



# **Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Annual Results for Fiscal Year 2023**

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance  
Washington, DC 20460**

**Published: December 18, 2023**



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# **EPA's Annual Enforcement Results Shows Significant Increase in Enforcement Activity to Protect Communities from Pollution**

**Revitalized Enforcement and Compliance Program is Delivering on 21st Century Environmental Challenges, Leading to Highest Enforcement Levels in Years**

December 18, 2023

## **Contact Information**

EPA Press Office ([press@epa.gov](mailto:press@epa.gov))

Today, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency announced its Fiscal Year 2023 (FY 2023) Enforcement and Compliance Annual Results, which showed significant increases in on-site inspections, new criminal investigations, civil settlements, and cleanup enforcement, as well as record levels of enforcement activity in environmental justice communities long scarred by pollution.

In FY 2023, EPA's enforcement and compliance program focused on addressing 21<sup>st</sup> century environmental challenges like climate change, environmental justice, and PFAS, while adding approximately 300 new positions to reinvigorate an enforcement program that had suffered more than a decade of budget cuts that eliminated approximately 950 positions.

“In 2023, EPA moved decisively to focus our enforcement and compliance program on the Nation’s most significant environmental threats and to increase our efforts to hold all polluters accountable,” **said David M. Uhlmann, Assistant Administrator for EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.** “While our work is not complete, EPA’s revitalized enforcement program is making a positive difference in communities across America, particularly for people living in underserved and overburdened communities that for too long have borne the brunt of pollution. From helping ensure that our children can drink safe water to improving the air we all breathe, EPA is delivering on the promise of America’s environmental laws.”

EPA’s enforcement and compliance program made significant progress in efforts to support communities with environmental justice concerns. The Agency’s FY 2022-2026 Strategic Plan set a goal to increase the percentage of annual on-site inspections in environmental justice communities from 30 to 55 percent by FY 2026. In FY 2023, EPA surpassed that goal three years ahead of schedule, achieving 60% of onsite inspections in communities overburdened with pollution. More than half of its civil settlements were in those communities as well.

To better address the defining environmental threat of this time, climate change, EPA launched its “Climate Enforcement and Compliance Strategy <https://epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-09/epasclimateenforcmentandcompliancestrategy.pdf>” that directs all EPA enforcement and compliance offices to address climate change in criminal, civil, federal facilities, and cleanup enforcement actions. For the first time ever, the climate strategy requires EPA to pursue climate mitigation, adaptation, and resiliency whenever possible in its enforcement actions and compliance assurance programs.

EPA also issued a set of six national enforcement and compliance initiatives to focus and coordinate resources across the country on leading environmental challenges and threats, including the first ever national initiatives on climate change, the forever-chemicals per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), and contamination from coal ash facilities.

Additional highlights of our accomplishments this past year include:

- Conducted more on-site inspections in FY 2023 than since before the pandemic, with 60% in communities with environmental justice concerns.

- Opened 199 criminal investigations in FY 2023, an increase of 70% over FY 2022. Concluded 1,789 civil settlements, over 150 more than in FY 2022. Over 55% of the cases address facilities in communities with potential EJ concerns, the highest percentage since FY 2014.
- EPA's FY 2023 enforcement and compliance work resulted in the reduction, treatment, elimination, or minimization of 1.84 billion pounds of pollutants, and required violators to pay over \$704 million in penalties, fines, and restitution, which is a 57% increase over FY 2022.
- Obtained approximately \$1.1 billion from Superfund cleanup and cost recovery settlement agreements and recovery of past and future costs. This brings the total value of the Agency's Superfund enforcement actions, since inception of the program in 1980, to \$50 billion to address contamination at more than 3,900 Superfund sites across the country.
- Issued 203 Safe Drinking Water Act orders to public water systems which collectively protected more than 1.9 million people. Eight of the 203 orders were emergency orders to protect almost 2,000 individuals in small, overburdened communities with drinking water that did not meet federal health standards.
- Conducted 160 on-site inspections at public water systems (PWS) in FY 2023, which is 90% more than the prior 10-year average. The resulting 150 cases to correct PWS violations in FY 2023 is an increase of more than 300% over the prior 10-year average.

To learn more about EPA's FY 2023 enforcement and compliance accomplishments, including case highlights, visit EPA's Enforcement and Compliance Annual Results for Fiscal Year 2023 website <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-and-compliance-annual-results-fiscal-year-2023>>.

Members of the public can help protect our environment by identifying and reporting environmental violations. Learn more at EPA's Report Environmental Violations web page <<https://echo.epa.gov/report-environmental-violations>>.





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# Enforcement and Compliance Annual Results for Fiscal Year 2023

In Fiscal Year 2023, EPA's enforcement and compliance assurance programs focused on addressing 21st century environmental challenges and reinvigorating EPA's enforcement and compliance program. EPA promoted fair and robust enforcement and compliance assurance programs to hold polluters accountable, protect public health and the environment in communities across America, and ensure that companies who meet their legal obligations are not at a competitive disadvantage with those who break the law.

To help meet the existential threat of climate change, EPA issued its Climate Enforcement and Compliance Strategy <[https://epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-02/epasclimateenforcementandcompliancestrategy\\_1.pdf](https://epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-02/epasclimateenforcementandcompliancestrategy_1.pdf)> on September 28, 2023, that directs all EPA enforcement and compliance offices to address climate change, including with criminal, civil, federal facilities, and cleanup enforcement actions. For the first time ever, the climate strategy requires EPA to pursue climate mitigation, adaptation, and resiliency whenever possible in its enforcement actions and compliance assurance programs.

EPA accelerated efforts to promote environmental justice (EJ) through increased inspections and enforcement in communities already overburdened by pollution. In EPA's Strategic Plan <<https://epa.gov/planandbudget/strategicplan>>, EPA committed to increasing the percentage of onsite inspections in EJ communities from 30% to 55% by FY 2026. In FY2023, EPA surpassed that goal three years ahead of schedule, achieving 60% of onsite inspections in communities overburdened with pollution. EPA utilized the full range of

compliance monitoring and enforcement tools, including inspections, technical assistance supported by advanced technologies, and early actions and innovative remedies to ensure high levels of compliance with environmental laws.

EPA dramatically increased its enforcement and compliance resources during 2023, after a decade of budget cuts reduced EPA enforcement by approximately 950 positions and hampered EPA's ability to protect communities from the harmful effects of pollution. EPA is in the process of hiring more than 300 new employees—inspectors, attorneys, and technical staff—that will enable EPA to rebuild our inspector cadre and significantly increase our enforcement and compliance presence throughout the United States.

Already, EPA is producing results from its efforts to revitalize its enforcement and compliance assurance programs:

- More on-site inspections to protect communities from harmful pollution since before the pandemic, supplemented by more selective use of off-site compliance tools developed during the pandemic.
- More civil case conclusions since 2018, which eliminated an estimated 1.21 billion pounds of pollutants, and required violators to pay over \$708 million in penalties, fines, and restitution, a 57% over FY 2022.
- More Superfund enforcement instruments since 2017, with 80% of those Superfund actions in EJ communities; and
- More criminal investigations opened than in any year since 2015 (with the exception of FY 2020 when EPA confronted a surge of Covid-related fraud), resulting in a 70% percent increase over FY 2022.

EPA expects to increase its efforts to address 21st century environmental challenges and to strengthen its enforcement programs in FY 2024 and beyond. But in FY 2023, EPA sent an unmistakable message to the regulated community that EPA will work with its state partners to ensure that polluters are held accountable and that everyone living in the United States can breathe clean air and drink safe water.

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# Working for Your Community

EPA's enforcement and compliance assurance programs focus on identifying and addressing noncompliance and contaminated sites that adversely impact the health of American communities through vigorous civil, criminal, and cleanup enforcement.

## **Environmental Justice** <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-and-compliance-annual-results-fy-2023-environmental-justice>>

Former President Biden has called upon EPA to strengthen enforcement of environmental violations with disproportionate impact on overburdened communities. (EO 14008).

## **Drinking Water** <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-and-compliance-annual-results-fiscal-year-2023-drinking-water>>

Providing safe drinking water is a partnership that involves EPA, the states, tribes, public water systems and their operators, and certified laboratories that conduct analyses of drinking water samples collected by public water systems.

## **Lead** <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-and-compliance-annual-results-fiscal-year-2023-lead>>

Exposure to lead in environmental media — soil, water, air, and in paint — can cause serious health problems.

## National Enforcement and Compliance Initiatives

<<https://www.epa.gov/enforcement/national-enforcement-and-compliance-initiatives#20-23>>

EPA focuses its enforcement and compliance resources on the most serious environmental violations by developing and implementing national program priorities called National Enforcement and Compliance Initiatives.

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## Fulfilling Our Mission

Ensure compliance with environmental laws and regulations to address violations that pose the greatest threat to human health and the environment in a fair and equitable manner to ensure a level playing field for all regulated businesses.

### FY 2023 Enforcement and Compliance accomplishments include the following highlights:

- Over **60% of on-site inspections** were at facilities affecting communities with potential EJ concerns, exceeding the 50% goal set for this year and 40% above FY 2022.
- **Concluded** a total of 1,791 civil settlements, over 150 more than in FY 2022. **In FY 2023, 55% of the FY 2023 cases address facilities in communities with potential EJ concerns**, the highest percentage since FY 2014.
- Broadened Task Force outreach and coordination efforts which led to **199 criminal cases opened in FY 2023, an increase of 70% over FY 2022** (117 cases opened).

- Obtained approximately **\$1.1 billion from Superfund cleanup and cost recovery settlement agreements and recovery of past and future costs.** This brought the total value of the Agency's Superfund enforcement actions, since inception of the program in 1980, to \$50.3 billion to address contamination at more than 3,900 Superfund sites across the country.
- **Trained over 200 personnel from our federal partners,** including Customs, Homeland Security, US Attorney's offices, and other enforcement agencies which directly led to Custom and Border Patrol officers identifying violative shipments and subsequently contacting EPA, who initiated criminal investigations.
- **Developed a new international civil and criminal enforcement program** with Mexico, Canada, and Tribal Nations targeted the illegal trade of chemicals, ozone depleting substances, engines, hazardous waste, and pollution from ships. Over 2600 enforcement actions included analysis of more than 600 samples (86% violations), over 500 border and 160 vessel inspections (50% violations), and training over 195 inspectors. More than 40 cases used enhanced targeting and new test equipment. International toxics release information exchanges were improved. Additionally, multi-lingual training was developed and deployed for penalties and imports.

## Compliance



Compliance is one of the key components EPA uses to ensure regulated community obey environmental laws and regulations.

Read about Compliance Results

<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/compliance-fy-2023-annual-results>>

## Civil Enforcement



Civil enforcement actions deter future violations and ensure a level playing field for the regulated community

Read about Civil Enforcement Results

<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/civil-enforcement-fy-2023-annual-results>>

## Criminal Enforcement



The criminal enforcement program investigates and assists in the prosecution of knowing or negligent environmental violations.

Read about Criminal Enforcement Results <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/criminal-enforcement-fy-2023-annual-results>>

## Superfund Enforcement



Superfund enforcement is critical to getting sites cleaned up and preserving taxpayer dollars and the Superfund Trust Fund.

Read about Superfund Enforcement  
Results

<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/superfund-enforcement-fy-2023-annual-results>>

## Federal Facilities



Federal agencies and their facilities must comply with environmental laws and requirements in the same manner and to the same extent as any other regulated facility.



Read about Federal Facilities Results

<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/federal-facilities-fy-2023-annual-results>>

## Emerging Areas of Focus

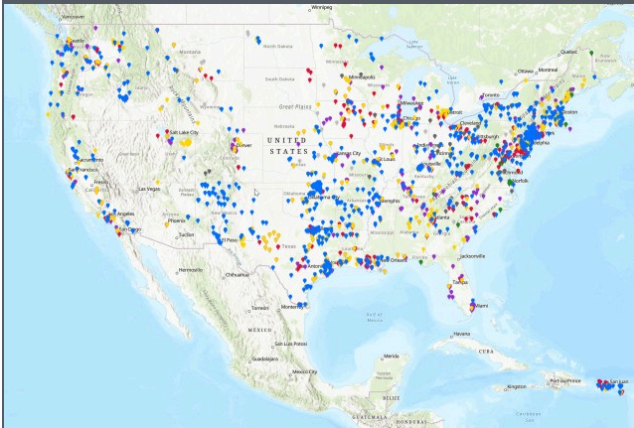


As legal requirements are established to mitigate the effects of Climate Change and PFAS contamination, OECA's role will become more vital.

Read about Emerging Areas of Focus

<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/emerging-areas-focus-fy-2023-annual-results>>

## Annual Results Maps

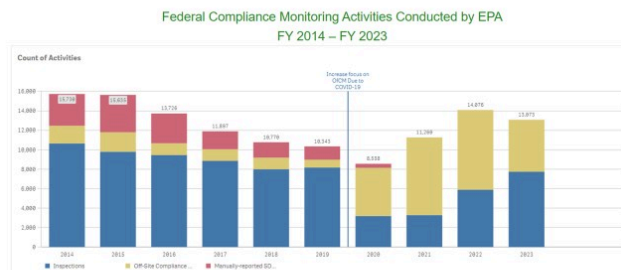


Find concluded enforcement cases, on-site compliance inspections, and current cleanup work on their respective interactive maps.

View Results Maps

<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-and-compliance-annual-results-fiscal-year-2023-maps>>

## Data and Trends



Charts and graphs displaying the Fiscal Year 2023 Accomplishments and overall Trends from Fiscal Years 2014 – 2023.

View Data and Trends

<https://epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-and-compliance-annual-results-fy-2023-data-and-trends>

## Annual Results Press Release

EPA's Annual Enforcement Results Shows Significant Increase in Enforcement Activity to Protect Communities from Pollution <https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epas-annual-enforcement-results-shows-significant-increase-enforcement-activity> (12/18/2023)

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Last updated on January 23, 2025



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# Enforcement and Compliance Annual Results for FY 2023: Environmental Justice

In FY 2023, EPA's enforcement and compliance assurance programs continued to vigorously address compliance with and violations of environmental statutes specifically in communities overburdened by pollution, and to center environmental justice (EJ) considerations throughout the entire enforcement process.

The key elements of the EPA's enforcement and compliance assurance programs' EJ strategies and successes in FY 2023 are highlighted here.

Enforcement and  
Compliance Annual  
Results for Fiscal Year  
2023

<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-and-compliance-annual-results-fiscal-year-2023>>

## Increasing Inspections in Overburdened and Vulnerable Communities

Increasing EPA's presence in communities overburdened by pollution is a cornerstone of EPA's enforcement and compliance assurance programs' EJ strategy. Inspections to assess compliance requirements, including compliance with existing enforcement orders, are critical to uncovering violations of environmental laws, bringing appropriate enforcement actions, and deterring further unlawful conduct that may harm communities, especially those that are overburdened or more vulnerable to the effects

of contamination. EPA's enforcement and compliance programs committed to increasing the percentage of inspections in communities with potential EJ concern to 50% during FY 2023 from past levels of approximately 30%. EPA surpassed that goal this year, conducting 60% of all EPA on-site inspections at facilities located in overburdened communities, which should result in on the ground health benefits from resulting enforcement and compliance.

EPA's enforcement and compliance programs also for the first time incorporated EJ considerations into all six of the Agency's FY 2024-2027 National Enforcement and Compliance Initiatives (NECIs) <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/national-enforcement-and-compliance-initiatives>>, which focus enforcement and compliance resources on the most serious environmental problems facing the United States. Folding environmental justice considerations into all we do is now a core element of all enforcement and compliance work, including the six NECIs. EPA will focus more NECI inspections and compliance monitoring activities in already overburdened or vulnerable communities, to ensure that the benefits of our nation's environmental laws can be shared by everyone living in the United States.

## **Timely and Comprehensive Relief for Communities**

EPA continues to actively focus on concluding cases that impact communities with potential EJ concerns so they may [reap] the on-ground health benefits of our cases. In FY 2023, 55% of completed civil cases addressed facilities in communities with potential EJ concerns. This is the highest percentage of finalized cases since EPA's enforcement and compliance programs began tracking EJ statistics a decade ago and continues a steady increase since FY 2021.

As part of these cases, EPA is vigorously pursuing case resolutions that address harm to communities overburdened by pollution. In addition to resolving ongoing noncompliance, EPA is exercising the full breadth of our statutory authorities to pursue actions that prevent future violations and remediate past harm to communities caused by excess pollution. For example:

- **Order to Remove Dangerous Chemicals at Refinery Near Overburdened Community:** EPA issued an administrative order on consent to Port Hamilton Refining and Transportation LLLP (PHRT), requiring it to hire experts to safely remove hazardous chemicals that were not being properly managed at the company's oil refinery on St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands. EPA issued the order under the Clean Air Act after an inspection identified significant safety concerns, including corrosion of piping and valves, which could have resulted in a chemical release or fire.
  - Read more: Legally Binding Agreement Requires Owners of refinery on St. Croix to Remove Dangerous Chemicals <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/legally-binding-agreement-requires-owners-refinery-st-croix-remove-dangerous-chemicals>>

## Addressing Imminent and Substantial Endangerment Situations

To facilitate early action in situations that may pose immediate risks to overburdened communities, EPA continues to improve cross-program coordination and planning that promotes the use of all enforcement tools to address harm, including bringing imminent and substantial endangerment cases when appropriate. Use of these legal tools can provide rapid relief for communities. For example:

### Clean Air Imminent and Substantial Endangerment Action

On February 28, 2023, EPA and the Department of Justice (DOJ) filed a complaint under the Clean Air Act alleging imminent and substantial endangerment to public health caused by Denka Performance Elastomer's ("Denka") carcinogenic air pollution at its neoprene manufacturing facility in LaPlace, Louisiana, located in a community with environmental justice concerns. This complaint seeks to compel Denka to significantly reduce hazardous chloroprene emissions from its facility, and greatly reduce the exposure of chloroprene levels to the community. This action is a fulfillment of the former EPA Administrator Regan's pledge to the community during his Journey to Justice Tour, to take strong action on Denka's harmful chloroprene pollution.

- Read more: EPA and Justice Department File Complaint Alleging Public Health Endangerment Caused by Denka Performance Elastomer's Carcinogenic Air Pollution <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-and-justice-department-file-complaint-alleging-public-health-endangerment-caused>>

## **Safe Drinking Water Act Orders**

In FY 2023, EPA issued 203 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) orders to public water systems which collectively protected more than 1.9 million people. Eight SDWA § 1431 emergency orders were issued to protect almost 2,000 individuals in small, overburdened communities. Examples of SDWA enforcement activity include:

- In November 2022, DOJ, on behalf of EPA, filed a SDWA complaint to address the emergency situation with the public water system in Jackson, Mississippi. The parties ultimately reached agreement on a proposed SDWA stipulated order which, among other things, included the appointment of an interim third-party manager to assist in the rehabilitation of the city of Jackson's drinking water system.
- EPA performed per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) sampling of private drinking water wells near military installations with known, significant PFAS contamination located in communities with potential EJ concerns.

## **Superfund Enforcement at Federal Facilities and Private**

EPA resolved 12 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, also known as Superfund) disputes at federal facilities listed on the National Priorities List that are in or near communities with potential environmental justice concerns.

In December 2022, EPA issued the Best Practices for Oversight and Enforcement of Community Involvement Requirements to Strengthen Environmental Justice at Federal Facility NPL Sites to provide EPA regional Superfund teams with best practices for oversight and enforcement of community involvement (CI) requirements at federal facility National Priority List (NPL) sites.

EPA's FY 2023 Superfund enforcement work had a significant impact on communities with potential EJ concerns. Of the 84 Superfund sites with new enforcement agreements, 68% were adjacent to communities overburdened by pollution. The 137 enforcement agreements finalized in FY 2023 impact approximately 897,527 people living within a one-mile radius of a Superfund site, with 85% (759,373) of the people living in communities with potential EJ concerns. More information on cleanup enforcement accomplishments and the benefits to communities with potential EJ concerns is available in the Superfund enforcement section

<https://epa.gov/enforcement/superfund-enforcement-fy-2023-annual-results> of this report.

EPA also integrates EJ considerations into every environmental criminal investigation and prosecution. Forty-three percent of the defendants sentenced in FY 2023 committed crimes that impacted communities overburdened by pollution. For criminal violations, EPA seeks punishments that serve as effective deterrents and that assure communities that illegal pollution is not recurring. For example, in a case involving violations of the Clean Water Act and other federal statutes, the owner of a drum recycling company located in an overburdened community in South Seattle, Washington, was sentenced to 18 months of incarceration, 36 months of supervised release, a fine of \$250,000, and a special assessment of \$3,500 for lying to regulators and investigators over dumping caustic chemicals into a sewer system. The company was sentenced to 60 months of probation and a special assessment of \$14,000.

- Read more: Seattle Barrel cleaning company and its owner sentenced for ten-year water pollution scheme [🔗 https://www.justice.gov/usao-wdwa/pr/seattle-barrel-cleaning-company-and-its-owner-sentenced-ten-year-water-pollution](https://www.justice.gov/usao-wdwa/pr/seattle-barrel-cleaning-company-and-its-owner-sentenced-ten-year-water-pollution)

## Community Engagement

Early and frequent community engagement with overburdened and vulnerable communities is an essential element of any effort to address environmental injustices. Communicating with and understanding a community's concerns, among other things, better informs EPA's ability to negotiate appropriate relief and cleanup work that is responsive to those concerns.

Examples of community engagement activities in FY 2023 include:



- EPA engaged with a **work group convened by the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council (NEJAC)** to develop a direction for work related to Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) Worker Protection Standards (WPS) compliance monitoring. EPA requested that the NEJAC suggest how EPA can incorporate a deeper understanding of farmworker concerns about WPS inspections into training materials by (1) providing feedback, observations, or experiences about inspections to help EPA enhance training and thereby improve inspections and enforcement, and (2) recommending communication approaches, processes, or strategies to increase information sharing and build trust between WPS inspector and farmworkers.
- **Removal assessment for potential contamination from a former wood preserving facility.** EPA achieved a settlement with Union Pacific Railroad Company (“Union Pacific”) that strengthens environmental and public health protections to the Greater Fifth Ward community in Houston, Texas. The Fifth Ward is a community with potential EJ concerns and of interest to several public entities. Under the agreement the company will conduct approximately \$6.9 million in removal assessment work as well as pay future response costs. The removal assessment work includes on- and off-site soil sampling, vapor intrusion investigations, evaluations of the off-site storm sewer system for potential contamination, and development of a proposal supporting EPA’s community involvement plan.
  - Read more: EPA Orders Union Pacific to Assess Contamination in Houston’s Greater Fifth Ward Neighborhood <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-orders-union-pacific-assess-contamination-houstons-greater-fifth-ward-neighborhood>>

- **FIFRA outreach efforts to overburdened communities:** EPA launched a bilingual advertising and social media campaign that resulted in millions of views to a National Pesticide Information Center educational website and they partnered with the state to provide education and outreach publications on pest mitigation to all nine federally recognized tribes in Oregon. Additional activities included distributing compliance assistance materials on Worker Protection Standards to protect farmworkers from exposures to pesticides, in collaboration with the Coeur d'Alene Tribe Circuit Rider Program in Idaho, and the Yakama Nation in Washington; participating with the city of Seattle's Parks and Recreation in three community outreach events; and distributing hundreds of bilingual materials to families on pesticide safety, pollinator protection, children's health, air quality, lead safety, and energy conservation.
- **Red Hill Community Engagement:** In response to comments on the proposed consent order with the U.S. Navy to oversee the defueling and closure of the Red Hill Fuel Facility, EPA crafted unique requirements for the establishment of a "Community Representation Initiative" (CRI). EPA facilitated the formation of the ten-member CRI that represented the Hawaiian community by hosting a public scoping meeting, conducting a survey, soliciting for nominees, and hosting a public election. The Navy was required to meet with the CRI community representatives twice a quarter to share information and receive input on critical decisions relating to defueling, closure, and drinking water at Red Hill and Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam.
- **California Environmental Justice Enforcement Action Plan** – The EPA and California EPA (CalEPA) finalized an Environmental Justice Enforcement Action Plan <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/us-epa-calepa-launch-joint-effort-strengthen-environmental-enforcement-communities>> that focused on better addressing and communicating with communities on facility compliance. The Action Plan identified five communities across the state where there would be a sustained commitment. EPA and CalEPA have participated in and/or hosted dozens of public meetings and created activity logs summarizing regulatory roles at specific facilities of concern and developed a framework for a Rapid Enforcement Response Task Force to mobilize resources for urgent issues.

- **Community Tips Aid in Monitoring EPA's Pennsylvania Region Metal Shredder Facilities** – The EPA issued two administrative orders on consent to Metal Shredders in Allegheny County Pennsylvania (Metalico and TMS) for failure to have proper operating permits. Both facilities are located in communities with potential EJ concern and were the subject of heightened community concern and interest. EPA and Allegheny County Health Department worked together to use community tips and video feed from local community groups to assist in monitoring site conditions.

## Increased Public Access to Information and Compliance Data

Greater public access to compliance data can enable communities to better understand and manage risks and monitor compliance at facilities and sites in their area. EPA's enforcement and compliance programs' Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) provides the public with compliance and enforcement information for approximately 800,000 EPA-regulated facilities nationwide. In FY 2023 more tools and EJ capabilities have been incorporated, advancing EPA's goal to provide the public with improved access to enforcement data. Examples include:

- Clean Air Tracking Tool <<https://echo.epa.gov/trends/air-monitoring-stations>> (ECATT) provides an integrated view of Clean Air Act data and is the first EPA interface that combines data about emissions, enforcement and compliance, environmental justice, air monitoring stations, and modeled toxic risks. Communities now have access to a tool that can be used to evaluate emissions at stationary sources of air pollution and analyze general air quality in the United States in communities with potential EJ concerns or with high risks of health impacts.
- PFAS Analytic Tools <<https://echo.epa.gov/trends/pfas-tools>> bring together national datasets into a searchable, map-themed webpage that allows users to filter, zoom in and download information such as drinking water testing results, PFAS chemical production, regulated facilities that may use PFAS, detection of PFAS at federal agencies, and toxic release/effluent discharges.

- Benzene Fenceline Monitoring Dashboard provides self-reported benzene monitoring data from petroleum refineries. Benzene is a Clean Air Act hazardous air pollutant that must be monitored under the 2015 Petroleum Refinery Sector Rule. Benzene data are collected along the perimeter of the refinery.

## EPA Work Exempt from EJ Identification

EPA has several enforcement programs where the location of the violation, or location of where EPA identified the violation (e.g., a company's headquarters), is not sufficient for an EJ analysis (e.g. imports, mobile sources, pesticides distributed at big box stores). However, we know that these violations often impact communities overburdened by pollution:

### United States–Mexico–Canada Agreement (USMCA) Import Border Compliance Project

With funding from the United

States Mexico Canada Act (USMCA), EPA and other federal agencies led a series of Import Operations, providing onsite training nationally to Customs and Border Protection Officers on Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and Clean Air Act (CAA) import requirements, resulting in real time denials of non-compliant products and pesticide sampling for product integrity. Other participants in the training included State and Tribal Inspectors, USDA & FDA Officers, and the Bureau of Consumer Protection.



EPA Staff training Customs and Border Control Officers at the Pembina, North Dakota Port of Entry in mobile sampling equipment for pesticide active ingredients.

In FY23 this included 14 Import Operations at ports of entry on the US Northern border. In addition to training, these operations also included the inspection of over 400 shipments; denied entry of 36 non-complaint vehicles; and issuance of 110 Notices of Refusal of Admission (NORA), preventing illegal pesticide products from entering the US. EPA has been approved for additional funding to continue this project in FY24 and will expand the scope to include ozone depleting chemicals, a priority under a National Enforcement and Compliance Initiative (NECI), and ports of entry on the southern US border.

## **EJ Accomplishments Data Trends and Graphs**

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Last updated on January 24, 2025

Navigation and Other Features

**Note:** These slides look best when viewed on a widescreen monitor. When viewing on a laptop monitor, to get each slide to show on one screen, you will need to decrease the zoom to 70% or lower.

