audit reports
- Timing:
 - A regulated entity has 21 days from the time it discovers that a violation has, or may have, occurred to disclose the violation in writing to EPA.



EPA Policy: Penalty Mitigation Requirements

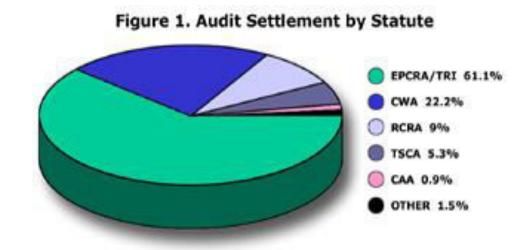
- Systematic discovery
- Voluntary discovery
- Prompt disclosure
- Independent discovery and disclosure
- Correction and remediation
- Prevent recurrence
- Repeat violations are ineligible
- Certain types of violations are ineligible
- Cooperation



EPA Enforcement and Compliance Annual Results: Administrative and Civil Judicial Penalties Assessed FY 2007-FY 2017

EPA Policy: eDisclosure Portal

- <u>eDisclosure portal</u> for Category 1 or Category 2 disclosures (December 2015)
 - All self-disclosed civil violations, with the exception of new owner disclosures, must be made through the eDisclosure portal
 - No change to substantive audit policy or small business compliance policy – effort to streamline and modernize the approach to disclosures
- <u>Category 1</u>: EPCRA violations that meet all Audit Policy or Small Business Compliance Policy conditions
 - Electronic Notice of Determination
- Category 2: (1) all non-EPCRA violations; (2) EPCRA violations where the violator can only certify compliance with Audit Policy Conditions 2-9 (i.e., discovery was not systematic), and (3) EPCRA/CERCLA violations excluded from Category 1
 - Electronic Acknowledgement Letter confirming receipt of disclosure, that EPA will make a determination as to eligibility for penalty mitigation if and when it considers taking an enforcement action



DOJ Policy

- Factors considered:
 - Voluntary disclosure
 - Cooperation
 - Preventative measures and compliance programs
- Other factors may be pervasiveness of noncompliance, internal disciplinary action, and subsequent compliance efforts
- The decision to prosecute "generally rests entirely in [the prosecutor's] discretion." *Bordenkircher v. Haves*, 434 U.S. 357, 364 (1978)



General Considerations

- Goals of company, extent of operations
 → extent of compliance program
- Predict, plan, and prepare!!!
- Consider outside counsel
- Afterward: weigh all advantages and disadvantages to actions
- If EPA engages: respond (respond, respond)
- Try to resolve all violations at the lowest level