Show Graph / Show Table

Show Graph

Show Table

Use the “Show Graph / Show Table” button to toggle between showing the graph and showing a table of the counts/totals that make up the bars/lines on the graph. On some slides, the tables break out the data into additional sub-categories not shown on the graph. For the graphs that show rounded totals, the table presents the totals rounded as well.

Export Data

Export Data

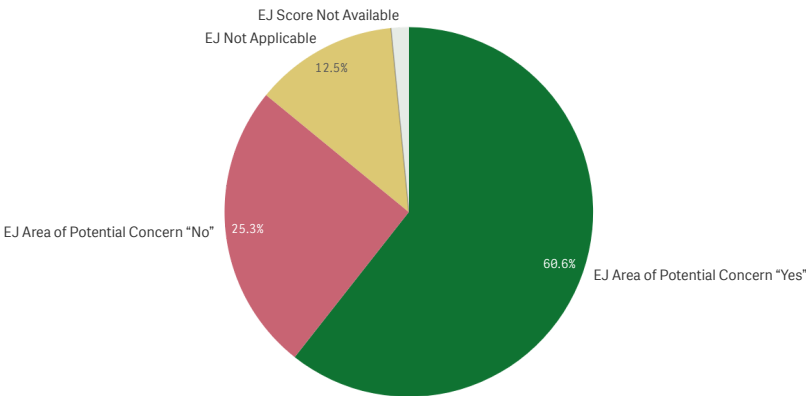
Use the “Export Data” button to export the counts/totals making up the bars/lines on the graph. For the slides that present rounded totals, the “Export Data” button exports, in contrast, the actual totals.

Federal Inspections Conducted by EPA in *Areas of Potential Environmental Justice Concern*

FY 2023



Percentage of FY 2023 Federal Inspections in Areas of Potential EJ Concern and not in Areas of Potential EJ Concern



Highlights:

- The FY 2022 -2026 EPA Strategic Plan sets forth a goal to increase the percentage of inspections in areas of potential environmental justice (EJ) concern from past levels of approximately 30%.
- In FY 2023, EPA performed nearly 61% of its inspections at facilities affecting communities with potential EJ concerns significantly exceeding its FY 2023 target of 50% and exceeding its 5-year goal of 55%.

Footnotes:

1. An inspection is determined to have been performed in an area with potential EJ concerns either based on the EJSscreen (<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>) value or on the results of a more detailed manual review performed.
2. "EJ Not Applicable" are exempt because there is no specific locational impact data (e.g. imports).
3. "EJ Score Not Available" are missing facility information.

Show Graph

Show Table

Export Data

Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) and RCRA Info (for RCRA HW)  
Data as of: November 30, 2023

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Total Civil Enforcement Case Conclusions in *Areas of Potential Environmental Justice Concern*

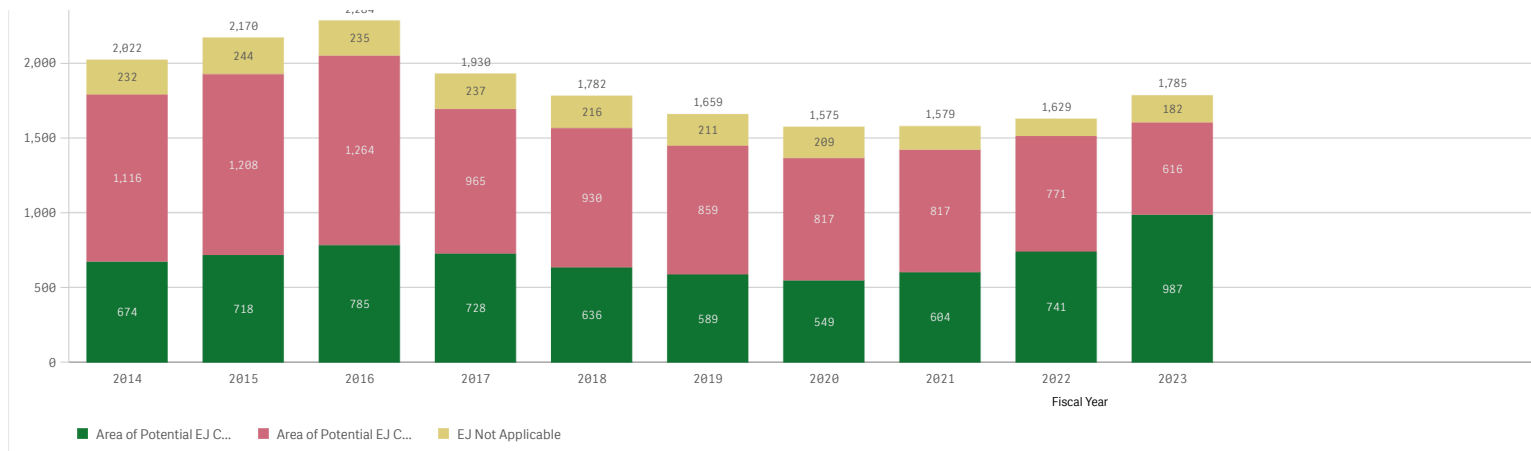
FY 2014 – FY 2023



Number of Conclusions



Highlights:



#### Footnotes:

1. EPA is reporting results for cases initiated since FY 2014, since we did not routinely collect information on potential EJ concerns prior to FY 2014. EPA relies on EJSscreen (<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>) or on the results of a more detailed manual review performed to determine if a case addressed facilities in an area of potential EJ concern.
2. The green bar indicates the case addressed at least one facility in an area of potential EJ concern. EJ Not Applicable are exempt because there is no specific locational impact data (e.g., imports).
3. The number of conclusions on this bar chart are slightly lower than the total number of conclusions that EPA obtained overall as reflected on the "Total Civil Enforcement Case Conclusions FY 2014 – FY 2023" slide, because cases initiated prior to FY 2014 are excluded.

Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS)  
Data as of: November 30, 2023

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

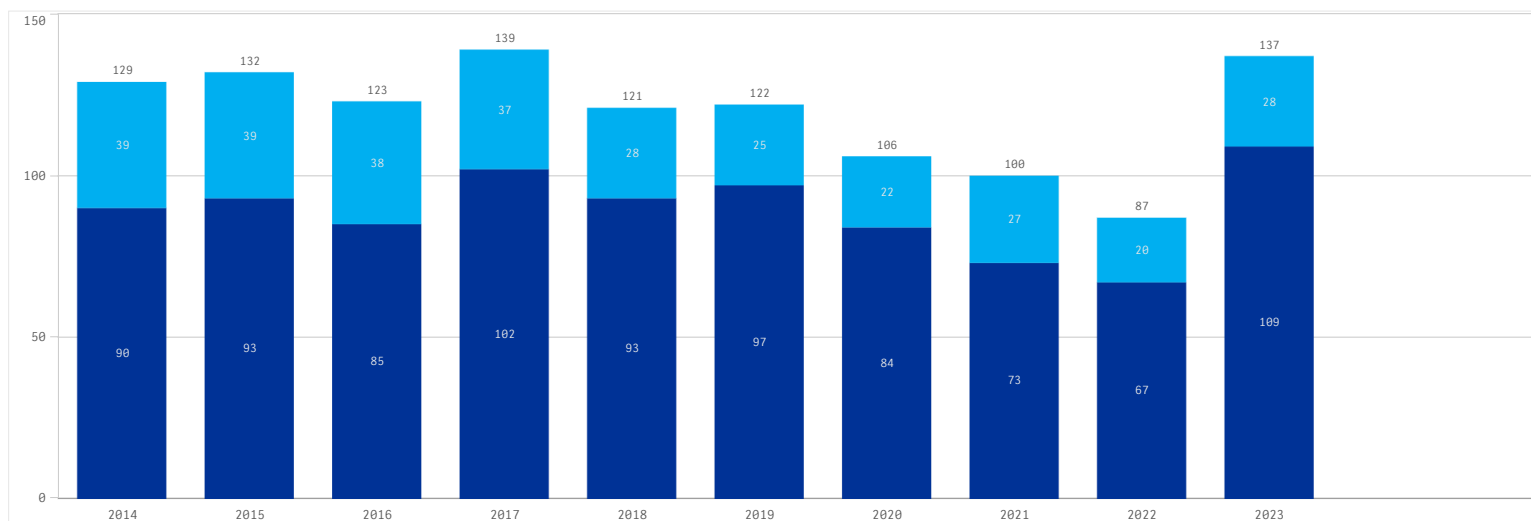
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- In FY 2023 55% of cases addressed facilities in areas of potential EJ concern. This is the highest percentage since FY 2014, the first year for which OECA routinely collected EJ statistics.

## Completed Superfund Enforcement Instruments, Including EJ Sites FY 2014 – FY 2023



#### Footnotes:

1. The number of enforcement instruments completed in FY 2023 are higher because of 49 low-value administrative order-on-consents (AOCs) negotiated at one site in Region 4 with a contentious PRP group.

Data Source: Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS) and EJ Screen  
FY14-FY16 data as of November 20, 2023; FY17-FY22, data as of October 17, 2023; and FY23 data as of November 6, 2023.

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#### Highlights:

- In FY2023, EPA's work resulted in 137 enforcement instruments:
  - 115 settlements
  - 11 orders
  - 6 reuse agreements
  - 5 amendments.
- In FY 2023, 80% (109 of 137) of the completed enforcement instruments were associated with Superfund sites near or adjacent to communities with potential environmental justice concerns.
- Approximately 897,527 people live within a 1-mile radius of the sites associated with the 137 enforcement instruments.

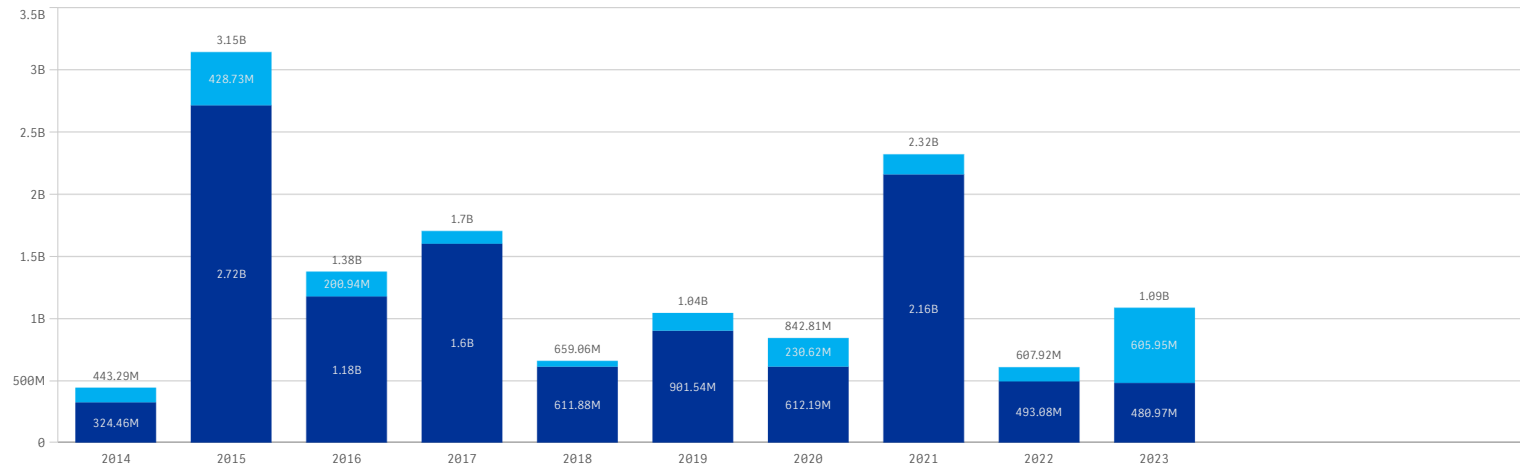




## Private and Federal Party Commitments for Cleanup and Cost Recovery at Superfund Sites, Including EJ Sites

FY 2014 – FY 2023

In FY 2023 Dollars



### Footnotes:

1. Totals include dollars committed for site investigations, site cleanups and cost recovered from EPA cleanup work.
2. Totals include "allowed claims" under bankruptcy settlements.
3. All prior FY dollar figures in the graph are adjusted to reflect the current value in FY 2023 dollars based on the rate of inflation/deflation as determined by the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

Data Source: Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS) and EJ Screen  
FY14-FY16 data as of November 20, 2023; FY17-FY22, data as of October 17, 2023; and FY23 data as of November 6, 2023.

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### Highlights:

- In FY 2023, responsible parties committed to spend about \$1,087M.
- In FY 2023, 44% (\$481M of \$1,087M) of the total committed dollars were associated with Superfund sites near or adjacent to communities with potential environmental justice concerns.

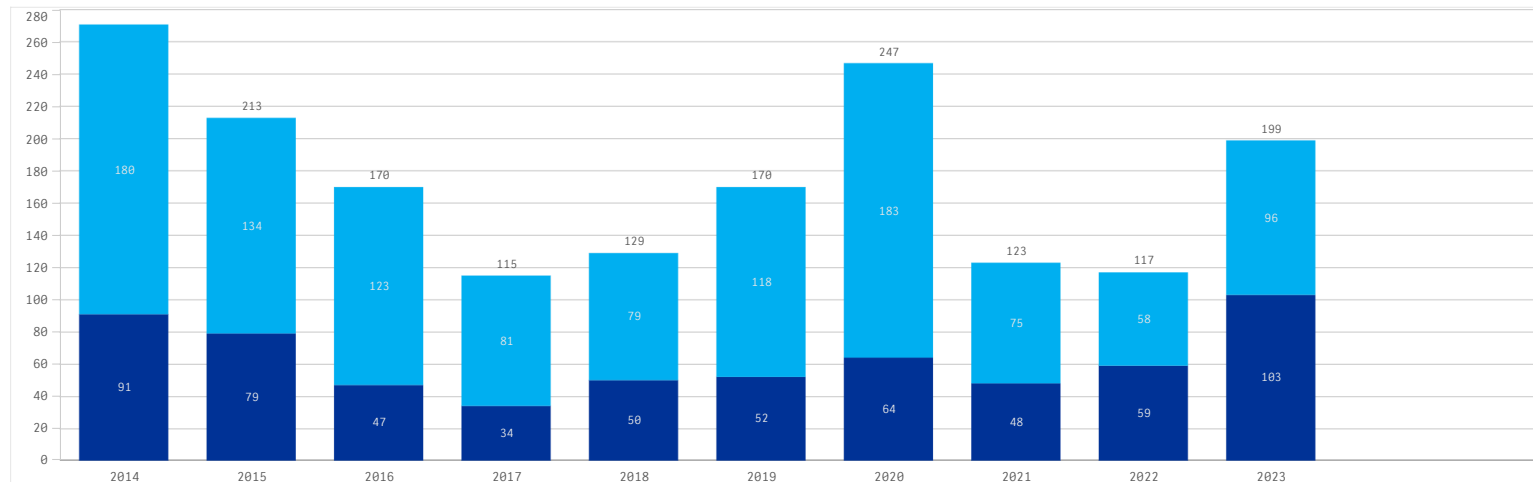
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## Criminal Enforcement: Environmental Crime Cases Opened Including EJ Cases

FY 2014 – FY 2023



### Highlights:

- In FY 2023, we opened 199 cases, which is the highest since FY 2015 except for FY 2020, which was skewed by COVID fraud cases.
- We have increased our focus on protecting EJ communities as demonstrated by the increased numbers of cases (103 out of 199) with an EJ nexus within our total case load.
- Corporate accountability and individual responsibility remain hallmarks of the criminal program.





■ EJ Cases Opened ■ Non EJ Cases Opened

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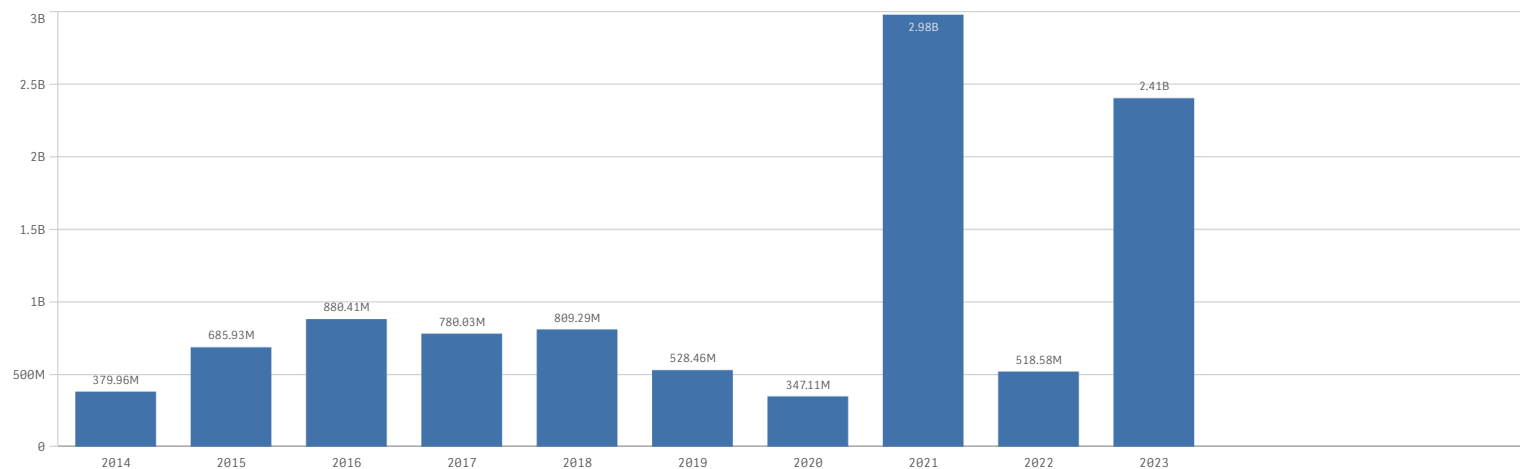
Data Source: Online Criminal Enforcement Activities Network  
Data as of: October 31, 2023

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

## Estimated Value of Administrative and Civil Judicial Complying Actions (Injunctive Relief) in *Areas of Potential Environmental Justice Concern* FY 2014 – FY 2023



In FY 2023 Dollars



Highlights:

- In FY 2023, nearly 63% of the total injunctive relief came from cases in areas of potential EJ concern, including the Red Hill Bulk fuel storage case in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, where \$1B in controls were ordered to address and prevent releases of solid and hazardous wastes, and protect drinking water.
- The high value in FY 2021 was driven by a \$1.1B case in New York City.

Footnotes:

1. EPA is reporting results for cases initiated since FY 2014, since we did not routinely collect information on potential EJ concerns prior to FY 2014, that addressed at least one facility in an area of potential EJ concern. EPA relies on EJScreen (<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>) or on the results of a more detailed manual review performed to determine if a case addressed facilities in an area of potential EJ concern.
2. For multi-facility cases where only some facilities are in an area of potential EJ concern, the Cost of Complying Actions is adjusted for the percentage of the facilities in an area of potential EJ concern.
3. "Injunctive relief" refers to actions mandated by an enforcement action that a regulated entity must perform, or refrain from performing, to bring that entity into compliance with environmental laws.
4. All prior FY dollar figures in the graph are adjusted to reflect the current value in FY 2023 dollars based on the rate of inflation/deflation as determined by the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS)  
Data as of: November 30, 2023

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Show Graph

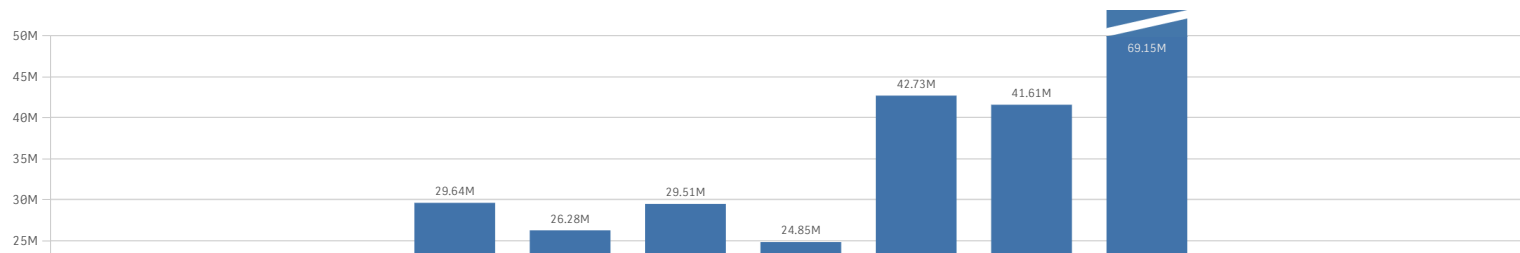
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## Administrative and Civil Judicial Penalties Assessed in *Areas of Potential Environmental Justice Concern* FY 2014 – FY 2023

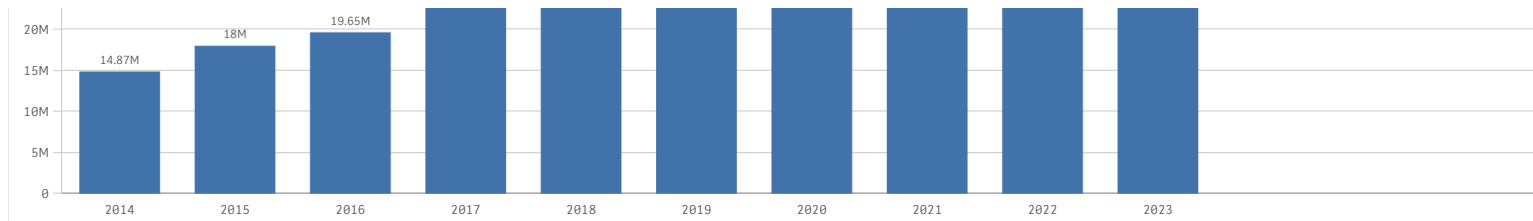


In FY 2023 Dollars



Highlights:

- In FY 2023, over 41% of the total penalties assessed were penalties for cases at facilities in areas of potential EJ concern, which is the highest percentage since 2014, and includes:
  - \$25M assessed to be paid by BP Products North America in Whiting, Indiana;
  - \$1.8M assessed to be paid by Kerr McGee in Fort Lupton, Colorado; and
  - \$1.7M assessed to be paid by United Parcel Service, Inc, for locations nationwide.



**Footnotes:**

1. EPA is reporting results for cases initiated since FY 2014, since we did not routinely collect information on potential EJ concerns prior to FY 2014, that addressed at least one facility in an area of potential EJ concern. EPA relies on EJScreen (<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>) or on the results of a more detailed manual review performed to determine if a case addressed facilities in an area of potential EJ concern.
2. For multi-facility cases where only some facilities are in an area of potential EJ concern, the penalty assessed amount is adjusted for the percentage of the facilities in an area of potential EJ concern.
3. All prior FY dollar figures in the graph are adjusted to reflect the current value in FY 2023 dollars based on the rate of inflation/deflation as determined by the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Data as of: November 30, 2023

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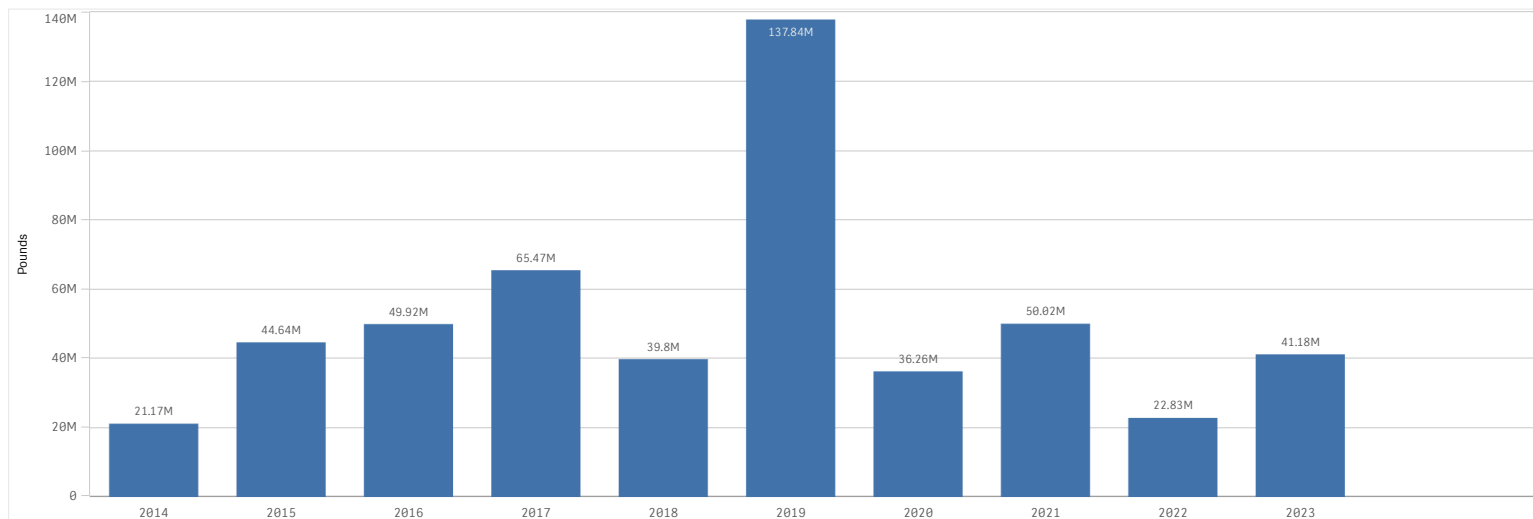
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## Environmental Benefits: Estimated Pollutants Reduced, Treated, or Eliminated (Air, Toxics, and Water) in *Areas of Potential Environmental Justice Concern*

FY 2014 – FY 2023



**Highlights:**

- In FY 2023, almost 56% (or over 41M pounds) of the total estimated pollutants required to be reduced, treated or eliminated were in areas of potential EJ concern, including:
  - 29M pounds of air pollutants to be reduced, treated, or eliminated.
  - Over 10M pounds of water pollutants to be reduced, treated, or eliminated; and
  - Over 1M pounds of toxics and pesticides to be reduced, treated, or eliminated.

**Footnotes:**

1. EPA is reporting results for cases initiated since FY 2014, since we did not routinely collect information on potential EJ concerns prior to FY 2014, that addressed at least one facility in an area of potential EJ concern. EPA relies on EJScreen (<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>) or on the results of a more detailed manual review performed to determine if a case addressed facilities in an area of potential EJ concern.
2. For multi-facility cases where only some facilities are in an area of potential EJ concern, the pounds reduced amount is adjusted for the percentage of the facilities in an area of potential EJ concern.

Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Data as of: November 30, 2023

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# Enforcement and Compliance Annual Results for Fiscal Year 2023: Drinking Water

EPA made significant progress toward protecting public health by taking actions in communities facing serious health threats from their taps due to water system noncompliance. In FY 2023, EPA issued 203 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) orders to public water systems which collectively protected more than 1.9 million people. Of the 203 SDWA orders, eight were SDWA 1431 emergency orders to protect almost 2,000 individuals in small, overburdened communities who were drinking water that did not meet federal health standards.

Protecting America's drinking water continues to be a top priority for EPA and was first identified as a National Enforcement and Compliance Initiative (NECI) in 2020. By improving compliance with our nation's drinking water requirements and fostering greater collaboration with our state, tribal, and local partners, EPA is continuing to prioritize the drinking water NECI for the FY 2024 - 2027 cycle to achieve our goal of delivering safe drinking water to communities and reducing public health risks. A goal of the national initiative is to help ensure delivery of safe drinking water to communities by improving compliance and reducing risks to the public health.

EPA has significantly increased its SDWA compliance and enforcement presence to meet the goals of the national initiative and protect human health risks associated with noncompliance at public water systems (PWSs). Inspection of and enforcement actions at PWSs increased in number substantially as compared to the prior 10-year average. For example, EPA conducted 160 on-site inspections in FY 2023, which is 90% more than the prior 10-year average. EPA conducted 150 cases correcting violations at PWSs this fiscal year, an increase of more than 300% over the prior 10-year average.

Examples of our drinking water accomplishments in FY 2023 include:

- **Safe Drinking Water Act § 1431 Emergency Order to 3M's Cordova facility in Illinois:** A November 3, 2022, SDWA emergency order required 3M to sample and test the drinking water around its Cordova facility in Illinois and treat the area's drinking water. 3M's sampling results indicated widespread presence of a mixture of at least 19 different pre- and polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) chemicals in drinking water within a three-mile radius of the facility. Under the order, 3M is required to offer treatment to all private well owners within three miles of the facility and to the Camanche Water Supply in Iowa in an effort to remove PFAS from the drinking water. Additionally, 3M must offer drinking water sampling to private well owners living within four miles and to public water systems within 10 miles of the Cordova facility as well as to the Quad Cities' public water systems.
  - Read more: 3M Agrees to EPA Order to Sample and Provide Treatment for PFAS Contamination in Drinking Water near Cordova, IL Facility  
<<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/3m-agrees-epa-order-sample-and-provide-treatment-pfas-contamination-drinking-water>>
- **Termination of Unilateral Administrative Order (UAO) to the City of Benton Harbor, Michigan:** On June 8, 2023, EPA terminated the November 2021 UAO issued to Benton Harbor as a result of the city's success in addressing its public water system's noncompliance. In addition, 100% of the lead service lines in the city were replaced, and the water system has not exceeded a lead action level in its three most recent Lead and Copper Rule compliance monitoring periods. EPA will continue to monitor state and local efforts to improve the situation in Benton Harbor and assess the need for additional actions through routine coordination with the state.
  - Read more: Benton Harbor Drinking Water <<https://epa.gov/mi/benton-harbor-drinking-water>>

- **SDWA Complaint Filed to Address the Emergency Situation with Jackson, Mississippi's Public Water System:** In November 2022 a complaint was filed by the Department of Justice which resulted in an agreement by EPA, the state of Mississippi, and the city of Jackson to address the city's noncompliance with SDWA requirements and the health threats to the residents of Jackson. Under the agreement, an interim third-party manager was appointed to assist in the city's rehabilitation of its public drinking water system and a list of priority projects was assigned to the manager. EPA and the state will continue to work collaboratively with the city and the manager to improve the city's drinking water system to ensure all residents have a consistent source of safe drinking water that meets the requirements of the SDWA.

- Read more: Jackson, MS Drinking Water <<https://epa.gov/ms/jackson-ms-drinking-water>>

Training of new and experienced PWS inspectors is critical to a rigorous SDWA enforcement and compliance program. Efforts to train new SDWA PWS inspectors and increase the skills of those already credentialed continued; 115 training sessions (a combination of in-person classroom, in-person on-the-job training, and webinars) were delivered, reaching more than 450 EPA staff and state partners.

Last updated on December 10, 2024



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# Enforcement and Compliance Annual Results for Fiscal Year 2023: Lead

Exposure to lead in the environment — soil, water, air — and in paint can cause serious health problems. Those most at risk are children under the age of six, who may suffer severe neurological impacts including learning disabilities, behavioral issues, and hearing loss. Lead-based paint is a significant source of childhood lead poisoning. Other typical sources of lead exposure include lead in drinking water, lead in soil from legacy practices (e.g., leaded gasoline) and some industrial operations, and lead in air emissions from certain commercial sources.

As part of the Agency-wide effort <<https://epa.gov/lead/final-strategy-reduce-lead-exposures-and-disparities-us-communities>> to address lead in the environment, EPA uses multiple statutory and regulatory authorities, tools, and activities to prevent or reduce exposures to lead. EPA's enforcement and compliance programs lead and support a variety of activities conducted by EPA regional offices and by states, tribes, and territories implementing EPA authorized programs.

In FY 2023, EPA pursued both civil and criminal cases for violations of federal laws to prevent and reduce exposure to lead in paint, drinking water, soils, hazardous waste, and other environmental sources. Many of these enforcement actions and activities addressed lead exposures in communities overburdened by lead pollution. This fiscal year, EPA took 107 enforcement actions to address noncompliance with laws designed to eliminate lead-based paint exposure in homes. Examples of lead enforcement actions include:

- **Logan Square Aluminum Supply** – Chicago, Illinois: EPA and the Department of Justice finalized a settlement agreement for violations of lead paint renovation rules with this major Chicago-based firm. In addition to paying a \$400,000 penalty and instituting a robust compliance system to protect customers, Logan Square is paying \$2 million for lead paint abatement work in lower-income properties located in Chicago and Chicago suburban communities with a high incidence of childhood lead poisoning.
  - Read more: EPA and DOJ Announce Settlement with Logan Square Aluminum Supply Over Lead Violations <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-and-doj-announce-settlement-logan-square-aluminium-supply-over-lead-violations>>
- **GreenBuild Design and Construction, LLC** – Anchorage, Alaska: EPA litigated an administrative complaint over this company's repeated violations of lead paint renovation rules, including work practice rules which can endanger workers and others exposed to lead dust during renovations. The administrative law judge issued a decision sustaining EPA's allegations and penalizing violator, Greenbuild, for \$25,609.
  - Read more: EPA penalizes Anchorage renovation company \$25,609 for lead-based paint violations <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-penalizes-anchorage-renovation-company-25609-lead-based-paint-violations>>

As part of the EPA's 2023 Geographic Initiatives, each of EPA's ten regional offices directed enforcement resources to communities with environmental justice concerns. EPA's regional offices relied on a combination of strategies to reduce people's exposure to lead in homes, such as compliance outreach to renovators and apartment owners; lead awareness outreach to communities and tenants; compliance inspections and follow-up enforcement actions to ensure changes in behavior; and penalties for non-compliance. For information on regional efforts under this initiative, visit the lead in paint section of EPA's Enforcement Lead Laws and Regulation web page <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/enforcing-lead-laws-and-regulations#paint>>.

EPA also continued efforts to protect military service members and their families with the issuance of five national subpoenas and information request letters to property management companies managing privatized military housing to assess compliance with the TSCA lead paint regulations.

Lead in drinking water presents unique challenges because the lead can leach into water either as it moves through distribution systems, or through plumbing in the building or home. EPA estimates drinking water can make up to 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead. However, sensitive subpopulations, such as pregnant women, infants, and children, may face higher risks. As part of the Agency's continued focus on ensuring regulated public water systems provide safe drinking water

<https://epa.gov/enforcement/national-enforcement-and-compliance-initiative-increasing-compliance-drinking-water>, EPA conducted 160 inspections of water systems, including a number concentrated on assessing Lead and Copper Rule compliance in systems serving overburdened communities.

Last updated on December 10, 2024






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# Compliance FY 2023 Annual Results

EPA promotes the use of the full range of compliance and enforcement tools to advance compliance goals:

- Inspections
- Smart Mobile Tools for Field Inspectors (Smart Tools)
- Compliance Advisors for Sustainable Water Systems
- Compliance Assistance Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Safe Handling (CAPSH) Program
- Evidence-Based Compliance Assurance
- Training Today for a Better Tomorrow-FY 2023 Accomplishments
- Compliance Advisories and Enforcement Alerts
- Compliance Assistance Centers
- Voluntary Disclosures

## Inspections

Inspections are critical to uncovering violations of environmental laws, and they are also an important means for EPA to establish a visible presence among regulated entities that operate in, or impact overburdened or vulnerable communities. Increasing federal inspections of facilities that affect communities with potential environmental justice (EJ) concerns is a cornerstone of the  Progress Report on Incorporating Environmental Justice into Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Work (pdf)

<<https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-03/oecaejprogressreport030122.pdf>> (230.07 KB)

EPA set a fiscal year (FY) 2022 national goal to increase the number of inspections in overburdened communities to 45% of the total number of inspections. In FY 2023, the Agency performed over 7,700 inspections, with over 4,600 inspections, or 60%, in communities with potential EJ concern, which is up from 57% in FY 2022.

## **Smart Mobile Tools for Field Inspectors (Smart Tools)**

EPA continued to expand its electronic inspection software, or the Smart Tools application, to increase the efficiency of compliance monitoring activities in the field. Smart Tools is now used with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Hazardous Waste and Underground Storage Tank inspections, Clean Water Act/National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System inspections, and Federal Insecticide Fungicide Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) Good Laboratory Practice data audits and inspections. Smart Tools is being developed for the 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention/Risk Management Plan program and Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Lead-based Paint program and are planned to be implemented in FY 2024.

## **Compliance Advisors for Sustainable Water Systems**

Compliance Advisors assisted and trained approximately 195 drinking water systems and 51 wastewater treatment facilities, 84% of which were in communities with potential EJ concern. Advisors are now supporting approximately 293 systems in total – 61 of which are wastewater systems and 232 of which are drinking water systems. Approximately 84% of systems are in overburdened or underserved communities. Since the start of the project, more than 1,000 technical assistance products such as standard operating procedures, manuals, plans, and other tools have been provided to systems to help them return to compliance. Compliance Advisors have completed work at 24 wastewater systems and 130 drinking water systems.

# **Compliance Assistance Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Safe Handling (CAPSH) Program**

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) are regulated under TSCA § 6(e) and related regulations found at 40 CFR Part 761. In 1979, PCBs were banned from manufacture in the United States. However, some products and equipment that used PCBs were allowed to continue to use them, such as electrical transformers, coatings and pigments. EPA's CAPSH program helps fortify the PCB inspection capacity and address serious PCB compliance issues. The advisors provide technical assistance to PCB treatment, storage, and disposal facilities located across the US with little or no existing PCB compliance monitoring.

In 2023, the CAPSH compliance advisors visited 11 sites, most of which had not been visited in over 10 years. The program is designed to help individual facilities confirm compliance or come into compliance, if needed; identify trends that may warrant coordinated outreach to the industry sector; improve national consistency; and inform EPA's enforcement and compliance PCB coordinators of important issues related to approvals, akin to permits, of application conditions.

## **Evidence-Based Compliance Assurance**

EPA continues to build a foundation for a national evidence-based enforcement and compliance assurance program designed to strengthen the Agency's enforcement programs. The foundation is made up of three elements that together will provide the framework for a state/tribal/EPA partnership to support the evolution of an innovative and effective compliance assurance program.

The three areas are:

- Customer-focused, evidence-based inspection and enforcement targeting.

- EPA's implementation of the Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (Evidence Act) via the Drinking Water Systems Out of Compliance priority area of the EPA Learning Agenda.; and
- The Compliance Learning Agenda <<https://epa.gov/compliance/compliance-learning-agenda>> – identifying the most pressing programmatic questions and establishing an evaluation plan, partnering with states, Tribes, and academics on a series of evidence-building research projects designed to answer those questions. The first two priority areas identified are Offsite Compliance Monitoring and Root Causes of Municipal Noncompliance.

## **Training Today for a Better Tomorrow–FY 2023 Accomplishments**

In FY23, EPA's enforcement and compliance program offices continued to invest in training and successfully delivered over 200 trainings, reaching close to 22,500 EPA staff and external environmental professionals such as state co-regulators. Training events included:

- Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) Analytic Tool webinars,
- Technical assistance webinars aimed at improving surface water quality and reducing potential impacts on drinking water by assuring Clean Water Act National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permittees are complying with their wastewater discharge permits.
- Benzene Fenceline Monitoring Dashboard tutorials.
- Week-long CAA, CWA, and FIFRA hands-on inspector training.
- Financial and penalty training.
- National symposium on Improving Small Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plant Compliance.
- Cleanup enforcement trainings included the Superfund new attorney training, owner/operator liability, and RCRA cleanup enforcement resources.


These in-person, hybrid, and virtual events strengthened the workforce by providing information and building capacity to support Agency staff and external partners as they protect communities and advance environmental protection.

## **Compliance Advisories and Enforcement Alerts**

EPA uses a variety of methods to engage and communicate information with stakeholders. This includes compliance assistance tools to provide information needed by regulated entities and stakeholders that helps explain the steps they needed to take to comply with and understand environmental regulations related to their sector or industry. Compliance assistance is provided through both Compliance Advisories and Enforcement Alerts <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/compliance-advisories-and-enforcement-alerts>> that address select provisions of EPA's regulatory requirements using plain language.

In FY 2023, EPA's enforcement compliance programs issued six advisory or alert documents addressing noncompliance concerns with Clean Water Act discharge permits, pesticides devices, and federal facilities. Access to final compliance advisories and alerts <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/compliance-advisories-and-enforcement-alerts>> are available on the Agency's website.

## **Compliance Assistance Centers**

EPA compliance program continues to manage 17 sector-specific, web-based Compliance Assistance Centers  <<http://www.complianceassistance.net/>> (Centers) that help businesses, local governments, and federal facilities understand their sector-specific and multi-media environmental obligations and save money through suggested pollution prevention techniques.

The Centers help the regulated community find compliance information that relates directly to the operations of their business or agency. The Centers also link to state-specific resource locators and offer one-on-one technical assistance to help organizations address environmental compliance issues by answering inquiries by email and phone. As of September 2023, the Centers have supported approximately 2.5 million user sessions this year. As part of the Centers' broad portfolio, EPA also works

with organizations such as the Environmental Law Institute on webinars and podcasts to the Local Government Environmental Assistance Network (LGEAN). Recent examples include:

- Sensing a Change in the Air: How Local Governments Can Respond and Adapt to Shifts in air Quality Monitoring Technology
- Defending our Water Infrastructure: Creating a Cybersecurity Culture in Small Community Water and Wastewater Systems
- Toxics in the Community: Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) for Local and Tribal Governments
- Youth Climate Action: How Local Governments Can Learn from Generation Z (Webinar)
- Climate and the Community: Centering Equity in Vulnerability Assessments
- Meeting Stormwater Compliance Objectives with Green Infrastructure

## Voluntary Disclosures

The EPA Audit Policy, formally titled “Incentives for Self- Policing: Discovery, Disclosure, Correction and Prevention of Violations,” safeguards human health and the environment by providing incentives for regulated entities to voluntarily discover, fix, and disclose violations of federal environmental laws and regulations. In FY23, EPA’s enforcement and compliance program received 599 voluntary self-disclosures and/or new owner audit agreements covering 878 facilities.

Last updated on December 10, 2024



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# Civil Enforcement FY 2023 Annual Results

EPA enforcement staff work diligently to protect human health and the environment, including working to mitigate the causes and effects of climate change, particularly for residents in communities that are overburdened by pollution. In FY 2023, the majority of inspections under EPA's civil enforcement program and over half of its enforcement cases focused on communities overburdened by pollution and with potential environmental justice (EJ) concerns.

EPA completed 1,791 enforcement cases, the highest number since FY 2018, and initiated nearly the same number of new cases. EPA's success in resolving noncompliance and reaching its environmental protection goals included successful collaboration with the Department of Justice and state partners in many of these cases.

The 1,791 cases completed in FY 2023 resulted from violations and noncompliance with over a dozen environmental statutes, resulting in the following achievements:

- Commitments to reduce, treat, or eliminate over 73 million pounds of pollution.
- Proper treatment, minimization, or disposal of over 1.14 billion pounds of hazardous and non-hazardous waste.
- Commitments of over \$3.8 billion to return facilities to compliance.
- Assessment of over \$167 million in penalties.
- Conclusion of 77 judicial actions and continued oversight of nearly 400 judicial consent decrees.
- 44 settlements that included one or more supplemental environmental projects (SEP), bringing projects valued at over \$13 million to communities and the environment.

# Highlights of FY 2023 Significant Civil Enforcement Actions by Statute

## Clean Air Act

### **The Williams Companies, Inc., MPLX LP, WES DJ Gathering LLC – Multiple state locations**

On April 20, 2023, EPA and DOJ, in partnership with the states of Alabama, Colorado, Louisiana, North Dakota, West Virginia, Wyoming, and the Southern Ute Tribe, settled three Clean Air Act (CAA) cases with multiple companies to adopt innovative emissions control standards and help increase additional emissions reductions across the industry. The three companies – The Williams Companies, Inc., MPLX LP, and WES DJ Gathering LLC (formerly known as Kerr-McGee Gathering LLC) operate gas processing plants and will pay a combined \$9.25 million in penalties and spend approximately \$16 million to install and operate new technologies, as well as improve and expand existing control techniques to minimize emissions.

Additionally, the settlements will reduce thousands of tons of methane emissions, a greenhouse pollutant that is critical to EPA's strategy for tackling the climate crisis. Along with helping to protect the public health in the communities where these facilities operate, the environmental benefits resulting from these three CAA agreements will reduce thousands of tons of criteria pollutants and significant amounts of hazardous air pollutants, which is the equivalent of the annual pollution from 11,267 gasoline-powered passenger cars.

- Read more: EPA and Justice Department Announce Clean Air Act Settlements with Three Natural Gas Processors <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-and-justice-department-announce-clean-air-act-settlements-three-natural-gas>>

### **Matador Production Company – New Mexico**

On March 27, 2023, the Matador Production Company reached a settlement with EPA and the state of New Mexico's Environment Department (NMED) to pay a penalty and ensure compliance with both state and federal clean air regulations at all 239 of its New Mexico oil and gas well pads. Under the settlement, Matador will spend at least \$2.5



million to implement extensive design, operation, maintenance and monitoring improvements, and pay a civil penalty of \$1.15 million in addition to completing a supplemental environmental project involving diesel engine replacements.

Matador's noncompliance with the CAA resulted from failure to:

- Capture and control air emissions from storage vessels;
- Comply with inspection, monitoring, and recordkeeping requirements; and
- Obtain required state and federal permits at 25 of its oil and gas production operations in New Mexico.

Matador's future compliance with the CAA requirements will result in a reduction of more than 16,000 tons of air pollutants. These pollutants are key components in the formation of ground-level ozone, a pollutant that irritates the lungs, exacerbates diseases such as asthma, and can increase susceptibility to respiratory illnesses, such as pneumonia and bronchitis. The settlement will also result in significant reductions of greenhouse gas emissions, including methane, by more than 31,000 tons. These greenhouse gas reductions have a similar effect to eliminating the annual emissions of 6,060 gas-powered vehicles.

- Read more: United States Orders Matador Production Company to Reduce Unlawful Air Pollution from Its Oil and Gas Wells in New Mexico, Eliminating 16,000 Tons of Harmful Air Pollutants <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/united-states-orders-matador-production-company-reduce-unlawful-air-pollution-its-oil>>

## **BP Whiting**

Under a May 17, 2023, CAA settlement agreement with BP Products North America Inc., (BPP), a subsidiary of BP p.l.c. related to national emission standard violations at its Whiting Refinery in Whiting, Indiana, BP will pay a \$40 million civil penalty and commit to achieving emission reductions through capital investments estimated at \$197 million. The settlement will result in reductions of benzene and other volatile organic compounds equivalent at the Whiting Refinery, which is surrounded by communities with potential EJ concerns. The \$40 million penalty is the largest civil penalty secured for a stationary source CAA settlement. The settlement also includes a diesel emissions reduction SEP that requires BP to spend \$5 million to replace diesel transportation

vehicles with cleaner fuel vehicles (e.g., electric, clean diesel, propane, compressed natural gas) in the surrounding communities of Hammond, East Chicago, Whiting, and Gary, Indiana.

- Read more: 2023 BP Products Clean Air Act Benzene and Volatile Organic Compounds Settlement Information Sheet <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/2023-bp-products-clean-air-act-benzene-and-volatile-organic-compounds-settlement>>

## **CAA – Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program**

### **Artsen Chemical America, Harp USA, and IGas Companies**

To combat climate change, the civil enforcement program completed several enforcement actions that support national and international goals to reduce the use of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), which are commonly used in refrigeration and air conditioning equipment. HFCs are potent greenhouse gases that can have impacts on the climate hundreds to thousands of times greater than the same amount of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). These civil penalty actions include three landmark settlements with HFC importers who failed to report their imported quantities in violation of the Clean Air Act's Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program: Artsen Chemical America, LLC (\$247,601 penalty), Harp USA, Inc. (\$275,000 penalty), and the IGas Companies (\$382,473 penalty). Accurate data and reporting of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are critical to effectively tailoring EPA's efforts to tackle the climate crisis.

- Read more: EPA Announces Enforcement Actions to Control Hydrofluorocarbon Imports <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-announces-enforcement-actions-control-hydrofluorocarbon-imports>>

## **Nationwide Cases to Reduce Chemical Accident Risks**

In FY 2023 EPA reached settlement on two nationwide cases under Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r), a law designed to help prevent chemical accidents at facilities using substances that pose the greatest risk of harm from accidental releases.

### **Anheuser-Busch, LLC – Multiple state locations**

On June 2, 2023, EPA and Anheuser-Busch, LLC reached settlement to improve safety at its 11 flagship breweries nationwide and provide increased

protection to approximately 172,000 people in the communities surrounding Anheuser-Busch's facilities located in Merrimack, NH; Fort Collins, CO; and Fairfield, CA. Under the settlement, Anheuser-Busch must hire an outside, independent expert to conduct a safety review at each of its 11 breweries that use anhydrous ammonia, which is a refrigerant that is a significant health hazard because it is harmful to skin, eyes, and lungs. Anheuser-Busch must also develop and implement corrective action plans based on those reviews. Also, the company will pay a \$537,000 penalty as part of the settlement.



A corroded pipe at an Anheuser-Busch Facility leaking anhydrous ammonia

- Read more: Anheuser-Busch, LLC Required to Improve Safety at Eleven Breweries  
<<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/anheuser-busch-llc-required-improve-safety-eleven-breweries>>

### **Univar Solutions USA, Inc. – Multiple state locations**

On December 31, 2022, EPA and Univar Solutions USA, Inc., reached agreement to resolve CAA and Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know

Act (EPCRA) violations of the industrial accident-prevention requirements at five facilities located in Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and Colorado, four of which are in overburdened communities with potential EJ concerns. Univar is the largest commodity and specialty chemical and ingredient distributor in the United States. with several hundred chemical distributions across the country, handling hazardous or regulated chemicals, such as anhydrous ammonia, chlorine, and formaldehyde. Univar will pay a \$600,000 penalty and implement SEPs to provide emergency response equipment to two fire departments.



DFD emergency responders perform a drill wearing Level A chemical protection suits. (Photo Credit: Denver Fire Department)

- Read more: EPA Settlement with Univar Solutions USA Inc. Improves Safety at Five Chemical Distribution Facilities <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-settlement-univar-solutions-usa-inc-improves-safety-five-chemical-distribution>>

## **Multi-media (Air and Hazardous Waste)**

### **Denka Performance Elastomer LLC – LaPlace, Louisiana**

On February 28, 2023, EPA and DOJ filed a complaint to Denka Performance Elastomer (“Denka”) regarding chloroprene emissions, a carcinogenic air pollutant, from its neoprene manufacturing facility in LaPlace, Louisiana. The Clean Air Act emergency action and motion for preliminary injunction requires Denka to significantly reduce the emissions at the facility, which is located in a community overburdened by pollution with potential EJ concerns. This action is a fulfillment of EPA former Administrator Regan’s pledge to the community to take strong action on Denka’s harmful chloroprene pollution during his Journey to Justice Tour.



EPA former Administrator Regan meeting with residents in New Orleans during the Journey to Justice tour.

Additionally, to address the waste management practices at the plant, Denka and EPA agreed to a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) consent Agreement on December 20, 2022, for the company’s failure to make a hazardous waste determination for the Poly Kettle Strainer waste as required by RCRA’s hazardous waste regulations. Denka will sample and test this waste stream, in accordance with mutually agreed upon procedures, to determine if it is subject to further hazardous waste regulation.

Additional information on these two actions: CAA Chloroprene emissions

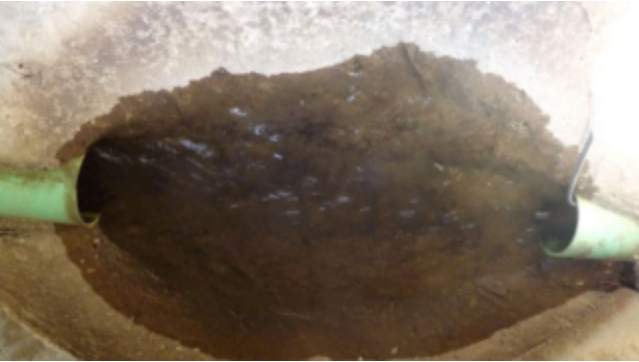
<[https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-and-justice-department-file-complaint-alleging-public-health-endangerment-caused by RCRA Hazardous Waste Determination](https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-and-justice-department-file-complaint-alleging-public-health-endangerment-caused-by-RCRA-Hazardous-Waste-Determination)>  
<<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-consent-agreement-and-issues-final-order-denka-performance-elastomer>>.

## Clean Water Act

### Two Medicine Water Company – Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Montana

On December 20, 2022, EPA settled a Clean Water Act (CWA) case with the Two Medicine Water Company, a tribal government utility, in which the Company paid a \$40,000 penalty for unpermitted discharges and past violations of water discharge permits at the Browning Lagoon Wastewater Treatment Facility and Two Medicine Water Treatment Plant on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation in Montana. The facilities have a combined service population of approximately 5,750. These discharges impacted tributaries of both Willow Creek and Two Medicine River. EPA continues to initiate compliance assurance and enforcement activities to promote a return to compliance and address violations in Indian country.

- Read more: EPA proposes Clean Water Act settlement on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation in Montana <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-proposes-clean-water-act-settlement-blackfeet-indian-reservation-montana>>



Effluent flow from pipes where samples were collected.

### ABF Freight System, Inc – Nationwide

On September 14, 2023, ABF Freight System, Inc. (ABF) agreed to a settlement with EPA and the states of Maryland, Louisiana, and Nevada to address CWA violations at ABF facilities across the country. In addition to agreeing to pay a civil penalty of \$535,000,

ABF will perform various corporate-wide measures designed to achieve and maintain compliance with the CWA going forward. Key corporate-wide changes include developing an environmental stormwater management strategy, performing management oversight inspections, and developing and maintaining an annual training program. ABF owns or operates over 200 transportation facilities located across the country. Between October 2016 and April 2019, EPA and the three states conducted 15 inspections of ABF's facilities and observed noncompliance with applicable stormwater regulations at both permitted facilities and no exposure certification facilities that lead to this nationwide enforcement action.

- Read more: [ABF Freight, Inc. Clean Water Act Settlement Information Sheet](#)



Petroleum product stains and residue due to vehicle maintenance which will flow into the nearby storm drains.

## Resources Conservation and Recovery Act

### PCS Nitrogen Fertilizer, L.P. – Geismar, Louisiana

On October 17, 2022, EPA, DOJ, and the state of Louisiana's Department of Environmental Quality reached agreement with PCS Nitrogen Fertilizer, L.P. under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) for their facility in Geismar, Louisiana. PCS Nitrogen failed to properly identify and manage certain waste streams as hazardous wastes at a former fertilizer



manufacturing facility. The company will pay a \$1,510,023 civil penalty and treat over 1 billion pounds of hazardous waste over several years. The settlement also regulates

the long-term closure of the facility to

ensure it is protective of the environment, ensuring protection of sensitive wetlands and the Mississippi River. This is one of thirteen settlements with phosphate fertilizer facilities nationwide focused on bringing operations into compliance with environmental laws.

PCS Geismar phosphogypsum stack and cooling ponds with 1.2 billion gallons of acidic hazardous waste causing groundwater contamination.

- Read more: Settlement with PCS Nitrogen Fertilizer to Require Treatment of More Than a Billion Pounds of Hazardous Waste and Closure of Huge Phosphogypsum Waste Stacks and Impoundments <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/settlement-pcs-nitrogen-fertilizer-require-treatment-more-billion-pounds-hazardous>>

Last updated on January 23, 2025





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# Criminal Enforcement FY 2023 Annual Results



## 2023 Major Criminal Cases

The criminal enforcement program investigates and assists in the prosecution of knowing or negligent environmental violations.

In fiscal year (FY) 2023, the criminal enforcement program opened 199 new cases. An individual defendant was prosecuted in 74% of the criminal cases charged in FY 2023. The criminal enforcement program's conviction rate was 100% in FY 2023.

Court sentencing in this year's cases resulted in a total of 106 years of incarceration for individual defendants. Individual and corporate defendants paid \$536,053,678 in fines and restitution with \$4,550,000 in court-ordered environmental projects. Defendants were required to forfeit an additional \$521,080,099 of illegal proceeds in FY 2023.

The following are several case examples that summarize information contained in public press releases.

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# Washakie Renewable Energy, LLC

## Five Individuals Sentenced Related to a \$500M Scheme to File False Claims for Renewable Fuel Tax Credits

Statute: Clean Air Act, Title 18 of the U.S. Code

From 2010 to 2016, four members of the Kingston family, who owned and operated Washakie Renewable Energy LLC (WRE), conspired with Lev Dermen, owner of Noil Energy Group, to file false claims for renewable fuel tax credits and generate fraudulent Renewable Identification Numbers (RINs) under the EPA Renewable Fuel Standard program. The IRS issued over \$511M to WRE based



Evidence photo of Lev Dermen (Left) posing next to co-conspirator in front of mansion and supercars

on fraudulent information. WRE and their co-conspirators generated at least 37M fraudulent RINs that were sold for approximately \$65M. The illegal funds were used to purchase a Bugatti, Ferraris, a \$20M yacht, and mansions in Beverly Hills, CA and Salt Lake City, UT among many other luxury items. In April 2023 all five were sentenced, netting a total of 83 years of incarceration and restitution of \$511,842,773, to be paid joint and several. Jacob Kingston was ordered to pay a \$338,606,523 money judgment, and Dermen was ordered to pay a money judgement amount of \$181,847,376.

- Read the complete case summary: Los Angeles Businessman, Utah Fuel Plant Operators and Employees Sentenced to Prison for Billion-Dollar Biofuel Tax Fraud Scheme [🔗 <https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/los-angeles-businessman-utah-fuel-plant-operators-and-employees-sentenced-prison-billion>](https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/los-angeles-businessman-utah-fuel-plant-operators-and-employees-sentenced-prison-billion)

## DuPont - La Porte

### DuPont Chemical Company and Former Plant Operations Leader Pleaded Guilty and were Sentenced for their Roles in a Chemical Release which Killed Four Employees at the La Porte, TX Facility

Statute: Clean Air Act, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Violations

A November 2014 chemical release at a DuPont plant in La Porte, Texas killed four employees and injured others. The release drifted offsite posing a serious risk of injury to the public. The cause of the chemical release was a knowing failure to implement statutory regulations required under the Clean Air Act. On April 24, 2023, DuPont pleaded guilty



DuPont plant in La Porte, TX

and was sentenced for negligent endangerment under the Clean Air Act. DuPont was sentenced to pay a \$12M fine, make an \$4M community service payment to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and serve a term of probation for 2 years. Ken Sandel, former operations unit leader at DuPont, also pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year probation.

- Read the complete case summary: DuPont and former employee sentenced for plant explosion that killed four <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/dupont-and-former-employee-sentenced-plant-explosion-killed-four>>

## COVID-19 GCLEAN

### **New Jersey Businessman Sentenced for Defrauding Over 75 Victims of More Than \$2.7 Million in Scheme to Sell Fraudulent Coronavirus Disinfectant Products>**

Statute: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), Title 18 of the U.S. Code

From March 2020 through May 2021, Paul Andrecola manufactured products under the brand name “GCLEAN”. Andrecola used EPA pesticide registration numbers, belonging to another company, on his products and marketed them as effective at killing coronavirus. He used these fraudulent representations to make more than 150 sales of unregistered pesticides for a profit of more than \$2.7 million. The purchasers of these unregistered pesticides included schools, a medical clinic, police and fire departments, DoD and other federal government agencies. On December 8, 2022, Andrecola was

sentenced to 60 months of incarceration, three years of supervised release, and forfeit \$2.74M after pleading guilty to knowingly selling an unregistered pesticide, wire fraud and making false statements to the United States.

- Read the complete case summary: Burlington County Businessman Sentenced to Five Years in Prison for Defrauding over 75 Victims of More Than \$2.7 Million in Nationwide Scheme to Sell Pesticides Falsely Billed as Registered with EPA and Approved to Kill Coronavirus [✉ <https://www.justice.gov/usao-nj/pr/burlington-county-businessman-sentenced-five-years-prison-defrauding-over-75-victims-more>](https://www.justice.gov/usao-nj/pr/burlington-county-businessman-sentenced-five-years-prison-defrauding-over-75-victims-more)



Paul Andrecola and GClean products

## Affordable Towing

### **Missouri tow company owner sentenced to 24 months incarceration for illegally tampering with emission control devices on his fleet of tow trucks**

Statute: Clean Air Act

Dennis Cleveland, owner of Affordable Towing, conspired with others and caused numerous trucks in his fleet of heavy-duty diesel tow trucks to be tampered with in violation of the Clean Air Act. The DPF systems on the tow trucks were eliminated to avoid maintenance expenses on

emissions control systems and lower fuel costs. Cleveland continued operating his illegally modified fleet of tow trucks after pleading guilty and being warned by the court that continuing such operations would violate his plea agreement. On July 7, 2023, Cleveland was arrested by the U.S. Marshals for violating the conditions of his release.



Affordable Towing heavy duty diesel tow truck

Cleveland was held over until his sentencing on September 19, 2023, at which time he was sentenced to 24 months in federal prison and ordered to pay a \$255,000 fine for one count of conspiracy and one count of tampering with a Clean Air Act monitoring device.

- Read the complete case summary: Two Business Owners Plead Guilty to Illegally Tampering with Emissions Controls [🔗 <https://www.justice.gov/usao-wdmo/pr/two-business-owners-plead-guilty-illegally-tampering-emissions-controls>](https://www.justice.gov/usao-wdmo/pr/two-business-owners-plead-guilty-illegally-tampering-emissions-controls)

## Electron Hydro – Puyallup River

### **Washington based construction company, and its owner, sentenced for illegally discharging into the Puyallup River**

Statute: Clean Water Act

Electron Hydro LLC, without permits and under the supervision of owner Thom Fischer, placed 2,400 square yards artificial field turf, containing 16 cubic yards of crumb rubber, onto the Puyallup River riverbed and dam, as part of a temporary bypass channel. They covered it with a plastic liner and diverted the Puyallup River over it. Days later the liner ruptured, discharging the crumb rubber and turf into the river. On May 5, 2023,

Electron Hydro, LLC was sentenced to pay restitution in the amount of \$745,000 and a \$245,000 criminal fine to be paid to Pierce County, Washington. Fischer was sentenced to 364 days in jail with 364 days suspended, and two years of probation and he was ordered to pay a criminal fine of \$5,000.



Aerial view of contamination into Puyallup River from Electron Hydro facility

- Read the complete case summary: Electron Hydro dam owner pleads guilty to operating an unlawful hydraulic project [🔗 <https://www.atg.wa.gov/news/news-releases/electron-hydro-dam-owner-pleads-guilty-operating-unlawful-hydraulic-project>](https://www.atg.wa.gov/news/news-releases/electron-hydro-dam-owner-pleads-guilty-operating-unlawful-hydraulic-project)



# Friendly Auto Repair

## Owner of North Carolina auto repair company sentenced for performing fraudulent vehicle emissions tests

Statute: Clean Air Act

Friendly Auto Repair (FAR) in Charlotte, NC, which was owned and operated by Jamal Saymeh, performed fraudulent vehicle emissions testing in violation of the Clean Air Act. FAR was manually entering vehicle identification numbers into On-Board Diagnostic (OBD) testing



Evidence photo from Friendly Auto Repair investigation

equipment, which allowed FAR to

change the vehicle's county of registration from an area of non-attainment requiring vehicle emissions testing, to a county that does not require testing. Additionally, FAR was changing the designation of truck types from light duty to heavy duty, allowing the vehicle to evade vehicle emissions testing. A review of testing and registration data showed the business performed approximately 1000 inspections a month charging between \$80.00 and \$150.00 for fraudulent inspections. On May 1, 2023, Saymeh was sentenced to serve twelve months and a day of incarceration, two years of probation, a criminal fine of \$1,202,288, and pay restitution of \$82,000 to the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT).

- Read the complete case summary: Charlotte Auto Repair Auto Shop Owner Is Sentenced And Fined For Violating The Clean Air Act <https://www.justice.gov/usao-wdnc/pr/charlotte-auto-repair-auto-shop-owner-sentenced-and-fined-violating-clean-air-act>

## View, Inc.

**Mississippi manufacturing plant sentenced for illegally discharging nearly 250K gallons of illegal wastewater per day over nine years**

Statute: Clean Water Act

View, Inc. (View) in Olive Branch, MS. View is a manufacturer of electrochromic glass products, which is used in commercial and industrial building applications. View is headquartered in Milpitas, CA but has a manufacturing facility in Mississippi, which employs between 300 and 400 people. Over a nine year period, from mid-2012



View Inc. building in Olive Branch, MS

to June 2021, View discharged 250K gallons per day of wastewater, which contained metals such as cadmium, chromium, copper, nickel, and zinc, into the DeSoto County Regional Utility Authority's (DCRUA) Metro Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW), without a pretreatment permit. View's unpermitted discharges were a major contributor to the permit limit violations committed by DCRUA and caused pass-through or interference at a POTW, resulting in actual harm to the environment. On August 15, 2023, View was sentenced to 3 years of probation, a \$3 million fine and ordered to make a community service payment of \$450,000 to DCRUA, to be used for the sole purpose of expanding wastewater treatment capacity in DeSoto County. View also paid a \$1.5 million civil penalty to the Mississippi Commission on Environmental Quality.

- Read the complete case summary: California Company Sentenced for Illegally Discharging Wastewater From Olive Branch Manufacturing Plant [🔗](https://www.justice.gov/usao-ndms/pr/california-company-sentenced-illegally-discharging-wastewater-olive-branch)

<<https://www.justice.gov/usao-ndms/pr/california-company-sentenced-illegally-discharging-wastewater-olive-branch>>

## Elliot Global Partners

### California Man Admits to Fraud Scheme Involving Renewable Fuels

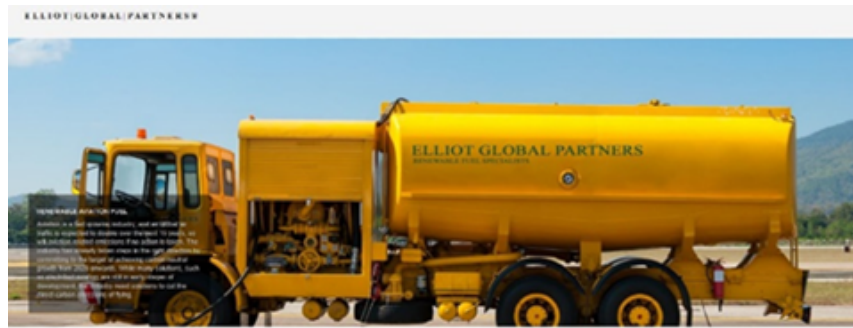
Statute: Clean Air Act, Title 18 of the U.S. Code

Ijomah Oputa created a fake renewable fuel importing company, Elliot Global Partners (EGP), and fraudulently generated Renewable Identification Numbers (RINs) on volumes of biofuel which he claimed to have imported from foreign biofuel producers. No such imports had occurred. Oputa generated false documentation of the alleged

imports, including fake classified correspondence with a branch of the United States military. He then sold the fraudulent RINs to a RIN trading company for approximately

\$426,000, which he deposited in a bank account he opened using a stolen identity. On May 19, 2023 Oputa pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 40 months of incarceration, 36 months of supervised release, \$495,786.97 in restitution, and \$462,200 in forfeiture.

- Read the complete case summary: California Man Admits to Fraud Scheme Involving Renewable Fuel Credits [🔗 <https://www.justice.gov/usao-dc/pr/california-man-admits-fraud-scheme-involving-renewable-fuel-credits>](https://www.justice.gov/usao-dc/pr/california-man-admits-fraud-scheme-involving-renewable-fuel-credits)



Screenshot from website developed for Elliot Global Partners fake renewable fuel importing company

## Al's Seattle Barrel Company

### Al's Seattle Barrel Company and Co-owner Sentenced Related to the Illegal Dumping of Hazardous Waste

Statute: Clean Water Act

Al's Seattle Barrel Company (Seattle Barrel) is a steel and plastic drum recycler and supplier located in an environmental justice area in South Seattle, Washington. Since at least 2014, Seattle Barrel generated over 66 tons of hazardous/dangerous waste which it falsely claimed had been sent to an approved Treatment, Storage, Disposal, or Recycling (TSDR) facility.

In January of 2018, sampling of Seattle Barrel facility effluent confirmed the facility was regularly discharging material with a pH of 12 or greater; however, they provided false information to state regulators indicating they had not been discharging any effluent since 2016. On September 8, 2023, Louie Sanft and the Seattle Barrel and Cooperage Company were sentenced. Sanft was sentenced to 18 months of incarceration, 36

months of supervised release, a fine of \$250,000, and a special assessment of \$3,500. Seattle Barrel was sentenced to 60 months of probation and a special assessment of \$14,000.

- Read the complete case summary: Seattle Barrel cleaning company and its owner sentenced for ten-year water pollution scheme [✉](https://www.justice.gov/usao-wdwa/pr/seattle-barrel-cleaning-company-and-its-owner-sentenced-ten-year-water-pollution)  
<<https://www.justice.gov/usao-wdwa/pr/seattle-barrel-cleaning-company-and-its-owner-sentenced-ten-year-water-pollution>>



55-Gallon drum at Seattle Barrel site

## Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation

### Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation sentenced for disposing of hazardous waste which caused severe injury to an employee

Statute:

Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation (PWSAC) disposed of RCRA hazardous wastes at its Cannery Creek Hatchery resulting in an injury to one of its employees. The hatchery is situated along a remote shoreline in Alaska's Prince William Sound that is owned by the U.S. and leased to PWSAC by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS). On July 27, 2018, a PWSAC maintenance supervisor at the hatchery directed two employees to burn the contents of 55-gallon waste drums in a bonfire. Among the wastes burned were combustible fuels, including jet fuel. One of the drums exploded, severely burning an employee's face, neck, ears, and hands. The employee was evacuated by aircraft to a hospital in Seattle, Washington for treatment. Further investigation disclosed PWSAC was storing additional wastes, including a drum of waste jet fuel determined to be a characteristic hazardous waste for ignitability. On February 16, 2023, PWSAC was sentenced to a \$450,000 fine, \$550,000 in restitution, and 5 years of probation. As part



of its probation, PWSAC will follow an environmental compliance plan requiring it to prepare an environmental compliance manual and undergo site visits by a third-party auditor, among other requirements.

- Read the complete case summary: Fish Hatchery Sentenced to Pay \$1 Million in Fine and Restitution [🔗](https://www.justice.gov/usao-ak/pr/fish-hatchery-sentenced-pay-1-million-fine-and-restitution)

<<https://www.justice.gov/usao-ak/pr/fish-hatchery-sentenced-pay-1-million-fine-and-restitution>>



Water containing hazardous waste flowing from pipe at Prince William Sound Aquaculture facility

Last updated on December 10, 2024



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# Superfund Enforcement FY 2023 Annual Results

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, or commonly known as Superfund) protects communities by ensuring that potentially responsible parties (PRPs) perform or pay for cleanups at Superfund sites and encourages third party investment and reuse of sites. The settlement agreements and orders ensure that potential environmental justice (EJ) concerns from communities overburdened by pollution are addressed and that opportunities for cleanup results in sustainable reuse. In fiscal year (FY) 2023, the Superfund enforcement program continued its mission to protect public health and the environment by cleaning up contamination and returning those properties to productive use when possible, making a visible and lasting difference in all communities, especially those overburdened by pollution.

## 4 Cleanup Enforcement Objectives



**PROTECT** communities by ensuring that parties responsible for pollution clean up hazardous waste sites



**PROMOTE** cleanup, reuse and long-term stewardship of contaminated properties



**RECOVER** federal cleanup costs from responsible parties to save taxpayer dollars



**COLLABORATE** with states and tribes to implement complementary authorities

[View Larger Image](#)

<<https://epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-12/ar23infographics.pdf#page=1>>

Superfund enforcement saves taxpayer dollars by negotiating cleanup settlement agreements with PRPs to perform or fund the cleanups. In FY 2023, EPA obtained a total of approximately \$988.2 million in commitments from PRPs to cleanup or pay for future site work and EPA obtained \$98.8 million for its past costs from cleanup work at 84 Superfund sites. Additionally, EPA billed PRPs approximately \$75.5 million for its

oversight costs. Fifty-four comfort/status letters were issued to parties interested in reusing and/or redeveloping contaminated, potentially contaminated, and formerly contaminated property supporting the return of Superfund sites to productive use.

FY 2023 accomplishments include:

- EPA's work resulted in **137 enforcement instruments** (115 settlements, eleven orders, five settlement amendments, and six reuse agreements) being used at 84 Superfund sites securing site investigations, cleanup, and returning remediated properties to productive reuse.
- The approximate value in PRP response and cost recovery commitments is **\$1.1 billion**, where nearly **44%** (\$481 million) is being spent or reimbursed at sites with potential EJ concerns.
- Finalized Superfund settlement agreements resulted in cleanup in communities where approximately **897,527 people** live within a one-mile radius of a Superfund site with **85%** (759,373) living in communities with potential EJ concerns.
- **89%** of all completed remedial design/remedial action negotiations addressed sites with potential EJ concerns (17 out of 19).
- The value of two unilateral administrative orders (UAOs) rank in the top 10 in the history of the Superfund enforcement program:
  - **UAO valued at \$459.2 million issued** to Norfolk Southern to address the East Palestine train derailment ranks **second**.
  - **UAO valued at \$92.7 million** issued to OxyChem for remedial design work at the Diamond Alkali Superfund site ranks **eighth**.
- With the addition of this fiscal year's accomplishments, the Superfund enforcement program to date has achieved an estimated value of **\$50.3 billion** in PRP commitments for site cleanup and to reimburse EPA's costs spent cleaning up sites.



[View Larger Image](#)

<https://epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-12/ar23infographics.pdf#page=2>

**\$50.3 billion** since the inception of Superfund



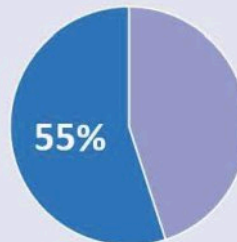
Response  
Value



Cost  
Recovery

**9,924**

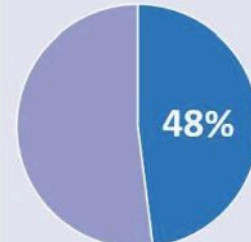
Enforcement  
instruments



5,432 instruments  
(of 9,924) at sites with  
potential EJ concerns

**3,969**

Sites with enforcement  
instruments



1,890 sites (of 3,969)  
with potential EJ  
concerns

More information on the Superfund enforcement program

<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/superfund-enforcement>> is available on the Agency's website.

On this page:

- Highlights of Superfund Enforcement Cleanup Cases
- Superfund Enforcement Furthers EPA's Environmental Justice Goals
- Prospective Purchaser Agreements Returning Sites to Productive Use
- Incorporating Sustainability, Adaptation, and Resilience into Settlement Agreements
- Superfund Enforcement Cleanup Work Map

## Highlights of Superfund Enforcement Cleanup Cases

The following are examples of significant CERCLA settlement agreements finalized in FY 2023.

## **East Palestine Train Derailment Site Becomes the Second Largest UAO in the Superfund Enforcement Program History**

On February 21, 2023, EPA issued a unilateral administrative order (UAO) to Norfolk Southern Railway Company (“Norfolk Southern”) to conduct all necessary response actions associated with the train derailment in East Palestine, Ohio. The UAO requires Norfolk Southern to address the contamination caused by the derailment of its train cars on



February 3, 2023, and the following fires. EPA issued the UAO to the railroad for removal cleanup work under CERCLA, which marked the transition of the multi-agency response to the derailment from its “emergency phase” to a longer-term remediation (cleanup) phase. Norfolk Southern excavated and disposed of more than 165,000 tons of contaminated soil and shipped more than 35 million gallons of wastewater off-site benefitting the community. As noted above, the order was one of the largest in the Superfund program’s history, with an estimated value of \$459.2 million. More information about the site is available in the press release: EPA Orders Norfolk Southern to Conduct Additional Creek Investigation and Cleanup in East Palestine, Ohio

<<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-orders-norfolk-southern-conduct-additional-creek-investigation-and-cleanup-east>> or at the East Palestine Train Derailment site web page. <<https://epa.gov/east-palestine-oh-train-derailment>>

## **Settlement Addresses Decades of Copper Smelting Contamination in Soil Around the Anaconda Smelter Superfund Site**

At the Anaconda Smelter Superfund site in Butte, Montana, the United States District Court in Butte finalized a consent decree (CD) with Atlantic Richfield on December 16, 2022. Decades of copper smelting activity in the town of Anaconda polluted the soils in yards, commercial and industrial areas, pastures, and open spaces throughout the 300-

square-mile Anaconda site. Under the CD, Atlantic Richfield will clean up residential yards in the towns of Anaconda and Opportunity, clean up soils in upland areas above Anaconda and after that, ensure protective closure of the remaining slag piles at the site. This CD follows other important settlements and orders with Atlantic Richfield over the past two decades that have substantially

improved the environment and restored valuable natural resources in the Upper Clark Fork basin. This settlement is also the product of a successful federal-state partnership to secure cleanup of a major hazardous waste site. The estimated value of the settlement is approximately \$96 million, which includes an estimated \$48 million in PRP cleanup work and \$48 million for the Agency's oversight and potential future cleanup costs. More information about the site is available at the Anaconda Smelter Superfund site web page and in the press release: Anaconda, Montana now thriving after more than three decades of clean-up efforts by EPA, State, businesses, and the community <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/anaconda-montana-now-thriving-after-more-three-decades-clean-efforts-epa-state>>.

## **\$96 million consent decree at the Anaconda Smelter Superfund site**



[View Larger Image](#)

<<https://epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-12/ar23infographics.pdf#page=4>>

## **Order to Clean Up Lower Passaic River Study Area Addresses Highly Contaminated Sediment**

On March 2, 2023, EPA issued a UAO directing Occidental Chemical Corporation (OxyChem) to perform the remedial design for the upper nine miles of the Lower Passaic River Study Area of the Diamond Alkali Superfund site in Newark, New Jersey. The interim remedial design work follows EPA's September 2021 record of decision (ROD) and addresses the highly contaminated sediment that is a source of contamination throughout the river. OxyChem is required to prepare work plans and perform a preliminary investigation, including studies to assess the river bottom, shoreline, and other aspects of the river in preparation for cleanup. The cleanup plan that OxyChem will be designing is an interim action, meaning that when the cleanup has been completed, EPA will evaluate the results and may determine that further work



is necessary to address any remaining contamination in this section of the river. It is the eighth largest UAO in Superfund program history with an estimated value of \$92.7 million. More information is available in the press release: EPA Orders Occidental Chemical Corp. to Design Cleanup Plan for the Upper Nine Miles of the Lower Passaic River at the Diamond Alkali Superfund Site in New Jersey

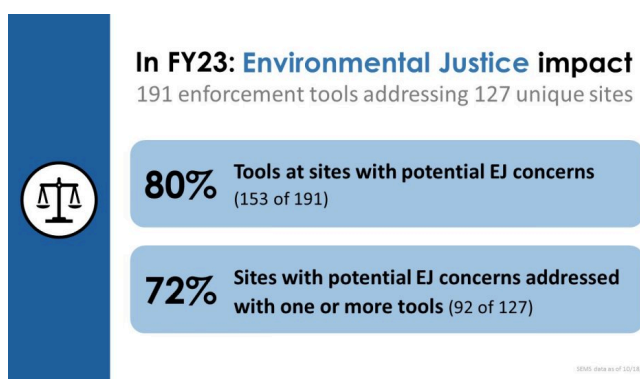
<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-orders-occidental-chemical-corp-design-cleanup-plan-upper-nine-miles-lower-passaic#:~:text=>

(oxychem)%20to%20design%20the%20interim,and%20conducting%20a%20preliminary%20investigation.>.



## Superfund Enforcement Furthers EPA's Environmental Justice Goals

EJ goals continue to be integral to EPA's mission when conducting Superfund cleanups. Superfund cleanups protect some of the country's most vulnerable and polluted communities. EPA's Superfund program focuses on ensuring that people can live and work in healthy and vibrant places. As part of that focus, EPA considers how to incorporate potential EJ concerns throughout the Superfund cleanup process. In FY 2023, 80% of all final Superfund enforcement agreements at sites with potential EJ concerns (109 out of 137 enforcement



[View Larger Image](#)

<https://epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-12/ar23infographics.pdf#page=5>

instruments) helped to provide relief to those communities overburdened by environmental contamination. Further, of the 84 sites with new cleanup work agreements, 68% of those sites are adjacent to communities with potential EJ concerns. Examples of settlement agreements include:

## **Settlement Investigates Soil and Groundwater Contamination at UPRR Houston Wood Preserving Works Site**

On February 27, 2023, Union Pacific Railroad Company (“Union Pacific”) entered into a CERCLA administrative settlement agreement in the Fifth Ward Kashmere Gardens neighborhood of Houston, Texas as part of its work on a RCRA Corrective Action site. Under the agreement the company will conduct



approximately \$6.9 million in removal assessment work in an overburdened community, as well as pay future response costs. The removal assessment work includes on and off-site soil sampling, vapor intrusion investigations at potentially affected residences, evaluations of the off-site storm sewer system for potential contamination associated with the site, and development of a proposal supporting EPA’s community involvement plan. The site is in a community with potential EJ concerns and was also part of Administrator Reagan’s Journey to Justice Tour to spotlight longstanding environmental justice concerns in historically marginalized communities. More information can be found in the press release: EPA Orders Union Pacific to Assess Contamination in Houston’s Greater Fifth Ward Neighborhood <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-orders-union-pacific-assess-contamination-houstons-greater-fifth-ward-neighborhood>> or the Houston Wood Preserving Works Superfund site profile web page <<https://epa.gov/up-houston-fifth-ward/learn-about-uprr-site#:~:text=overview%20and%20background,wood%20preserving%20facility%20in%201984.>>.



## **Settlement Supports Cleanup and Reuse in San Gabriel Valley Community with potential EJ Concerns**

On September 29, 2023, EPA and DOJ finalized a BFPPA at the El Monte Operable Unit (EMOU) of the San Gabriel Valley Superfund site located within the cities of El Monte, Temple City, and Rosemead, California. Between 1956 and 2004, Crown City Plating Company operated a plating facility within what is now the EMOU. El Monte SS Properties, LLC (EMSSP) acquired a 10-acre portion of the EMOU, which is a major contributing source of metals and volatile organic compounds to the groundwater. Under the terms of the settlement, EMSSP will perform an estimated \$3 million in work to address source contamination at the property, which is located in a community overburdened by environmental pollution and contaminants. EMSSP's cleanup activities at the property will prevent further contamination of the groundwater, which is a drinking water resource for the community. EMSSP intends to redevelop the property in a manner consistent with the City of El Monte's zoning, which will benefit the local community through the addition of jobs and an increased tax base. More information can be found at the El Monte Superfund site profile web page or the "Construction of Groundwater Treatment" fact sheet on the El Monte operable unit.

<<https://semspub.epa.gov/work/09/100034657.pdf>>

## **Prospective Purchaser Agreements Returning Sites to Productive Use**

In Superfund's efforts to return sites to productive use, prospective purchase agreements (PPA) and bona fide prospective purchase agreements (BFPPA) are important tools. A PPA is the primary settlement instrument to address the liability concerns of a prospective purchaser or other third party who wants to clean up and reuse a site of federal interest. EPA also uses BFPPAs in some circumstances where appropriate. Both agreements provide liability protection in exchange for the purchaser's performance of cleanup work and reimbursement of certain EPA costs. EPA worked with the Department of Justice (DOJ) to finalize several of these agreements this fiscal year to support the clean-up and reuse of contaminated properties.

# **Bona Fide Prospective Purchaser Agreement Addresses Contamination at Superfund Site Located within Mississippi Community**

At the Mississippi Phosphates site in Pascagoula, Mississippi, on September 26, 2023, EPA and DOJ finalized a Bona Fide Prospective Purchaser Agreement. The site was used to produce diammonium phosphate fertilizer from the 1950s through 2014 when Mississippi Phosphates Corporation filed for bankruptcy. In 2018, EPA added the site to the Superfund National Priorities List (NPL) and proposed a cleanup plan for portions of the site. Seven Seas Terminals LLC intends to acquire some of the site for use as a dry bulk terminal storage and a tank terminal operation. Under the terms of the settlement, Seven Seas agreed to perform an estimated \$10.5M in removal work and ensure continued access for EPA's additional cleanup activities at other portions of the site. Removal work includes demolition of the sulfuric acid plants, installation of an impermeable cap as a containment control for the area proposed as a tank terminal operation, and sampling of soils under demolished structures and slab. The cleanup and reuse of the site will benefit the surrounding community in Jackson County by creating jobs and increasing the tax base through reuse of the property. More information can be found on Mississippi Phosphate's Superfund site profile web page or in the press release: <https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-announces-agreement-prospective-purchaser-former-plant-mississippi-phosphates> EPA announces agreement with prospective purchaser of the former plant at the Mississippi Phosphates Corporation Superfund Site in Pascagoula, Mississippi <https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-announces-agreement-prospective-purchaser-former-plant-mississippi-phosphates>.



## **PPA Secures Long-Term Steward to Implement Remedy and Support Reuse in Massachusetts**

At the Wells G&H site, in Woburn, Massachusetts, EPA and DOJ finalized a PPA with developers in November 2022. The developers, IV5 60 Olympia Avenue LLC and IV5 60 Olympia Land LLC, intend to reuse a 21-acre parcel within the site as a transportation hub. The PRPs had been performing Superfund removal work under administrative settlement



agreements with EPA since 2003 but were unable to complete the work due to their lack of funds. Under the terms of the PPA, the developers agreed to complete a new characterization of the property; submit a work plan for EPA approval; provide \$2M in financial assurance; and complete the removal action in a faster and more efficient manner. The PPA also enabled EPA to reach a separate settlement agreement with the PRPs that provided for their payment of \$1.2 million from the proceeds of the sale of the parcel towards EPA's unrecovered past costs. More information can be found at the Wells G&H Superfund site profile web page.

## **Bona Fide Prospective Purchaser Acquires Property from PRPs and Agrees to Support Cleanup**

At Nelson Tunnel/Commodore Waste Rock Superfund Site, located near Creede, Colorado, EPA and DOJ reached a multi-party settlement with three PRPs and a BFPP. Under the agreement, two of the PRPs, Commodore Mining Company and Del Monte Mining Company, will donate 100% and 75%, respectively, of their



properties to Mineral County, which will acquire the properties as a BFPP. The third PRP, Kanawha Mines, LLC, will retain its property but waived its right to certain claims under state and federal law concerning certain water rights. Under the agreement, Mineral County will provide for site security, maintenance of the Site access road, and staging of response equipment at the transferred properties that intersect with the Site to support EPA's implementation of the remedy. The County will also maintain a county ordinance to protect the Site and surrounding areas from mine-impacted contamination. The estimated value of Mineral County's contributions is \$2,025,000. In addition, Mineral County agreed to raise funds necessary to stabilize and preserve several historic mining structures located on the properties that are important to the local community. More information can be found on Nelson Tunnel Superfund site's web page.

## Incorporating Sustainability, Adaptation, and Resilience into Settlement Agreements

In September 2023, EPA's cleanup enforcement program issued the memorandum "Sustainability in the Cleanup Enforcement Under CERCLA and RCRA"

<https://epa.gov/enforcement/incorporating-sustainability-principles-cercla-and-rcra-cleanup-enforcement-actions> which reinforces EPA's positions on sustainability in settlement agreements by:

- Encouraging cleanup enforcement staff to collaborate with their program office counterparts to incorporate applicable principles; and
- Describing the identified seven sustainability principles; and
- Providing information on these topics in a centralized location.

The memorandum includes a compendium of case highlights that incorporate the seven sustainability principles and a spreadsheet, referred to as the Sustainability Resource Library, which provides detailed information and links to federal





and other external resources related to the seven principles.

The principles of sustainability span multiple cleanup programs, reflect a developing set of human health and environmental protection practices, and help achieve the Agency's goals and priorities of protecting human health and the environment. This can help protect vulnerable populations, facilitate economic development, and provide long term stewardship of the land, among other things. Going forward, EPA will continue to review cleanup enforcement tools to find opportunities that makes it easier for the Agency's regional enforcement personnel, working with their program partners, to incorporate sustainability principles at sites.

[View Larger Image](#)

<<https://epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-12/ar23infographics.pdf#page=6>>

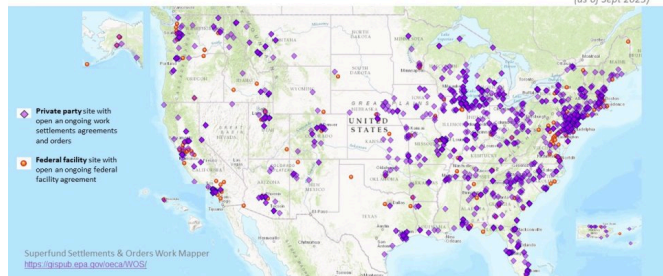
## Superfund Enforcement Cleanup Work Map

EPA's Superfund Settlements and Work Order Mapper

<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/map-superfund-enforcement-cleanup-work>> highlights the current cleanup work taking place at privately and federally owned Superfund sites across the country resulting from the Agency's enforcement work to negotiate cleanup settlement agreements or issued orders. The data is current through September 30, 2023.

**874 sites currently being cleaned up by polluters pursuant to 1,436 agreements**

(as of Sept 2023)



[View Larger Image](#)

<<https://epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-12/ar23infographics.pdf#page=7>>

The map contains data on the cleanup work at 874 sites under 1,436 enforcement agreements and orders valued at more than 24.6 billion in estimated cleanup costs.

Visit the Information about the Superfund Cleanup Work Map web page

<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/information-about-superfund-enforcement-cleanup-work-map>> for the map's data overview, disclaimer language, and user guide

Last updated on April 2, 2024



Home <<https://epa.gov/>> / Enforcement <<https://epa.gov/enforcement>>

# Federal Facilities FY 2023 Annual Results

Federal Facilities are defined as buildings, installations, structures, land, public works, equipment, aircraft, vessels, other vehicles, and property, owned, constructed or manufactured for leasing to the Federal government. Federal agencies and their facilities must comply with environmental laws and requirements in the same manner and to the same extent as any other regulated facility. Below are some of the case highlights from the Federal Facilities portfolio.

## Red Hill Consent Order Ensures Safe Defueling and Safe Drinking Water in Hawaii

On June 2, 2023, EPA finalized an administrative consent order under section 7003 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 7003 and section 1431 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) with the U.S. Department of the Navy and the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) to ensure the safe defueling and closure of the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility (“Red Hill”) at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam. The enforcement action prevented the release of about 104 million gallons of fuel,



Briefing at Red Hill Facility

Red Hill is a 250-million-gallon underground tank farm, located over a sole source drinking water aquifer for the city of Honolulu, Hawaii that currently holds about 104 million gallons of fuel. The consent order also ensures that the Navy properly operates EPA issued a and maintains the Joint Base's drinking water system serving 93,000 users to protect the health and safety of its consumers and the drinking water aquifer feeding the system.

After issuing the proposed consent order, EPA sought public comments and hosted two in-person public meetings. After reviewing 1,700 public comments, the Agency revised the proposed consent order to enhance public participation, add new requirements for defueling deadlines and milestones and release reporting, and commit to include the perspectives and insights of Native Hawai'ians and Hawai'i residents in the decision-making process implementing the final consent order. As EPA's actions at Red Hill prevented the release of about 104,000,000 million gallons of fuel, this is a highly significant enforcement resolution for FY 2023.

- Read more: Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility in Hawai'i <<https://epa.gov/red-hill>>

## Lead-Based Paint Investigations of Privatized Military Housing

Consistent with EPA's Strategy to Reduce Lead Exposures and Disparities in U.S. Communities, FFEO is continuing efforts to increase privatized military housing companies' compliance with the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Lead Renovation Repair and Painting Rule and Lead Disclosure Rule in privatized military housing. In FY 2023, FFEO issued national subpoenas and information request letters to assess the TSCA compliance of five property management companies that manage approximately 70% of pre-1978 privatized military housing, or about 37,000 units. Approximately 179,000 families and approximately 215,000 children reside in privatized military housing nationally.



Lead-Based Paint Work Area



# Nationally Significant Clean Water Act Compliance Agreement with the Forest Service

On February 16, 2023, EPA entered a federal facilities compliance agreement (FFCA) with the U.S. Forest Service to address the Forest Service's nationwide aerial discharges of fire retardant into waters of the United States. In collaboration with EPA's Office of Water, FFE0 negotiated the enforceable agreement and compliance plan to ensure the Forest Service can continue their critical firefighting mission



Aerial Application of Fire Retardant

on federal forest lands, while complying with the Clean Water Act. Under the agreement, the Forest Service is required to obtain, or seek coverage under, a NPDES permit for its nationwide application of aerial fire retardant, and to adhere to best practices for pilot direction and aerial application guidelines. In May 2023, in advance of fire season, a federal district court rejected a motion to enjoin the Forest Service from the aerial deployment of fire retardant, relying in part on the FFCA requirements.

## PFAS Sampling of Private Drinking Water Wells Near Military Installations

In FY 2023, EPA initiated sampling of private drinking water wells near military installations with known, significant per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) contamination. Using publicly available data published by the Department of Defense about PFAS contamination near and at military installations, and demographic and information about surrounding communities with potential environmental justice (EJ) concerns, the Agency developed a list of high priority sites potentially impacting nearby drinking water. EPA collaborated with its regional offices and state environmental agencies to conduct sampling at these high priority sites, working with community

residents to access their private drinking water wells. Through this work, elevated levels of PFAS were identified in drinking water and DoD has provided alternative water to the impacted households. EPA will continue this sampling work in FY 2024.

## **FedCenter: Federal Facilities Environmental Stewardship and Compliance Assistance Center**



Surface water samples collected for PFAS testing

For over 20 years, FedCenter has successfully assisted federal government facilities with environmental stewardship and compliance assistance and is an essential resource for government environmental managers. FedCenter is a joint initiative of EPA's Federal Facilities Enforcement Office, and the U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center's Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL). It is supported and governed by a consortium of over 15 federal agencies and serves over 2,300 environmental professionals in both the public and private sectors. FedCenter provides cutting edge information, including recently added per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and climate change and adaption resources, and information on federal efforts to integrate EJ considerations into all policies, program, and activities.

Last updated on December 10, 2024



Home <<https://epa.gov/>> / Enforcement <<https://epa.gov/enforcement>>

# Emerging Areas of Focus FY 2023 Annual Results

On this page:


- Climate Change
  - PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances)
- 

## Climate Change

Tackling the climate crisis is a top priority for EPA. The enforcement and compliance assurance programs are taking action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase resilience to future impacts from climate change. Our efforts today will shape our legacy and determine what kind of world we leave for future generations.

To meet the urgency of this moment, EPA marked two significant new accomplishments in Fiscal Year (FY) 2023: (1) issuance of EPA's Climate Enforcement and Compliance Strategy and (2) the National Enforcement and Compliance Initiatives (NECIs) for fiscal years 2024 – 2027, which included the first ever climate change focused enforcement initiative. These two accomplishments will provide guidance and structure to allow the enforcement and compliance program to continue contributing towards addressing the climate crisis over the next several years. As the climate crisis continues to accelerate, if we fail to take decisive action by the end of this decade, we will lose our ability to stave off the worst effects of climate change.

# Climate Enforcement and Compliance Strategy

On September 28, 2023, EPA's enforcement and compliance program issued , which directs all enforcement and compliance offices to address climate change, as appropriate, in every matter within their jurisdiction. EPA's enforcement and compliance program will prioritize enforcement and compliance actions to mitigate climate change and include climate adaptation and resilience in case conclusions whenever appropriate across all EPA enforcement and compliance efforts. This strategy expands and builds on the foundational work in the  2022 Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Climate Adaptation Implementation Plan (pdf)

<[https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-10/bh508-](https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-10/bh508-oeeca_climate_adaptation_implementation_plan_-final_to_op_9.15.2022.pdf)

[oeeca\\_climate\\_adaptation\\_implementation\\_plan\\_-final\\_to\\_op\\_9.15.2022.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-10/bh508-oeeca_climate_adaptation_implementation_plan_-final_to_op_9.15.2022.pdf)> (933.66 KB) announced in October 2022 that outlined specific priority actions EPA's enforcement and compliance program would take to advance the Agency toward its climate adaptation goals.

The first requirement of the strategy focuses on reducing emissions of the highest impact climate super-pollutants, methane and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). Methane is 25 times more potent of a greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide while hydrofluorocarbons or HFCs are hundreds to thousands of times more potent than carbon dioxide. We also will prioritize reductions of other greenhouse gases by bringing enforcement actions to address illegal emissions of carbon dioxide and other pollutants that contribute to climate change.

The second requirement of the strategy focuses on building climate resilience into case targeting and resolutions by considering relevant climate risks in enforcement matters and, when appropriate, including injunctive relief measures to ensure that polluting facilities will be resilient to projected impacts of climate change. Incorporating climate adaptation and resilience principles will ensure that regulated entities and communities are better able to anticipate, prepare for, withstand, and recover from the disruptive impacts of climate change while also remaining in compliance with environmental laws.

## Mitigating Climate Change NECI

On August 17, 2023, EPA's enforcement and compliance program finalized its NECIs <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/national-enforcement-and-compliance-initiatives>> for FY 2024 - 2027 that for the first time includes an initiative focused on mitigating climate change. The

Mitigating Climate Change initiative focuses enforcement resources on three significant contributors to climate change: methane emissions from oil and gas facilities; methane emissions from landfills; and the use, importation, and production of HFCs. This initiative builds on our success in FY 2022 to launch a new HFC enforcement program pursuant to authority granted in the American Innovation and Manufacturing Act of 2020.







Building on a successful FY 2022 pilot program, in FY 2023 EPA's enforcement and compliance program expanded its efforts to facilitate national consistency on reporting significant greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions achieved through enforcement actions. While the new reporting structure was only in effect for the final four months of FY 2023, OECA estimates that as a result of our cases during this time period, more than 439 million pounds of carbon dioxide equivalents (199,342 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent) in greenhouse gases were reduced, treated, or eliminated. Expanding EPA's ability to demonstrate the effectiveness of enforcement in battling climate change will be essential, especially as we begin implementing the new Mitigating Climate Change NECI which is an important step towards reducing GHG emissions.

For example, EPA's settlement with three natural gas processors

<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-and-justice-department-announce-clean-air-act-settlements-three-natural-gas> (Williams Companies, Inc.; MPLX LP; and WES DJ Gathering LLC) for violations of federal clean air laws related to leak detection and repair requirements for natural gas processing plants at various facilities that they own and operate across the nation. These facilities emit volatile organic compounds (VOCs), nitrogen oxides (NOx), hazardous air pollutants such as benzene and formaldehyde, and greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. When these settlements are fully implemented, they will reduce methane emissions by approximately 1,800 tons per year (equivalent to over 50,000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> annually).

## **Enforcement Actions Address Use of Hydrofluorocarbons**

In FY 2023, EPA announced several enforcement actions that support national and international goals to reduce the use of HFCs in our fight against climate change. HFCs are commonly used in refrigeration and air conditioning equipment. Released to the

atmosphere, HFCs can have a climate impact thousands of times stronger than carbon dioxide. These civil penalty actions include six landmark settlements with HFC importers who failed to report their imported quantities in violation of the Clean Air Act's Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program:  Artsen Chemical America, LLC (pdf) <<https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-03/artsenchemicalamericallcratified.pdf>> (6.99 MB) ;  Harp USA, Inc. (pdf) <<https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-02/harpusaincratified.pdf>> (375.32 KB) ;  BMP International, Inc., IGas USA, Inc., and Scales N Stuff, Inc (pdf) <<https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-02/bmpigasscalesnstuffcafo.pdf>> (5.84 MB) ;  Combs Investment Property, LP (pdf) <<https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-02/combsinvestmentpropertylp.pdf>> (246.86 KB) ;  Waysmos USA, Inc. (pdf) <<https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-02/waysmosusainc.pdf>> (268.7 KB) ; and  Nature Gas Import and Export, Inc. (pdf) <<https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-02/naturegasimportandexportinc.pdf>> (253.24 KB) . Total penalties collected in all six cases exceed \$1.4 million. Enforcement of the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program demonstrates EPA's commitment to address HFCs and protect our climate. The United States agreed under the bipartisan American Innovation and Manufacturing Act of 2020 (AIM Act) to phasedown HFC production and consumption by 85% by 2036, consistent with the international HFC phasedown laid out in the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol. Global efforts to phase down HFCs are expected to avoid up to 0.5 °C of global warming by 2100. Accurate reporting of HFCs helps set sound policy and going forward under the HFC phasedown will allow the United States to verify we are meeting the limits under the AIM Act.

## **Increasing Resiliency for Drinking Water System at Federal Facility in Puerto Rico**

EPA announced a settlement with the U.S. Army for violations of the Safe Drinking Water Act's (SDWA) Risk and Resilience Assessment (RRA) and Emergency Response Plan (ERP) requirements at U.S. Army Garrison Fort Buchanan <[https://yosemite.epa.gov/oa/rhc/epaadmin.nsf/advanced%20search/8b33b586bd99ec3e85258911005dbee0/\\$file/fort238401cafo.pdf](https://yosemite.epa.gov/oa/rhc/epaadmin.nsf/advanced%20search/8b33b586bd99ec3e85258911005dbee0/$file/fort238401cafo.pdf)> in Puerto Rico. Fort Buchanan operates a community water system subject to SDWA's RRA and ERP requirements, which, among other things, require it to conduct an assessment of the risks to, and resilience of, its community water system, including risk from natural hazards. As a result of the Consent Agreement and Final Order, the U.S. Army has now certified completion of an RRA and ERP for the Fort Buchanan community water system and paid an administrative penalty, the first such

penalty issued under Section 1433 of the SDWA. Completion of the RRA and ERP will increase the resilience of the community's water system and help it better withstand the effects of climate change.

## **Enforcement and Compliance Climate Change Accomplishments Web Page**

In FY 2023, EPA's enforcement and compliance program launched a new web page to provide regular information and updates on its efforts to combat climate change. For more information about how EPA's enforcement and compliance assurance programs are helping to address the climate crisis, visit Addressing Climate Change in Enforcement and Compliance <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/addressing-climate-change-enforcement-and-compliance-assurance>>.

## **PFAS <<https://epa.gov/pfas/pfas-explained>> (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances)**

Harmful per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are an urgent public health and environmental issue facing communities across the United States. EPA has an integrated approach to addressing PFAS, focusing on Research, Restrict, and Remediate and has made commitments in EPA's 2021-2024 Per- and Poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) Strategic Roadmap (Roadmap) <<https://epa.gov/pfas/pfas-strategic-roadmap-epas-commitments-action-2021-2024>>. The Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) has committed to holding polluters accountable by using available enforcement tools to better identify and address PFAS releases at facilities. PFAS contamination is a significant priority for EPA and, while the regulatory framework for PFAS continues to develop across multiple statutes, EPA's enforcement and compliance program has already taken a number of enforcement actions to ensure compliance with existing statutes, including action to address an imminent and substantial endangerment to communities.

# **PFAS National Enforcement and Compliance Initiative**

In August 2023, EPA announced its National Enforcement and Compliance Initiatives <https://epa.gov/enforcement/national-enforcement-and-compliance-initiatives> (NECI) for fiscal years 2024-2027, including for the first-time an initiative to address exposure to PFAS contamination. The NECI will focus on implementing EPA's PFAS Strategic Roadmap <https://epa.gov/pfas/pfas-strategic-roadmap-epas-commitments-action-2021-2024> and hold responsible those who significantly contribute to the release of PFAS into the environment, such as major manufacturers and users of manufactured PFAS, federal facilities that are significant sources of PFAS, and other industrial parties. Ensuring these entities properly identify and characterize contamination, control ongoing releases, and comply with both existing and future environmental requirements will help address this larger environmental threat.

As EPA continues its work to advance federal leadership on PFAS through final regulatory standards, EPA remains proactive in using its enforcement tools to better identify and address PFAS releases at facilities. EPA continues to collect information from PFAS manufacturers and users, including federal facilities, as part of its enforcement efforts to hold polluters accountable. Such information is collected through inspections and information requests to help inform EPA's understanding of PFAS contamination that may be present in soil, groundwater, surface water, and sediment around facilities where PFAS were manufactured, used, released, or handled. Additionally, in FY 2023, EPA issued joint CERCLA § 104(e) and RCRA § 3007(a) information request letters to The Chemours Company, DuPont de Nemours, Inc., and Corteva, Inc. for information relating to their financial assurance requirements and cleanup obligations.

When appropriate, EPA and will use its authorities to take actions to protect communities and the environment. The following cases highlight the Agency's FY 2023 enforcement work associated with PFAS.

## **Chemours Washington Works Facility in West Virginia**

In April 2023, EPA announced the first-ever Clean Water Act enforcement action for PFAS discharges at Chemours' Washington Works facility near Parkersburg, West Virginia. In the order, EPA sets forth that Chemours exceeded permit waste limits for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and hexafluoropropylene oxide (HFPO) Dimer Acid at its



Washington Works facility on various dates from September 2018 through March 2023, and that Chemours failed to properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems required for permit compliance. As an initial step in characterizing PFAS in surface water discharges, EPA's order requires Chemours to implement an EPA-approved sampling plan to analyze PFAS and conduct analysis to further understand the presence of PFAS in stormwater and effluent discharged from the facility. Also, Chemours will submit and implement a plan to treat or minimize the discharge of PFAS to ensure compliance with waste limits of PFOA and HFPO Dimer Acid.

## **3M Cordova Facility in Illinois**

In August 2023, the 3M Company agreed to a settlement to sample and provide treatment to address contamination from PFAS in drinking water in the vicinity of 3M's Cordova, Illinois facility. Given the unique circumstances affecting this community, including more than five decades of PFAS discharges and the many types of PFAS chemicals found, EPA concluded that the situation constitutes an imminent and substantial endangerment under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. As part of this settlement, 3M is required to offer treatment to all private well owners within three miles of the facility, and to the Camanche Water Supply in Iowa, to remove PFAS from drinking water. 3M is also required to offer drinking water sampling out to four miles from the facility for private well owners and out to 10 miles from the facility for public water systems as well as to the Quad Cities' public water systems. This will be done using EPA protocols and conducted under EPA oversight.

## **Inhance PFAS Manufacturing Facility in Easton Massachusetts**

In December 2022, the Department of Justice filed a complaint in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania against Inhance Technologies LLC ("Inhance") for its ongoing manufacture of long-chain PFAS, which is subject to the Toxic Substances Control Act's Long-Chain PFAS Rule. It is a prohibited act for a person to manufacture a chemical for a significant new use without first submitting a significant new use notice to the EPA. Under the rule, EPA reviews and issues a determination on that notice and the person implements any requirements pursuant to the EPA determination. The complaint seeks to require Inhance to comply with this rule.

# **Sampling of Drinking Water Wells Located Near Military Installations**

EPA conducted sampling of private drinking water wells near military installations where high levels of PFAS have been detected in groundwater. Where sampling results indicate elevated levels of certain PFAS in drinking water, EPA coordinates with the Department of Defense (DOD), state officials, and the community to ensure impacted residents receive an alternate water supply. In this context and others, EPA continues to engage with DOD on PFAS contamination at and near military bases and has regular discussions with other federal partners regarding PFAS contamination at/from their sites (e.g., the departments of Energy, Interior, and Homeland Security). EPA also oversees investigation and cleanup of PFAS in accordance with CERCLA Federal Facility Agreements at federal facility sites on the National Priorities List.

## **PFAS Analytics Tool**

In January 2023 EPA released its new interactive PFAS Analytic Tools <https://echo.epa.gov/trends/pfas-tools>, an application that provides information about PFAS across the country. This information will help the public, researchers, and other stakeholders better understand potential PFAS sources in their communities. The PFAS Analytic Tools bring together multiple sources of information in one spot with mapping, charting, and filtering functions, allowing the public to see where testing has been done and what level of detections were measured.

Last updated on December 10, 2024



Home <<https://epa.gov/>> / Enforcement <<https://epa.gov/enforcement>>

# Enforcement and Compliance Annual Results for Fiscal Year 2023: Maps

On this page:

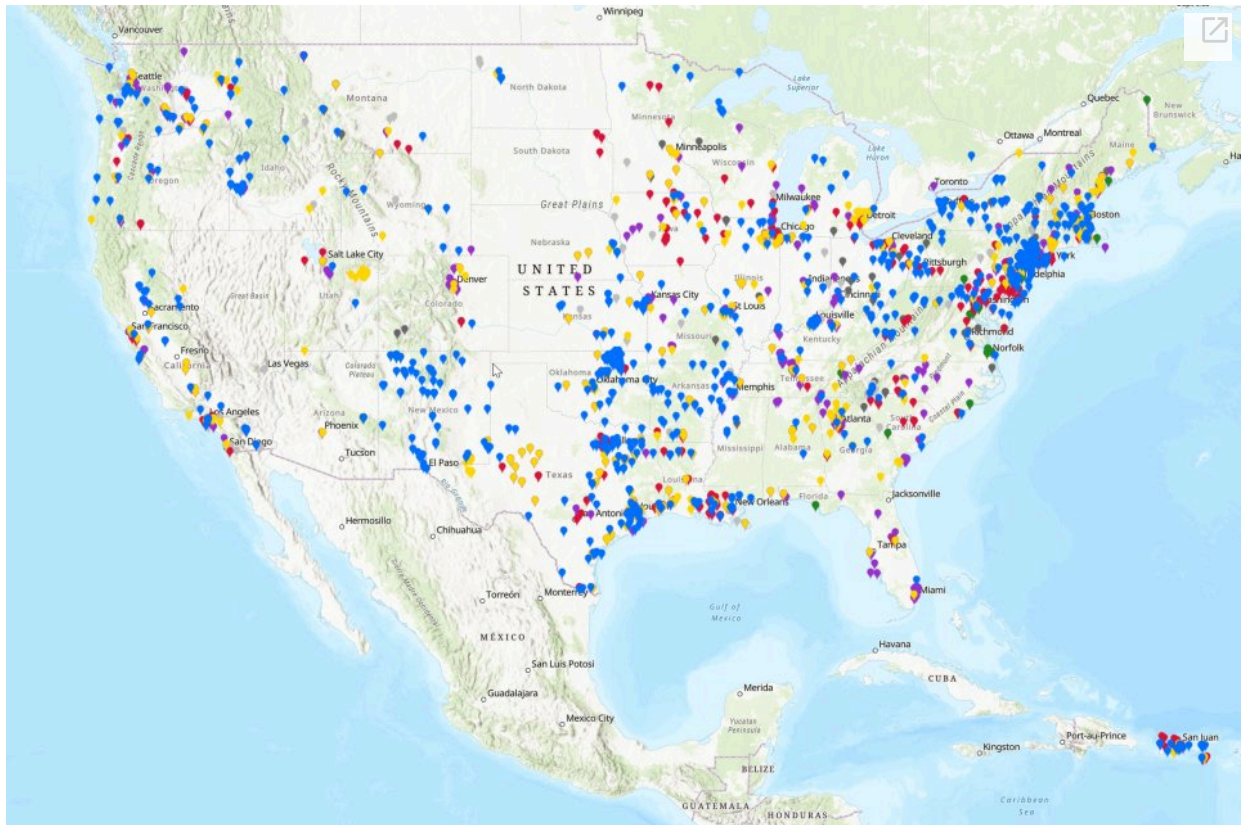
- Enforcement Case Map
  - On-site EPA Inspections Map
  - Superfund Enforcement Cleanup Work Map
- 

## Enforcement Case Map

This interactive map shows information on concluded enforcement actions and cases from federal fiscal year (FY) 2023. They include: civil enforcement actions taken by EPA at facilities, criminal cases prosecuted by EPA under federal statutes and the U.S. Criminal Code, and cases in which EPA provided significant support to cases prosecuted under state criminal laws. They do not include: state civil cases or civil cases where EPA provided significant support to a state. The indicators on the map generally mark the location of the site or facility where the violations occurred or were discovered. Data are updated from the EPA program system on a weekly basis.

Visit the [Information about the Enforcement Case Map](https://epa.gov/enforcement/information-about-enforcement-case-map) webpage

<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/information-about-enforcement-case-map>> for the map's data overview, disclaimer language, and user guide.



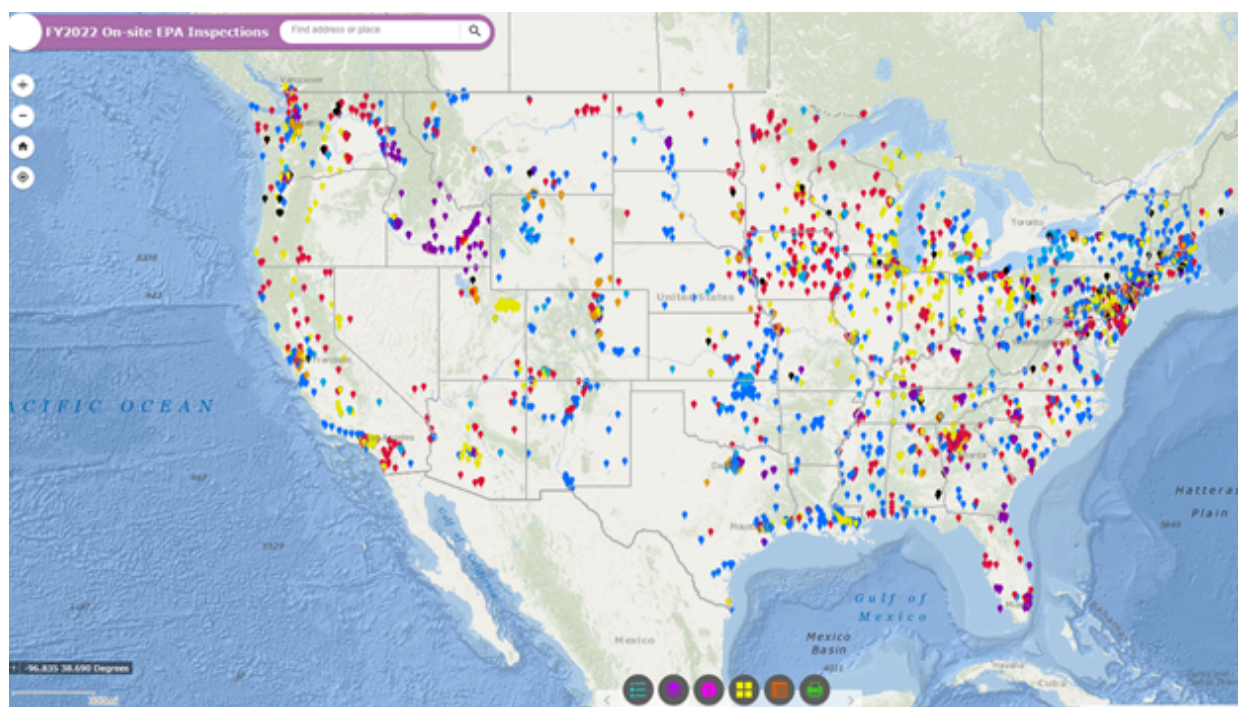
[View full size, interactive Enforcement Case Map](#)

## On-site EPA Inspections Map

This interactive map shows information on On-site inspections, inspections done at the facility location, from federal fiscal year (FY) 2023. Included are all on-site inspections conducted by EPA under the federal statutes. They do not include: other federal compliance monitoring activities not done on-site or state on-site inspections. Data are updated from the EPA program system on a weekly basis.

Visit the [Information about the On-site EPA Inspections Map](#) webpage

<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/information-about-site-epa-inspections-map>> for the map's data overview, disclaimer language, and user guide.



View full size, interactive On-site EPA Inspections Map [↗](#)

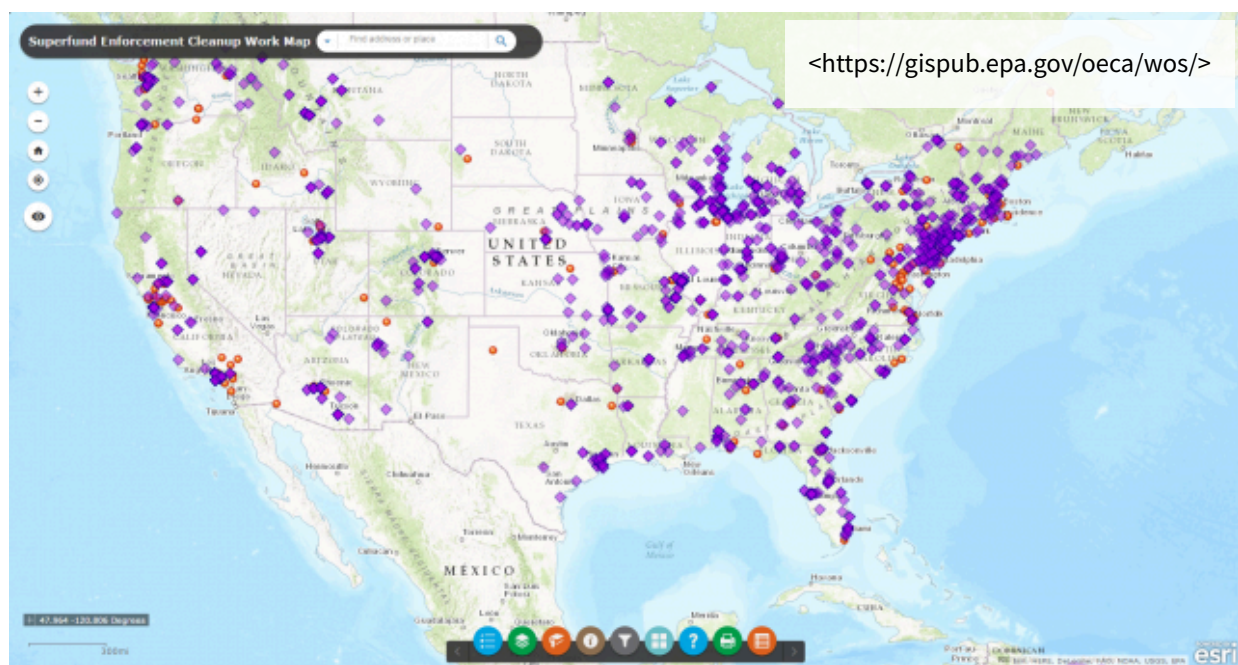
## Superfund Enforcement Cleanup Work Map

EPA's Superfund Settlements and Work Order Mapper <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/map-superfund-enforcement-cleanup-work>> highlights the current cleanup work taking place at privately- and federally-owned Superfund sites across the country resulting from the Agency's enforcement work to negotiate cleanup settlement agreements or issue orders. The data is current through September 30, 2023.

The map contains data on the cleanup work at 874 sites under 1,436 enforcement agreements and orders valued at more than \$24.6 billion in estimated cleanup costs.

Visit the Information about the Superfund Cleanup Work Map webpage <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/information-about-superfund-enforcement-cleanup-work-map>> for the map's data overview, disclaimer language, and user guide.





View full size, interactive Superfund Enforcement Cleanup Work Map <<https://gispub.epa.gov/oeca/wos/>>

Last updated on December 10, 2024



Home <<https://epa.gov/>> / Enforcement <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/>>

# Enforcement and Compliance Annual Results for FY 2023: Data and Trends

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Contact Us <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/forms/enforcement-contact-us>> to ask a question, provide feedback, or report a problem.

Last updated on August 15, 2024

## Table of Contents

### Civil Enforcement Accomplishments (including Superfund)

- Federal Compliance Monitoring Activities Conducted by EPA FY 2014 – FY 2023
  - Federal Inspections Conducted by EPA in Areas of Potential Environmental Justice Concern FY 2023
- Total Civil Enforcement Case Initiations FY 2014 – FY 2023
- Total Civil Enforcement Case Conclusions FY 2014 – FY 2023
  - Total Civil Enforcement Case Conclusions in Areas of Potential Environmental Justice Concern FY 2014 – FY 2023
- Completed Superfund Enforcement Instruments, Including EJ Sites FY 2014 – FY 2023
- Superfund Enforcement Commitments from Private and Federal Parties FY 2014 – FY 2023
- Private and Federal Party Commitments for Cleanup and Cost Recovery at Superfund Sites, Including EJ Sites FY 2014 – FY 2023

Enforcement and Compliance Annual Results for Fiscal Year 2023  
(<http://www.epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-and-compliance-annual-results-fiscal-year-2023>)

### Criminal Enforcement Accomplishments

- Criminal Enforcement: Environmental Crime Cases Opened Including EJ Cases FY 2014 – FY 2023
- Criminal Enforcement: Defendants Charged FY 2014 – FY 2023
- Criminal Enforcement: Environmental Crime Sentencing Results (Years of Incarceration) FY 2014 – FY 2023
- Criminal Enforcement: Value of Fines and Restitution and Court Ordered Environmental Projects FY 2014 – FY 2023

### Additional Civil Enforcement Accomplishments

- Estimated Value of Administrative and Civil Judicial Complying Actions (Injunctive Relief) FY 2014 – FY 2023
  - Estimated Value of Administrative and Civil Judicial Complying Actions (Injunctive Relief) in Areas of Potential Environmental Justice Concern FY 2014 – FY 2023
- Administrative and Civil Judicial Penalties Assessed FY 2014 – FY 2023
  - Administrative and Civil Judicial Penalties Assessed in Areas of Potential Environmental Justice Concern FY 2014 – FY 2023
- Supplemental Environmental Projects (SEPs) FY 2014 – FY 2023
- Environmental Benefits: Estimated Pollutants Reduced, Treated, or Eliminated (Air, Toxics, and Water) FY 2014 – FY 2023
  - Environmental Benefits: Estimated Pollutants Reduced, Treated, or Eliminated (Air, Toxics, and Water) in Areas of Potential Environmental Justice Concern FY 2014 – FY 2023
- Environmental Benefits: Estimated Hazardous Waste and Non-Hazardous Waste Treated, Minimized, or Properly Disposed FY 2014 – FY 2023
- Environmental Benefits: Estimated Volume of Contaminated Soil and Water to be Cleaned Up FY 2014 – FY 2023
- EPA Voluntary Disclosure Program: Number of Disclosures/New Owner Audit Agreements and Facilities FY 2019 – FY 2023

### Annual Budget Measures, Numbers at a Glance, and Regional Results

- Annual Budget Measures – FY 2023
- Numbers at a Glance – FY 2023
- Regional Results – FY 2023

The data presented in these slides reflect all EPA enforcement actions and compliance monitoring, including Federal Facility Compliance Agreements and inspections. These data do not include state and local enforcement actions or compliance monitoring.

**Known data issues related to Annual Results can be found at Identified Limitations with Analyzing and Interpreting Annual Results Data and Charts (<https://www.epa.gov/enforcement/identified-limitations-analyzing-and-interpreting-annual-results-data-and-charts>). In addition, see Known Data Problems (<https://echo.epa.gov/resources/echo-data/known-data-problems>) for known problems in Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO).**

## Navigation and Other Features

**Note: These slides look best when viewed on a widescreen monitor. When viewing on a laptop monitor, to get each slide to show on one screen, you will need to decrease the zoom to 70% or lower.**

### Show Graph / Show Table

Show Graph Show Table

Use the “Show Graph / Show Table” button to toggle between showing the graph and showing a table of the counts/totals that make up the bars/lines on the graph. On some slides, the tables break out the data into additional sub-categories not shown on the graph. For the graphs that show rounded totals, the table presents the totals rounded as well.

### Export Data

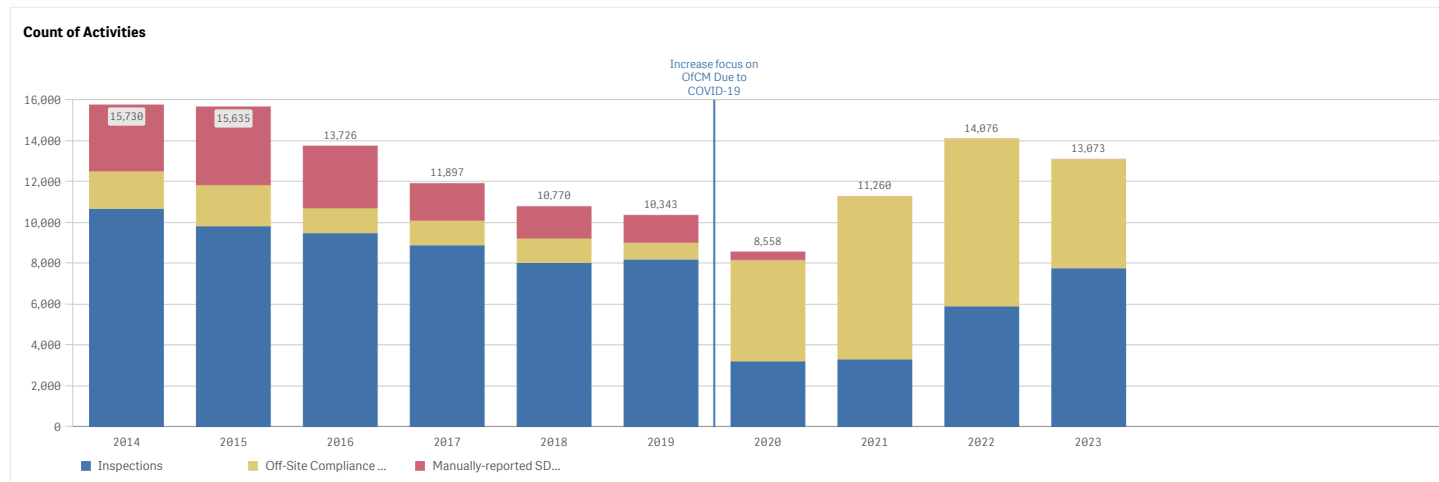
Export Data

Use the “Export Data” button to export the counts/totals making up the bars/lines on the graph. For the slides that present rounded totals, the “Export Data” button exports, in contrast, the actual totals.





## Federal Compliance Monitoring Activities Conducted by EPA FY 2014 – FY 2023



### Highlights:

- In FY 2023, EPA performed over 7,700 inspections, which is over a 30% increase compared to FY 2022.
- EPA continued to focus on the highest priority work, with nearly 20% of FY 2023 inspections addressing National Enforcement and Compliance Initiatives.
- In FY 2023, the overall compliance monitoring number is down because EPA shifted back to on-site inspections, which often take more time than offsite compliance monitoring.

### Footnotes:

1. An inspection is performed on-site at a regulated facility or activity; off-site compliance monitoring (OFCM) activities are performed off-site typically at an office. Beginning in FY 2021, the Office of Compliance required all manually reported SDWA UIC activities to be appropriately reported as either inspections or OFCM in ICIS.

2. Prior to FY 2020, OECA used a different methodology to determine which OFCM activities would be reported in Annual Results and did not collect data on all OFCM activities conducted.

Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS), RCRA Info (for RCRA HW), manual (for SDWA UIC)  
Data as of: November 30, 2023

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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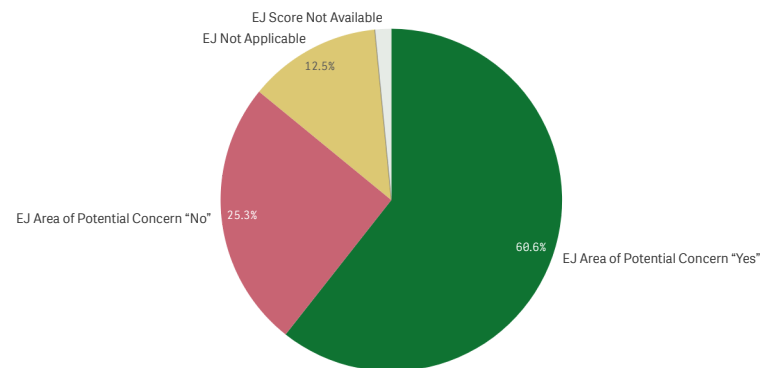
Export Data

Top of Page

## Federal Inspections Conducted by EPA in Areas of Potential Environmental Justice Concern

FY 2023

### Percentage of FY 2023 Federal Inspections in Areas of Potential EJ Concern and not in Areas of Potential EJ Concern



### Highlights:

- The FY 2022 -2026 EPA Strategic Plan sets forth a goal to increase the percentage of inspections in areas of potential environmental justice (EJ) concern from past levels of approximately 30%.
- In FY 2023, EPA performed nearly 61% of its inspections at facilities affecting communities with potential EJ concerns significantly exceeding its FY 2023 target of 50% and exceeding its 5-year goal of 55%.

### Footnotes:

1. An inspection is determined to have been performed in an area with potential EJ concerns either based on the EJSscreen (<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>) value or on the results of a more detailed manual review performed.

2. "EJ Not Applicable" are exempt because there is no specific locational impact data (e.g. imports).

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3. "EJ Score Not Available" are missing facility information.

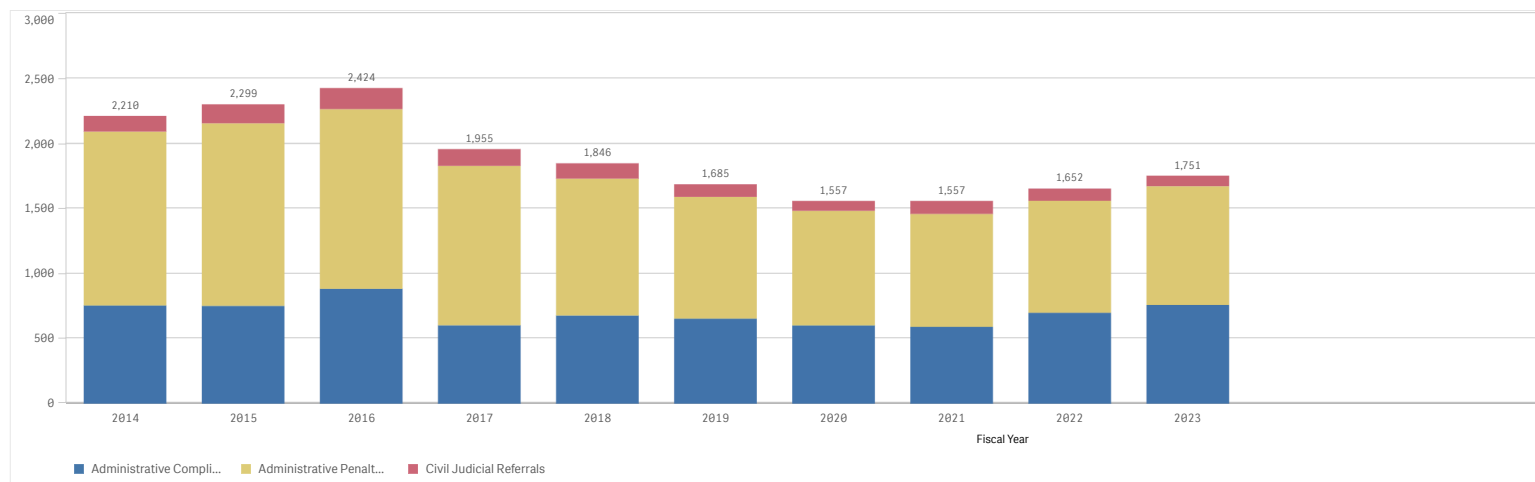
Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) and RCRA Info (for RCRA HW)  
Data as of: November 30, 2023

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Top of Page



## Total Civil Enforcement Case Initiations FY 2014 – FY 2023



### Highlights:

- In FY 2023, EPA initiated 1,751 enforcement actions.
- The highest case initiations since 2018.

### Footnotes:

1. Initiations include the number of administrative actions and the referrals made to DOJ for civil judicial actions.
2. Total initiations include CERCLA cases.

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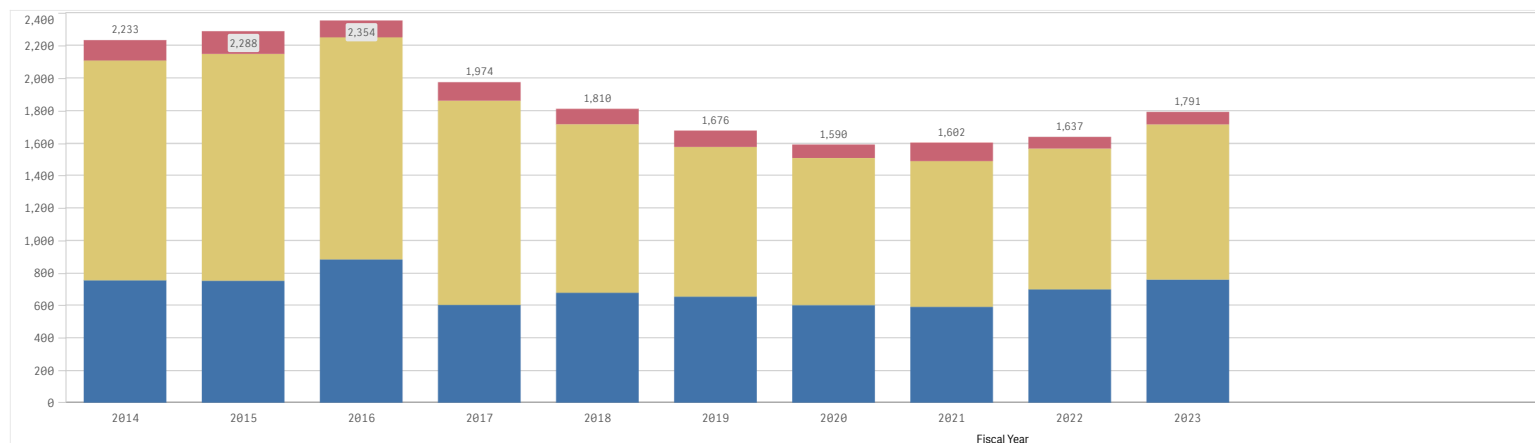
Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS)  
Data as of: November 30, 2023

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Top of Page



## Total Civil Enforcement Case Conclusions FY 2014 – FY 2023



### Highlights:

- In FY 2023, EPA concluded 1,791 civil judicial and administrative cases, which includes 956 administrative penalty orders, 758 administrative compliance orders and 77 civil judicial conclusions.
- The highest case conclusions since 2018.

Footnotes:

1. Conclusions include the number of administrative and judicial enforcement actions concluded, as well as CERCLA cases.

Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS)

Data as of: November 30, 2023

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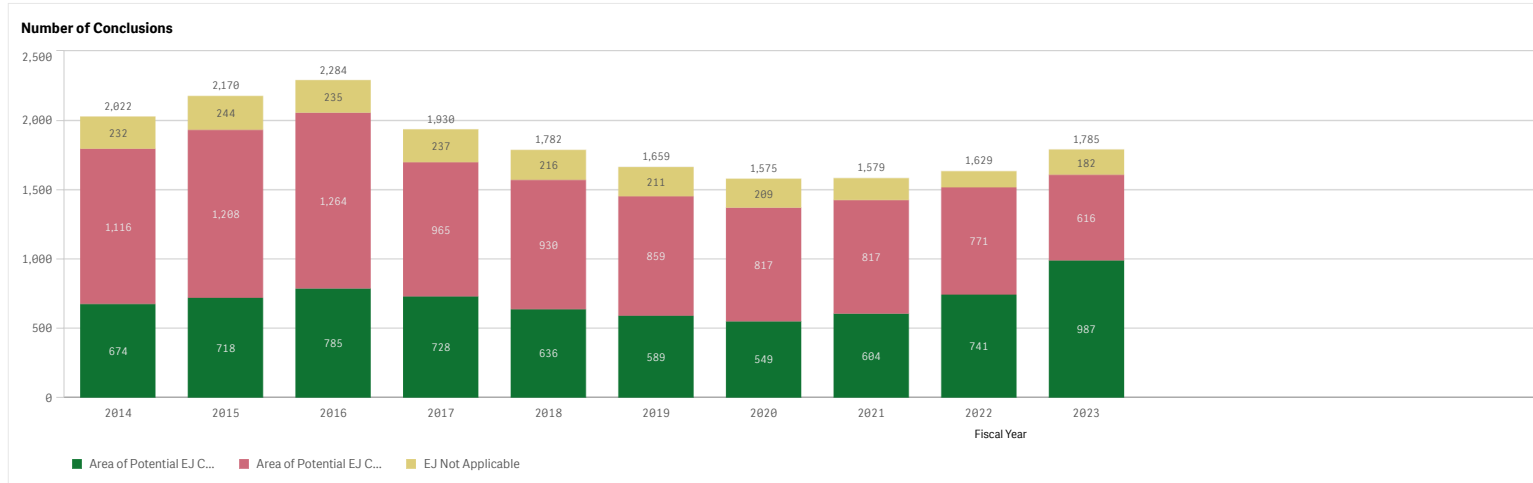
Export Data

Top of Page



## Total Civil Enforcement Case Conclusions in *Areas of Potential Environmental Justice Concern*

FY 2014 – FY 2023



Highlights:

- In FY 2023 55% of cases addressed facilities in areas of potential EJ concern. This is the highest percentage since FY 2014, the first year for which OECA routinely collected EJ statistics.

Footnotes:

1. EPA is reporting results for cases initiated since FY 2014, since we did not routinely collect information on potential EJ concerns prior to FY 2014. EPA relies on EJSscreen (<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>) or on the results of a more detailed manual review performed to determine if a case addressed facilities in an area of potential EJ concern.

2. The green bar indicates the case addressed at least one facility in an area of potential EJ concern. *EJ Not Applicable* are exempt because there is no specific locational impact data (e.g., imports).

3. The number of conclusions on this bar chart are slightly lower than the total number of conclusions that EPA obtained overall as reflected on the "Total Civil Enforcement Case Conclusions FY 2014 – FY 2023" slide, because cases initiated prior to FY 2014 are excluded.

Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS)

Data as of: November 30, 2023

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Show Graph

Show Table

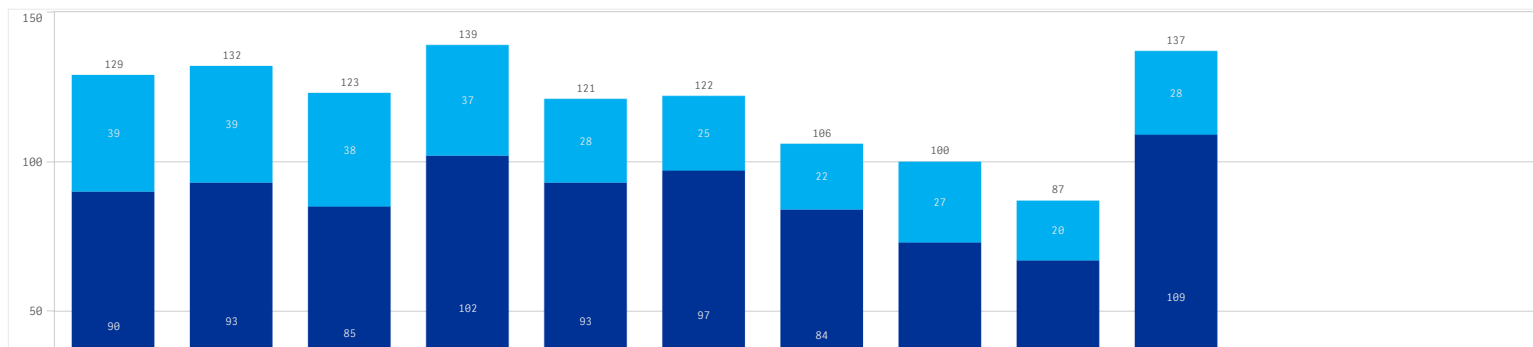
Export Data

Top of Page



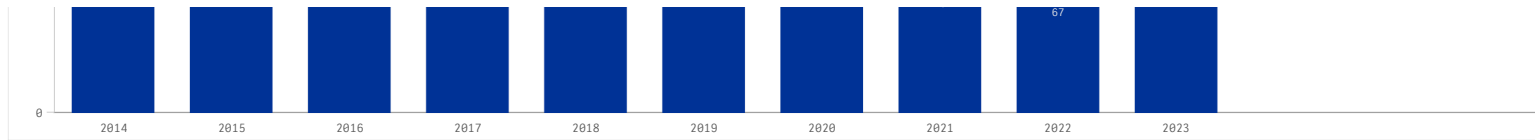
## Completed Superfund Enforcement Instruments, Including EJ Sites

FY 2014 – FY 2023



Highlights:

- In FY2023, EPA's work resulted in 137 enforcement instruments:
  - 115 settlements
  - 11 orders
  - 6 reuse agreements
  - 5 amendments.
- In FY 2023, 80% (109 of 137) of the completed enforcement instruments were associated with Superfund sites near or adjacent to communities with potential environmental justice concerns.
- Approximately 897,527 people live within a 1-mile radius of the sites associated with the 137 enforcement instruments.



**Footnotes:**

1. The number of enforcement instruments completed in FY 2023 are higher because of 49 low-value administrative order-on-consents (AOCs) negotiated at one site in Region 4 with a contentious PRP group.

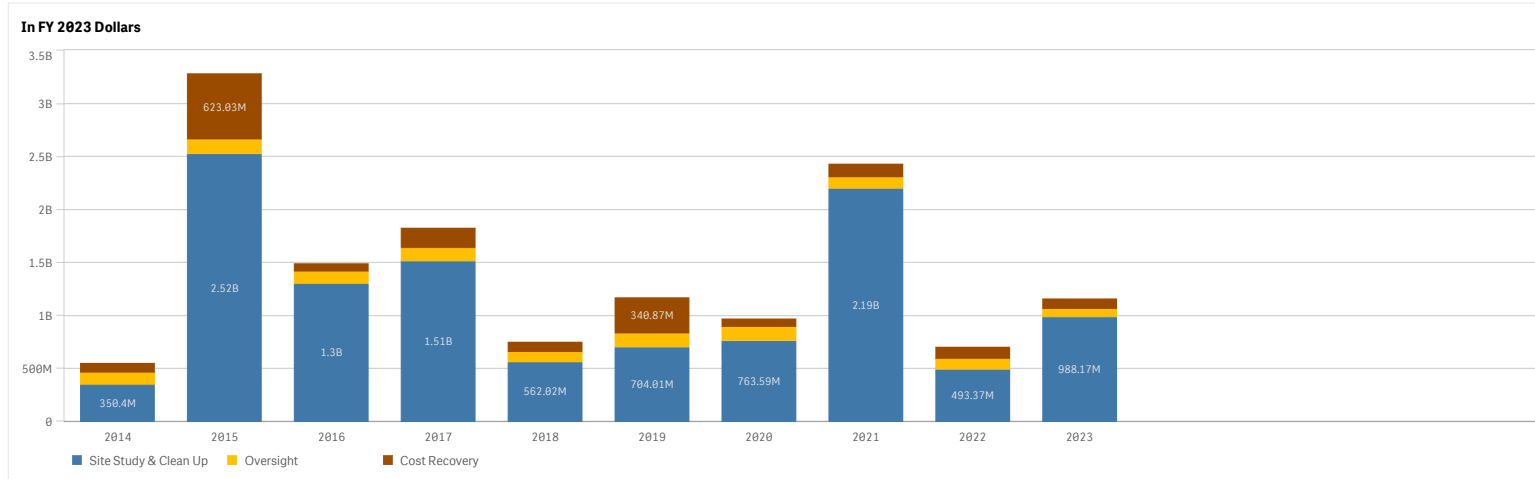
Show Graph Show Table  
Export Data

Data Source: Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS) and EJ Screen  
FY14-FY16 data as of November 20, 2023; FY17-FY22, data as of October 17, 2023; and FY23 data as of November 6, 2023.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Top of Page

## Superfund Enforcement Commitments from Private and Federal Parties FY 2014 – FY 2023



**Highlights:**

- In FY 2023, responsible parties committed to spend:
  - over \$988M on new site cleanups
  - reimburse approximately \$99M of EPA's past costs from cleanup work at Superfund sites.
- Additionally, EPA billed parties over \$75M in oversight costs.
- In FY 2023, the Unilateral Administrative Order (UAO) issued at the East Palestine Train Derailment site in Region 5 (\$459M), contributed approximately 46% to the total clean up commitments.

**Footnotes:**

- Totals include "allowed claims" under bankruptcy settlements.
- All prior FY dollar figures in the graph are adjusted to reflect the current value in FY 2023 dollars based on the rate of inflation/deflation as determined by the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

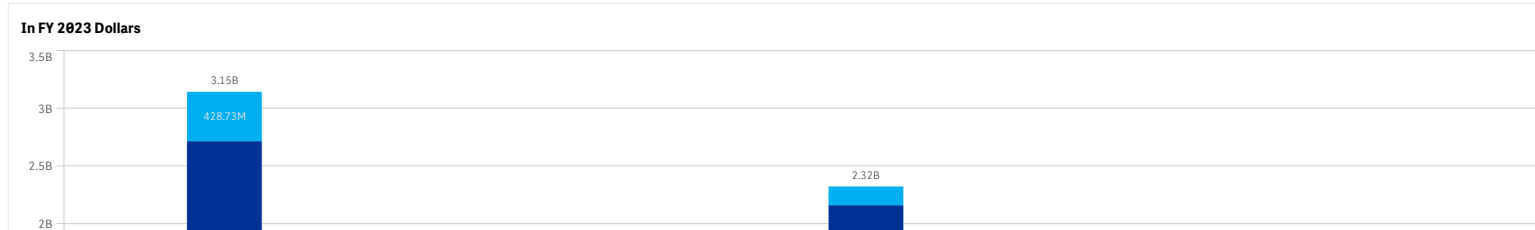
Data Source for Cleanup and Cost Recovery: Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS)  
SEMS: FY14-FY16 data as of November 20, 2023; FY17-FY22 data as of October 17, 2023; and FY23 data as of November 6, 2023.  
Data Source for Oversight: Compass Business Objects Reporting (CBOR)  
CBOR: FY14-FY22 data as of end of each fiscal year and FY23 data as of October 17, 2023.

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Show Graph Show Table  
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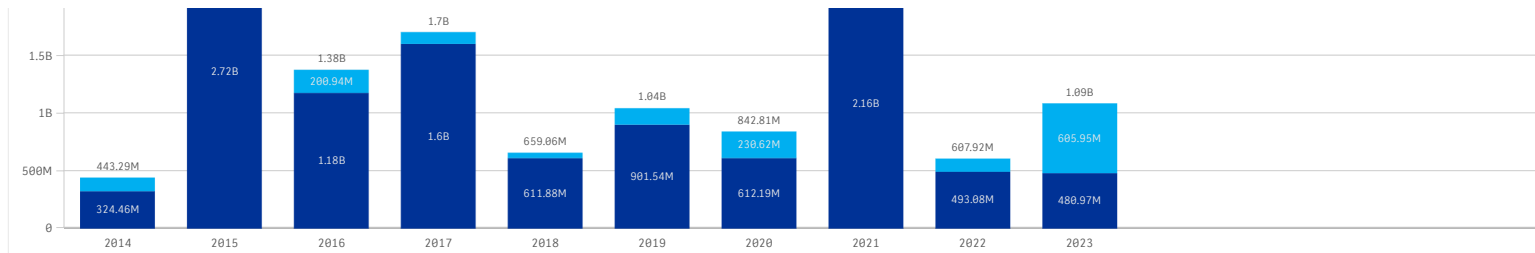
Top of Page

## Private and Federal Party Commitments for Cleanup and Cost Recovery at Superfund Sites, Including EJ Sites FY 2014 – FY 2023



**Highlights:**

- In FY 2023, responsible parties committed to spend about \$1,087M.
- In FY 2023, 44% (\$481M of \$1,087M) of the total committed dollars were associated with Superfund sites near or adjacent to communities with potential environmental justice concerns.



**Footnotes:**

1. Totals include dollars committed for site investigations, site cleanups and cost recovered from EPA cleanup work.
2. Totals include "allowed claims" under bankruptcy settlements.
3. All prior FY dollar figures in the graph are adjusted to reflect the current value in FY 2023 dollars based on the rate of inflation/deflation as determined by the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

Data Source: Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS) and EJ Screen  
FY14-FY16 data as of November 20, 2023; FY17-FY22, data as of October 17, 2023; and FY23 data as of November 6, 2023.

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Show Graph

Show Table

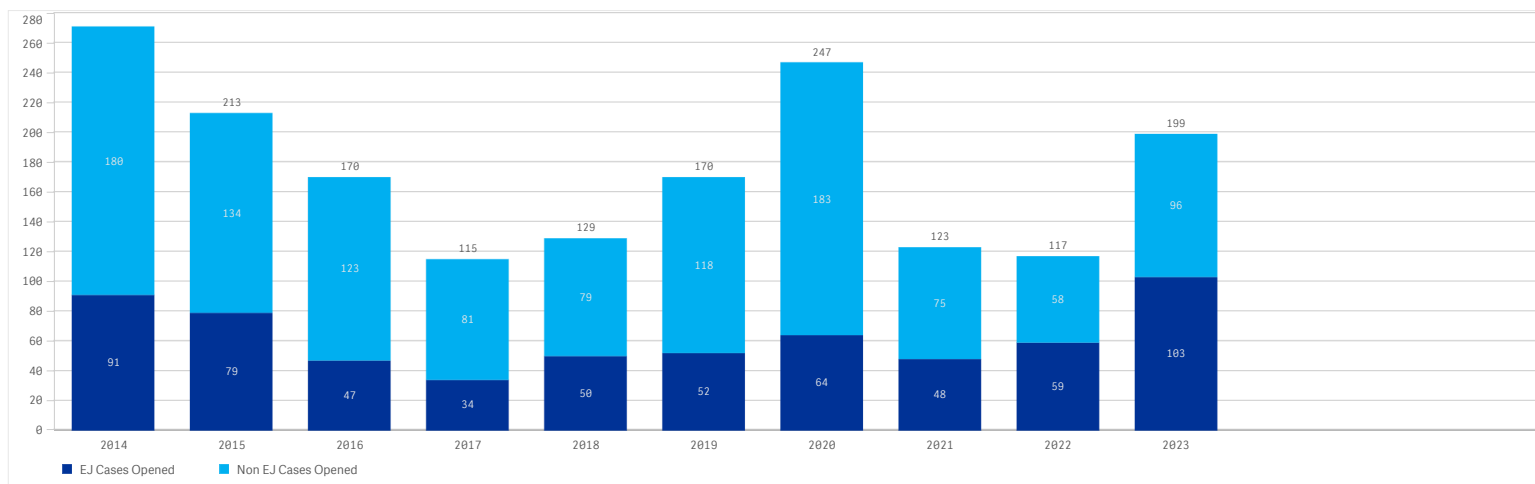
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Top of Page



## Criminal Enforcement: Environmental Crime Cases Opened Including EJ Cases

FY 2014 – FY 2023



**Highlights:**

- In FY 2023, we opened 199 cases, which is the highest since FY 2015 except for FY 2020, which was skewed by COVID fraud cases.
- We have increased our focus on protecting EJ communities as demonstrated by the increased numbers of cases (103 out of 199) with an EJ nexus within our total case load.
- Corporate accountability and individual responsibility remain hallmarks of the criminal program.

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Show Table

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Data Source: Online Criminal Enforcement Activities Network  
Data as of: October 31, 2023

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Top of Page



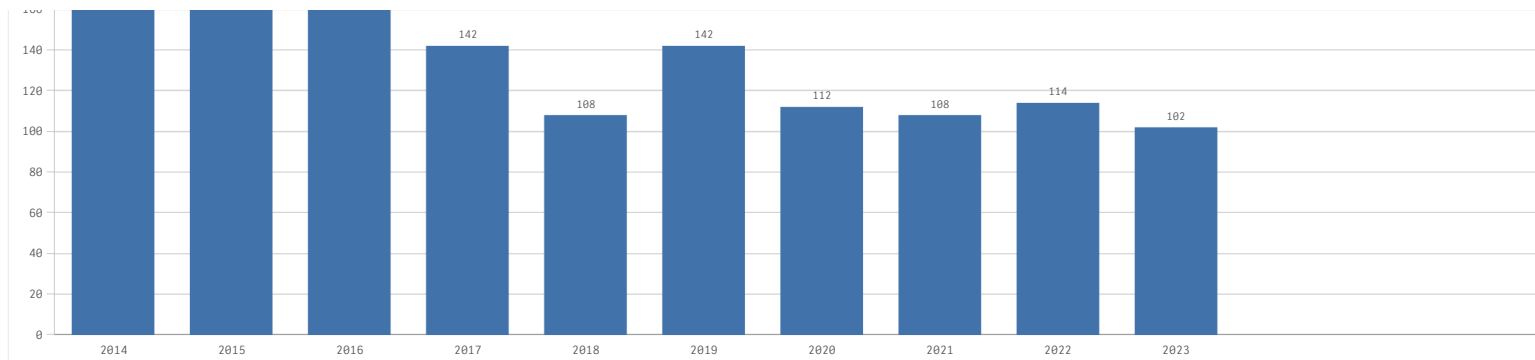
## Criminal Enforcement: Defendants Charged

FY 2014 – FY 2023



**Highlights:**

- In FY 2023, the number of defendants charged remained low; however, the number of cases opened dramatically increased 70% compared to FY 2022,



which should result in an increase in defendants charged in future years.

- The criminal program hired 29 new criminal investigators in FY 2023.
- 43% of the defendants ultimately sentenced in FY 2023 committed crimes that impacted areas of potential EJ concern.

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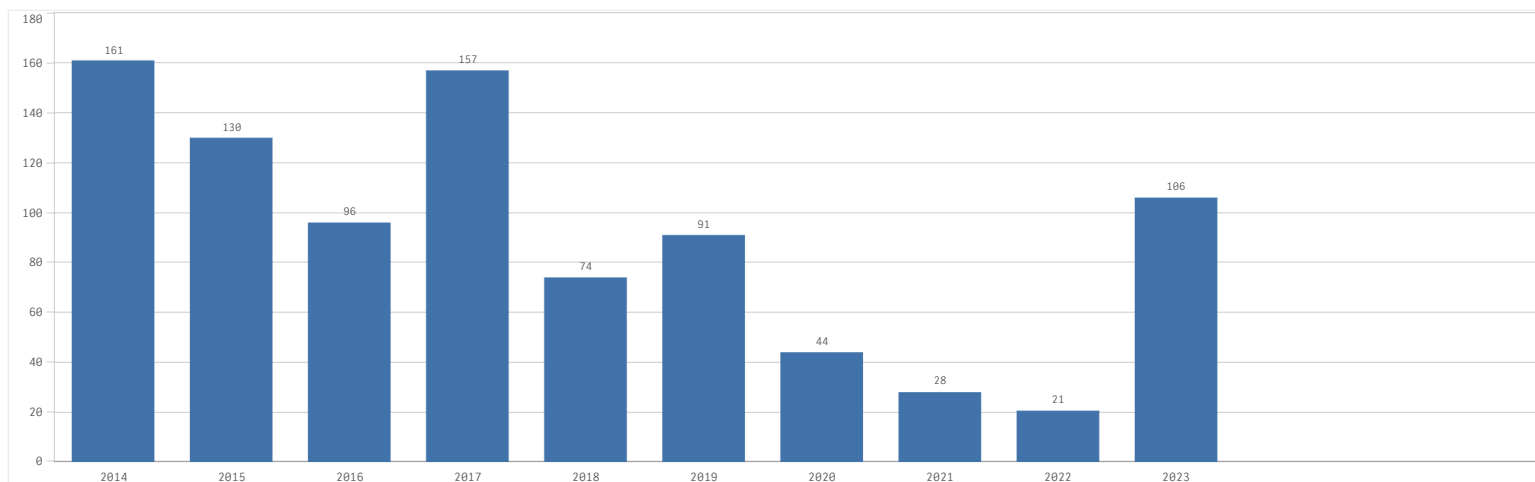
Data Source: Online Criminal Enforcement Activities Network  
 Data as of: October 31, 2023

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

[Top of Page](#)



### Criminal Enforcement: Environmental Crime Sentencing Results (Years of Incarceration) FY 2014 – FY 2023



#### Highlights:

- Although sentencing is outside the purview of EPA, our case results show that bad actors are being held accountable for their actions.
- The FY23 increase demonstrates the courts are back fully functioning and our investigative efforts are demonstrating concrete results.
- During the period of 2020-2022, the courts were impacted by COVID and as a result judicial actions were slowed.

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[Export Data](#)

#### Footnotes:

1. In FY 2020, the criminal program began using a new criminal case reporting system which also tracks outcomes. The system captured additional home detention - FY 2020 = 4 years; FY 2021 = 6 years; FY 2022 = 4 years and FY 2023 = 2.3 years.

Data Source: Online Criminal Enforcement Activities Network  
 Data as of: October 31, 2023

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

[Top of Page](#)

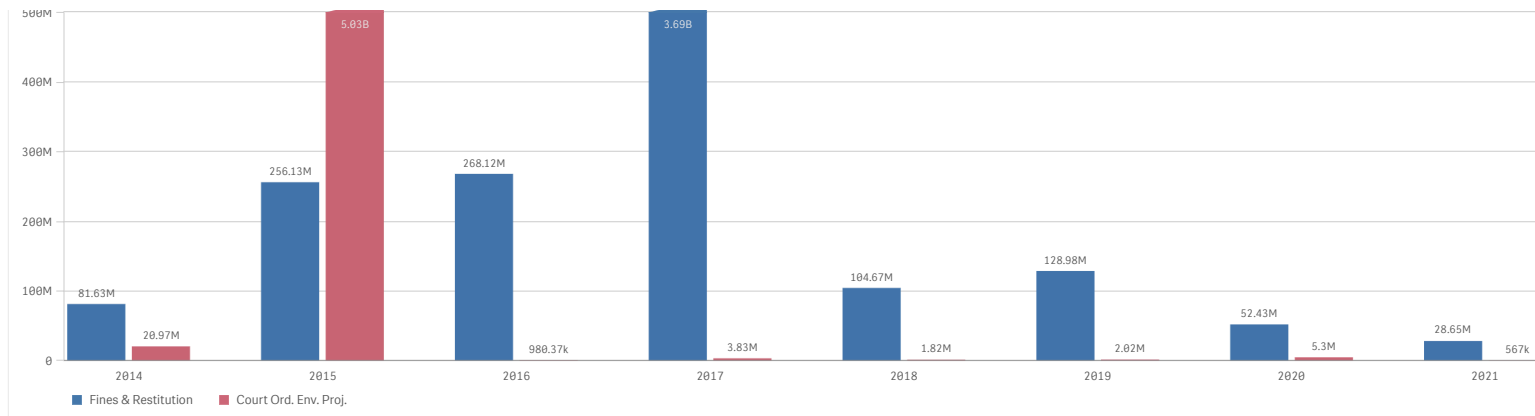


### Criminal Enforcement: Value of Fines and Restitution and Court Ordered Environmental Projects FY 2014 – FY 2023

In FY 2023 Dollars



#### Highlights:



**Footnotes:**

1. All prior FY dollar figures in the graph are adjusted to reflect the current value in FY 2023 dollars based on the rate of inflation/deflation as determined by the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

Data Source: Online Criminal Enforcement Activities Network  
Data as of: October 31, 2023

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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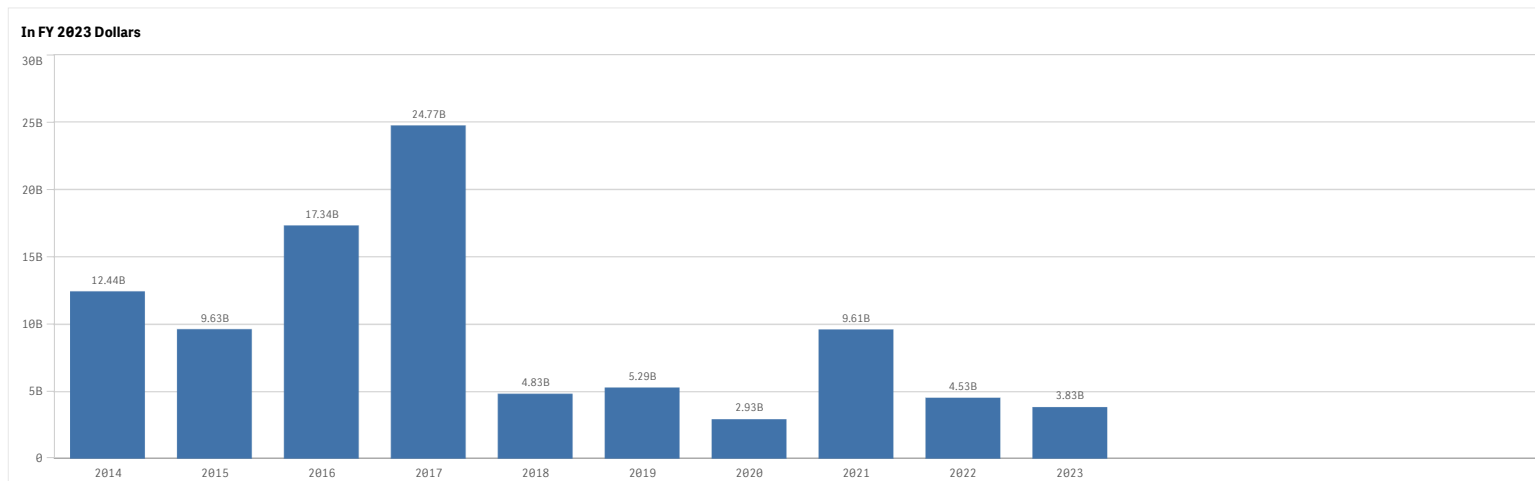
Show Table

Export Data

Top of Page



## Estimated Value of Administrative and Civil Judicial Complying Actions (Injunctive Relief) FY 2014 – FY 2023



**Footnotes:**

1. "Injunctive relief" refers to actions mandated by an enforcement action that a regulated entity must perform, or refrain from performing, to bring that entity into compliance with environmental laws.  
2. All prior FY dollar figures in the graph are adjusted to reflect the current value in FY 2023 dollars based on the rate of inflation/deflation as determined by the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS)  
Data as of: November 30, 2023

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Show Graph

Show Table

Export Data

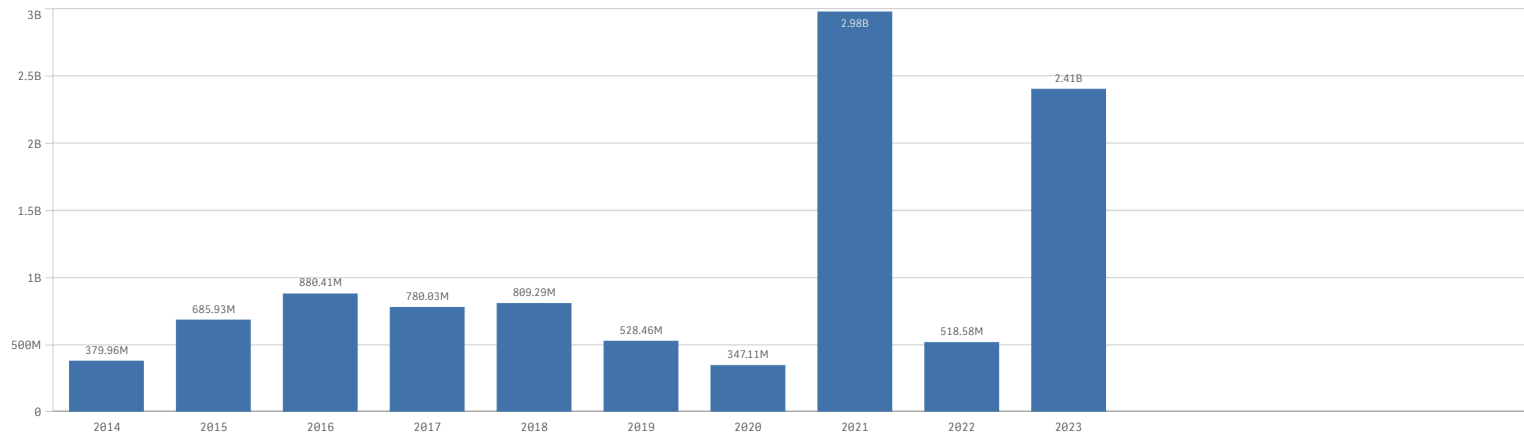
Top of Page



## Estimated Value of Administrative and Civil Judicial Complying Actions (Injunctive Relief) in Areas of Potential Environmental Justice Concern FY 2014 – FY 2023

- In FY 2023, the total of criminal fines, restitution, and court ordered projects exceeded \$540M, a 227% increase over the level in FY 2022. Additionally, forfeited illegal proceeds exceeded \$521M, a 143% increase from FY 2022.
- Annual totals vary widely due to large cases such as Duke Energy in 2015, Volkswagen in 2017 and Washakie Renewable Energy in 2023.

In FY 2023 Dollars



Footnotes:

1. EPA is reporting results for cases initiated since FY 2014, since we did not routinely collect information on potential EJ concerns prior to FY 2014, that addressed at least one facility in an area of potential EJ concern. EPA relies on EJSscreen (<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>) or on the results of a more detailed manual review performed to determine if a case addressed facilities in an area of potential EJ concern.
2. For multi-facility cases where only some facilities are in an area of potential EJ concern, the Cost of Complying Actions is adjusted for the percentage of the facilities in an area of potential EJ concern.
3. "Injunctive relief" refers to actions mandated by an enforcement action that a regulated entity must perform, or refrain from performing, to bring that entity into compliance with environmental laws.
4. All prior FY dollar figures in the graph are adjusted to reflect the current value in FY 2023 dollars based on the rate of inflation/deflation as determined by the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS)  
Data as of: November 30, 2023

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Highlights:

- In FY 2023, nearly 63% of the total injunctive relief came from cases in areas of potential EJ concern, including the Red Hill Bulk fuel storage case in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, where \$1B in controls were ordered to address and prevent releases of solid and hazardous wastes, and protect drinking water.
- The high value in FY 2021 was driven by a \$1.1B case in New York City.

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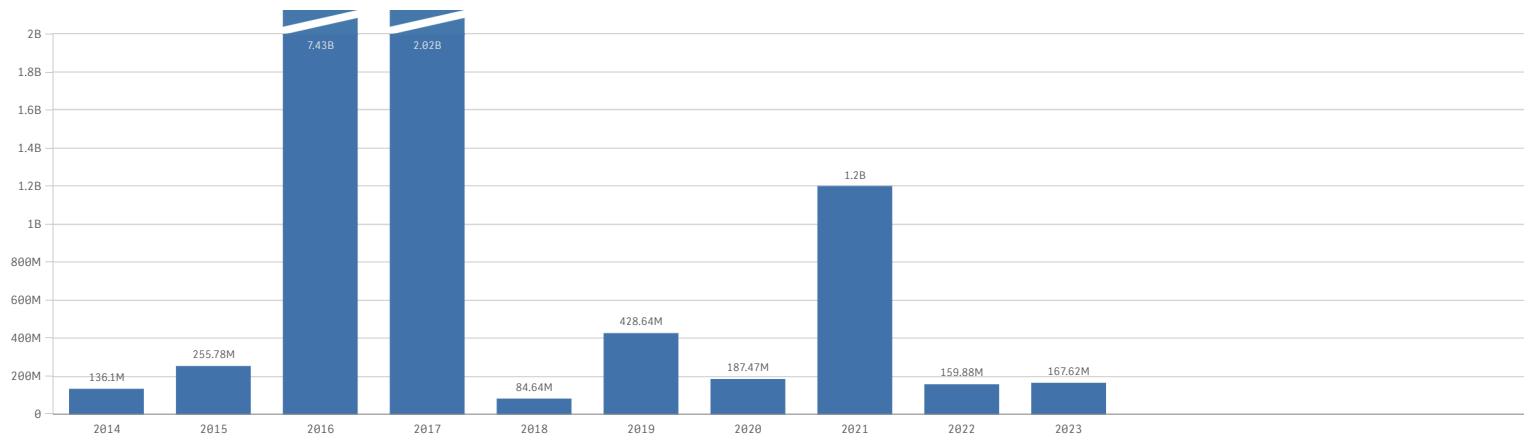
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Export Data

Top of Page

## Administrative and Civil Judicial Penalties Assessed FY 2014 – FY 2023

In FY 2023 Dollars



Footnotes:

1. All prior FY dollar figures in the graph are adjusted to reflect the current value in FY 2023 dollars based on the rate of inflation/deflation as determined by the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS)  
Data as of: November 30, 2023

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Highlights:

- In FY 2023, EPA assessed over \$167M in federal administrative and civil judicial penalties.
- The two largest penalty cases in FY 2023 were the Greka Oil and Gas Clean Water Act case (\$57M) addressing a series of spills that occurred between 2005 and 2010 and the BP Products North America Clean Air Act case (\$25M) addressing noncompliance with refinery wastewater system requirements and the National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for benzene waste operations.

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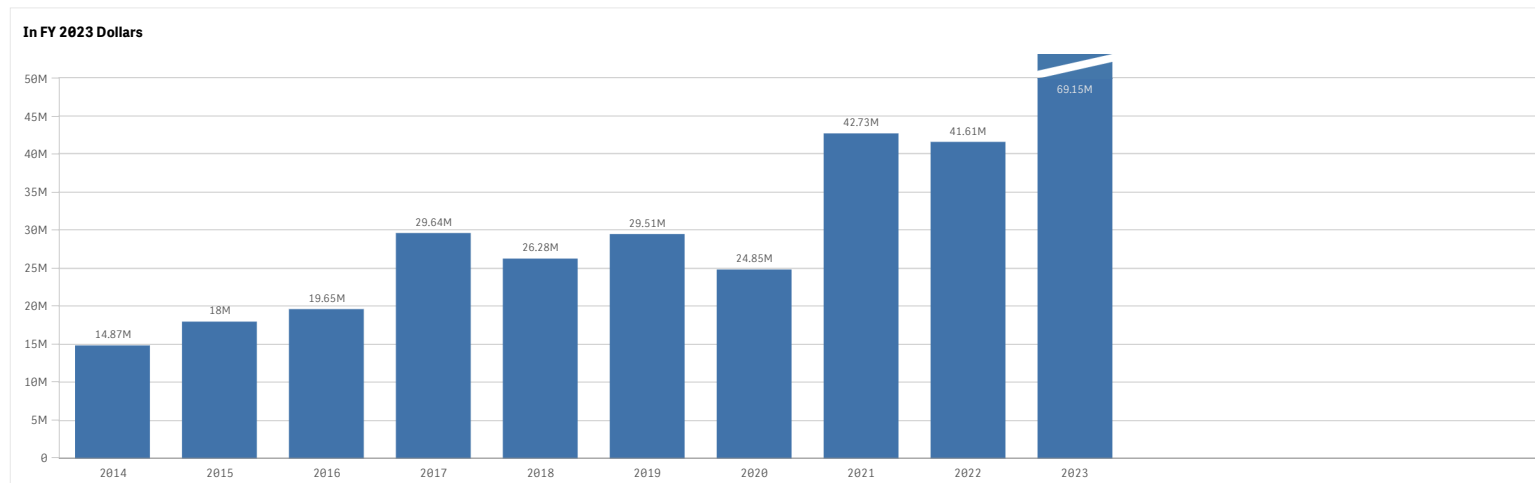
Top of Page







## Administrative and Civil Judicial Penalties Assessed in *Areas of Potential Environmental Justice Concern* FY 2014 – FY 2023



**Footnotes:**

1. EPA is reporting results for cases initiated since FY 2014, since we did not routinely collect information on potential EJ concerns prior to FY 2014, that addressed at least one facility in an area of potential EJ concern. EPA relies on EJSscreen (<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>) or on the results of a more detailed manual review performed to determine if a case addressed facilities in an area of potential EJ concern.
2. For multi-facility cases where only some facilities are in an area of potential EJ concern, the penalty assessed amount is adjusted for the percentage of the facilities in an area of potential EJ concern.
3. All prior FY dollar figures in the graph are adjusted to reflect the current value in FY 2023 dollars based on the rate of inflation/deflation as determined by the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS)  
Data as of: November 30, 2023

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

### Highlights:

- In FY 2023, over 41% of the total penalties assessed were penalties for cases at facilities in areas of potential EJ concern, which is the highest percentage since 2014, and includes:
  - \$25M assessed to be paid by BP Products North America in Whiting, Indiana;
  - \$1.8M assessed to be paid by Kerr McGee in Fort Lupton, Colorado; and
  - \$1.7M assessed to be paid by United Parcel Service, Inc, for locations nationwide.

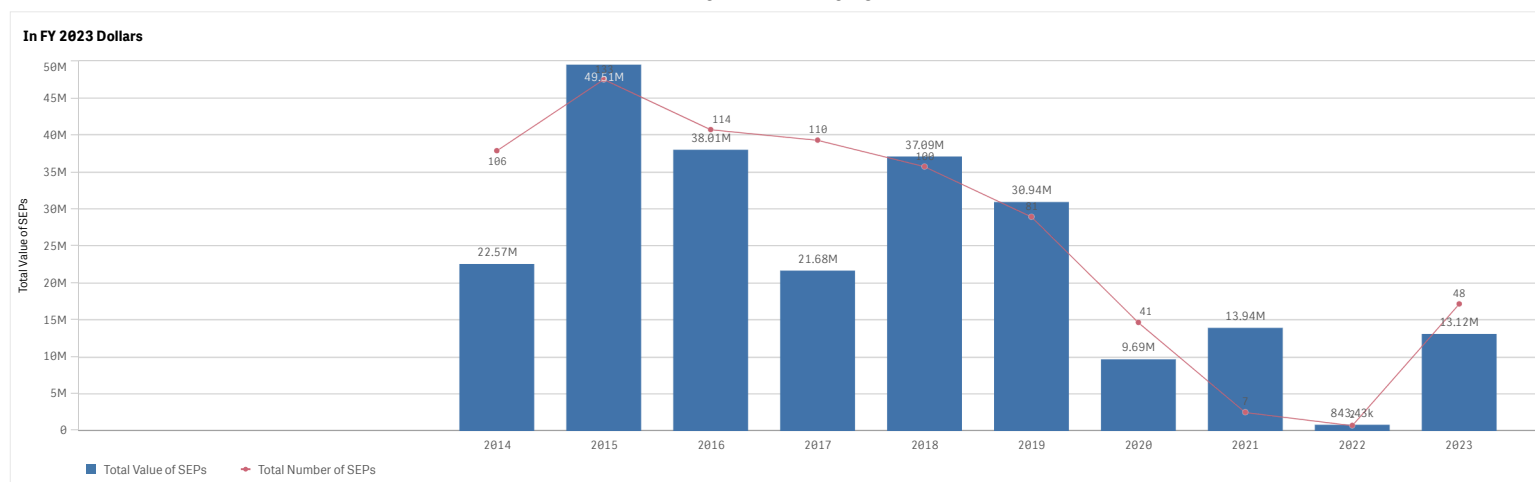
Show Graph

Show Table

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Top of Page

## Supplemental Environmental Projects (SEPs) FY 2014 – FY 2023



**Footnotes:**

1. A single settlement can have multiple SEPs.
2. All prior FY dollar figures in the graph are adjusted to reflect the current value in FY 2023 dollars based on the rate of inflation/deflation as determined by the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

### Highlights:

- In FY 2023, EPA concluded 44 enforcement cases that included agreements by the violator to perform SEPs with a total estimated value of over \$13M. FY2023 was the first full fiscal year since the return of SEPs to EPA's practice in May 2022 (<https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/new-enforcement-strategy-advances-president-bidens-environmental-justice-agenda>).
- SEPs are environmentally beneficial projects that are not legally required, that have a close nexus to the violations being resolved, and that a defendant/respondent voluntarily agrees to undertake as part of the settlement of an enforcement action.
- As a result of the BP Whiting case, the company will spend \$5M on a SEP to replace diesel transportation vehicles with cleaner fuel vehicles (e.g., electric, clean diesel, propane, compressed natural gas) in the surrounding communities of Hammond, East Chicago, Whiting, and Gary, Indiana.

Show Graph

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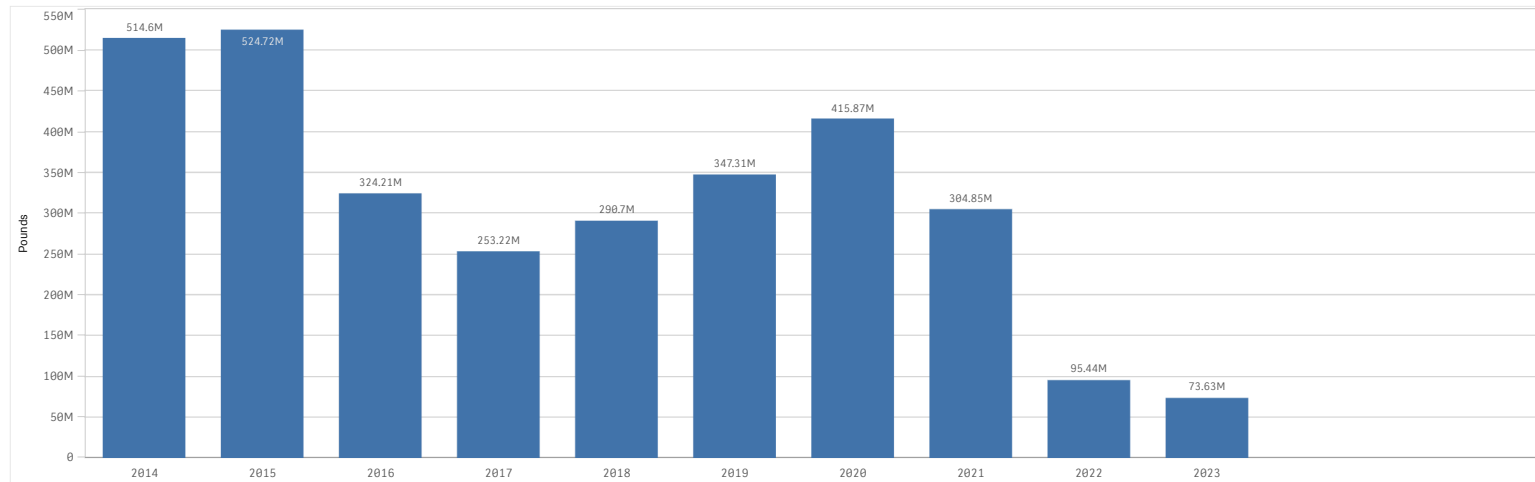
Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS)  
Data as of: November 30, 2023

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Top of Page



## Environmental Benefits: Estimated Pollutants Reduced, Treated, or Eliminated (Air, Toxics, and Water) FY 2014 – FY 2023



### Highlights:

- In FY 2023, EPA enforcement actions required facilities to reduce, treat, or eliminate over 73M pounds of pollution.
- Environmental benefits were obtained in cases that included methane reductions from stationary sources, NOx reductions from mobile sources, preventing the sale and use of unregistered pesticides, and reducing emissions of hazardous air pollutants, which are typically smaller amounts but higher toxicity.

Show Graph

Show Table

Export Data

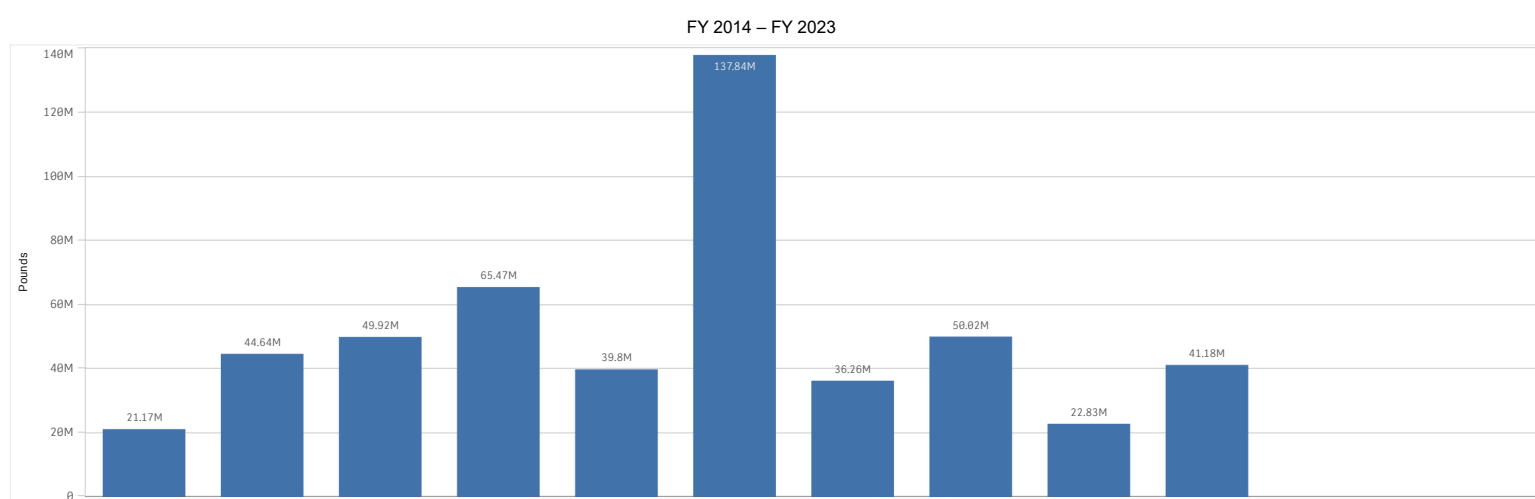
Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS)  
Data as of: November 30, 2023

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Top of Page



## Environmental Benefits: Estimated Pollutants Reduced, Treated, or Eliminated (Air, Toxics, and Water) in *Areas of Potential Environmental Justice Concern* FY 2014 – FY 2023



### Highlights:

- In FY 2023, almost 56% (or over 41M pounds) of the total estimated pollutants required to be reduced, treated or eliminated were in areas of potential EJ concern, including:
  - 29M pounds of air pollutants to be reduced, treated, or eliminated.
  - Over 10M pounds of water pollutants to be reduced, treated, or eliminated; and
  - Over 1M pounds of toxics and pesticides to be reduced, treated, or eliminated.

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
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Footnotes:

1. EPA is reporting results for cases initiated since FY 2014, since we did not routinely collect information on potential EJ concerns prior to FY 2014, that addressed at least one facility in an area of potential EJ concern. EPA relies on EJScreen (<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>) or on the results of a more detailed manual review performed to determine if a case addressed facilities in an area of potential EJ concern.

2. For multi-facility cases where only some facilities are in an area of potential EJ concern, the pounds reduced amount is adjusted for the percentage of the facilities in an area of potential EJ concern.

Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Data as of: November 30, 2023

Show Graph

Show Table

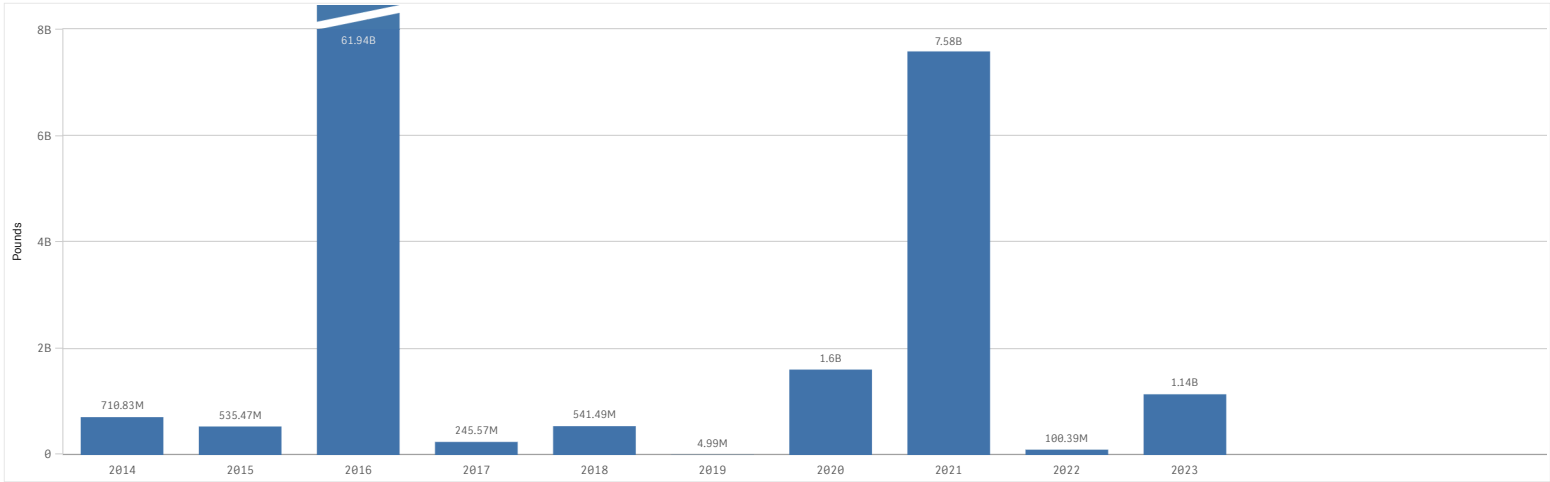
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Top of Page



### Environmental Benefits: Estimated Hazardous Waste and Non-Hazardous Waste Treated, Minimized, or Properly Disposed

#### FY 2014 – FY 2023



Footnotes:

1. Starting in FY 2016, EPA combined reductions in hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste into one measure. Totals for FY 2014 – 2015 are for hazardous waste reductions only.

Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Data as of: November 30, 2023

Show Graph

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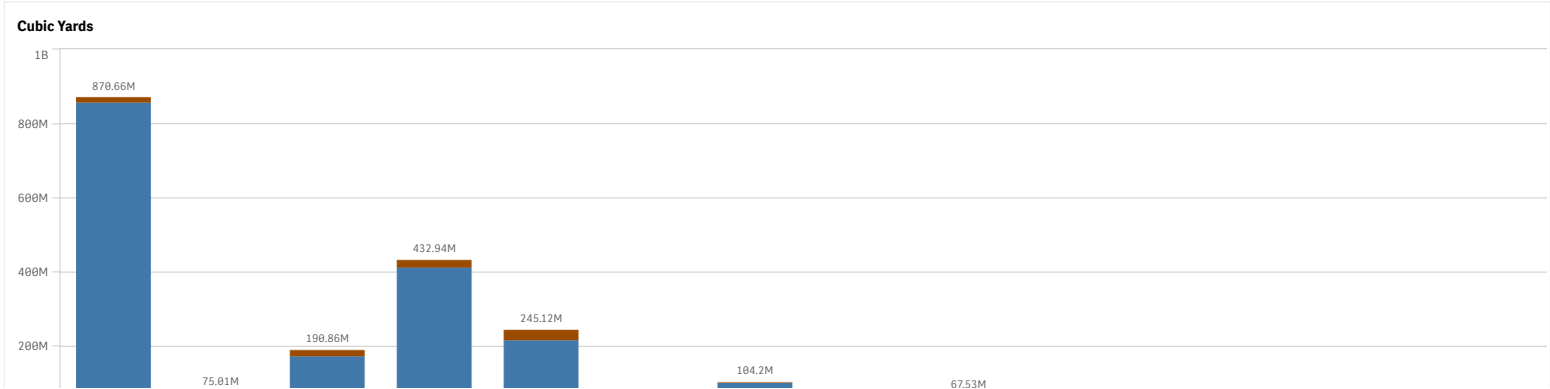
Export Data

Top of Page

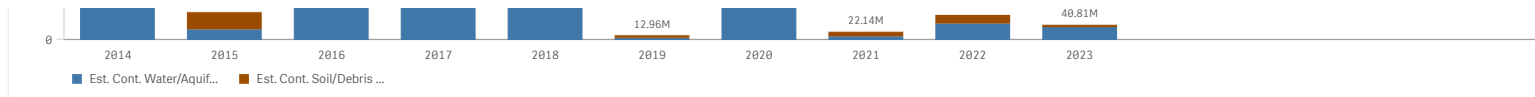


### Environmental Benefits: Estimated Volume of Contaminated Soil and Water to be Cleaned Up

#### FY 2014 – FY 2023



- Highlights:
- In FY 2023, EPA enforcement actions required the cleanup of an estimated 40M cubic yards of contaminated soil and water.
    - CERCLA cases (both private and federal facility) account for more than 84% of the FY 2023 total.
  - Bank of America was ordered to remove nearly 31M cubic yards of contaminated groundwater from a location in Wall, New Jersey.
  - The Volume of Contaminated Media Addressed (VCMA) estimates the amount of soil and water by volume to be cleaned up but does not reflect the difficulty of the cleanups, which is influenced by the site location, type of material, toxicity, etc.



Footnotes:

- Starting in FY 2018, the Agency is reporting contaminated soil and water cleanup from all cases, not just from CERCLA and RCRA Corrective Action cases as in past years.
- The VCMA is reported the year in which the enforcement action that initially required the cleanup is issued or entered. If a unilateral administrative order (UAO) is followed by a judicial consent decree that requires the same cleanup (i.e., the respondent did not comply with the UAO), the same VCMA is not counted again.

Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Data as of: November 30, 2023

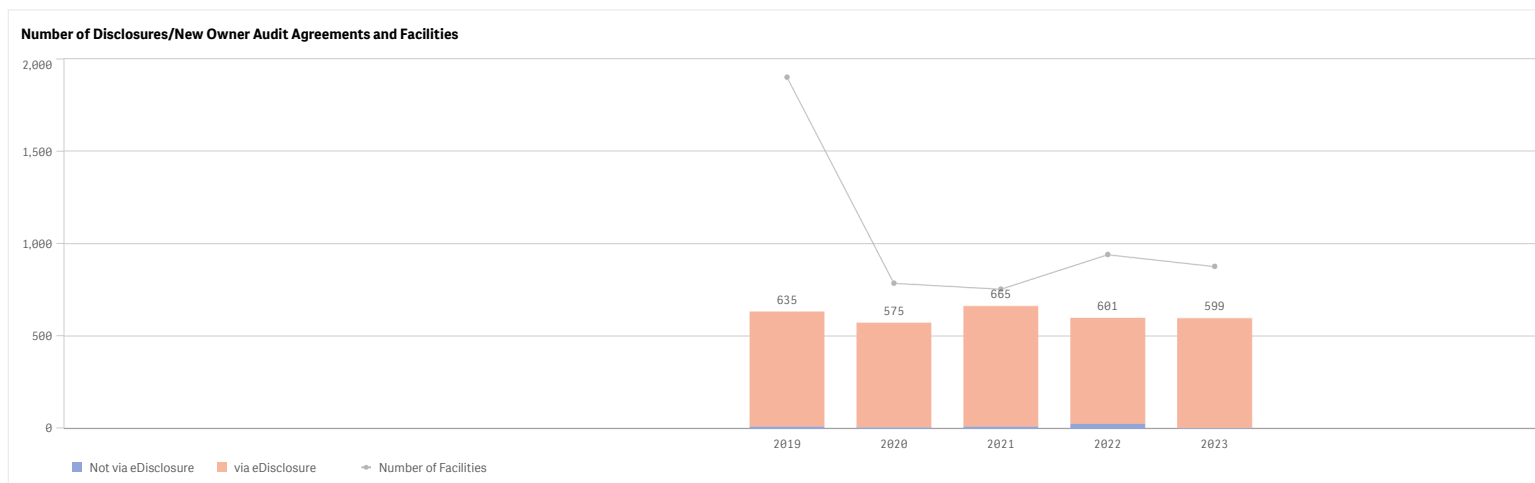
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Top of Page



## EPA Voluntary Disclosure Program: Number of Disclosures/New Owner Audit Agreements and Facilities

FY 2019 – FY 2023



- Highlights:
- In FY 2023, 599 voluntary disclosures and or new owner audit agreements covering violations at 878 facilities were made pursuant to EPA's self-disclosure policies.
  - The number of facilities may vary per year and can be influenced by a few New Owner Audit Agreements. For example, in FY 2019, one New Owner Audit Agreement covered over 1,900 facilities.

Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) and eDisclosure System U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Data as of: October 12, 2023 (ICIS) and October 24, 2023 (eDisclosure System)

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Export Data

Top of Page



## Annual Budget Measures FY 2023

Measure Number	FY 2023 Annual Budget Measure	Target
PM 409	Number of federal on-site compliance monitoring inspections and evaluations and off-site compliance monitoring activities.	10,000
PM 434	Millions of pounds of pollutants and waste reduced, treated, or eliminated through concluded enforcement actions.	325M
PM 436	Number of open civil judicial cases more than 2.5 years old without a complaint filed.	96

PM 444	Percentage of EPA inspection reports sent to the facility within 70 days of inspection.	75%
PM 446	Quarterly Percentage of Clean Water Act National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permittees in significant noncompliance with their permit limits*.	10.1%
PM 450	Percentage of EPA inspections at facilities affecting communities with potential environmental justice concerns.	50%

\*This measure tracks the NPDES SNC/Category 1 noncompliance rate among individually permitted major and non-major (minor) NPDES permittees during the last quarter of the fiscal year. NPDES SNC/Category 1 noncompliance identifies a specific level of violation, based on duration, severity, and type of violation, and is assessed quarterly. The numerator counts major and minor permittees that were in SNC/Category 1 noncompliance during the last quarter of the fiscal year.

Top of Page

## Numbers at a Glance FY 2023



### Civil Enforcement Results

\*Total rounded to the nearest thousand.

Results	Concluded
Total Estimated Pollution Reduced, Treated or Eliminated (Pounds)*	73,631,4
Estimated Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Waste Treated, Minimized or Properly Disposed of (pounds)*	1,140,156
Estimated Contaminated Soil/Debris to be Cleaned Up (cubic yds)*	6,286,0
Estimated Contaminated Water/Aquifer to be Cleaned Up (cubic yds)*	34,526,4
Stream Miles Restored or Created (Linear Feet)*	8,000
Wetlands Restored or Created (Acres)	179
People Protected by Safe Drinking Water Act Enforcement (# of People)*	1,906,0
Volume (gallons) of Untreated Discharge Eliminated*	255,959
Emission Prevented from CAA Mobile Sources (pounds)*	42,817,4
Hazardous Waste Prevented from Release (pounds)*	6,680,0
Extremely Hazardous Substances Properly Controlled (Pounds)*	469,224

### Civil Enforcement Monetary Commitments

Totals rounded to the nearest thousand.

Monetary Commitments from Concluded Cases	Committed
Estimated Value of Complying Actions to be Taken in Response to EPA's Concluded Enforcement Actions (Injunctive Relief)	\$3,834
Estimated Investments in Projects that Benefit the Environment and Public Health (Supplemental Environmental Projects)	\$13,1
Administrative Penalties Assessed	\$59,9
Judicial Penalties Assessed	\$107,4
State/Local Judicial Penalties Assessed From Joint Federal-State/Local Enforcement Actions	\$24,9
Stipulated Penalties Paid	\$38,7

### Superfund Cleanup Enforcement

Totals rounded to the nearest thousand.

Superfund Enforcement Party Commitments	Committed
Amount Committed by Parties to Clean up Superfund Sites	\$988,1
Amount Committed by Parties to Pay for Government Oversight of Superfund Cleanups	\$75,45
Amount Committed by Parties to Reimburse the Government for Money Spent Cleaning up Superfund Sites	\$98,75

### Civil Enforcement and Compliance Activities

### Criminal Enforcement Program

\*Total rounded to the nearest thousand.

Activities	Result
Referrals of Civil Judicial Enforcement Cases to Department of Justice (DOJ)	81
Supplemental Referrals of Civil Judicial Enforcement Cases to DOJ	6
Civil Judicial Complaints Filed with Court	79
Civil Judicial Enforcement Case Conclusions	77
Administrative Penalty Order Complaints	912
Final Administrative Penalty Orders	956
Administrative Compliance Orders	758
Cases with Supplemental Environmental Projects	44
Compliance Monitoring Activities	13,077

Activities	Results
Environmental Crime Cases Opened	199
Defendants Charged	102
Years of Incarceration	106
Fines and Restitution*	\$536,054,6
Value of Court Ordered Environmental Projects*	\$4,550,06

Top of Page

# Regional Results FY 2023



Region

- ☒ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4
- ☐ 5
- ☐ 6
- ☐ 7
- ☐ 8
- ☐ 9
- ☐ 10
- ☐ HQ

## Civil Cases – Accomplishments

EPA Region 1 - Serving Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont

Region	Results	
1	Total Estimated Pollution Reduced, Treated or Eliminated (Pounds)	
1	Estimated Contaminated Soil/Debris to be Cleaned Up (cubic yds)	
1	Estimated Contaminated Water/Aquifer to be Cleaned Up (cubic yds)	

## Civil Cases – Enforcement Activities

EPA Region 1 - Serving Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont

Region	Activities	
1	Case Initiations	
1	Case Conclusions	

Top of Page