

(ii) The frequency of the release and the fraction of the release from each release source and the specific period over which it occurs.

(iii) A brief statement describing the basis for stating that the release is continuous and stable in quantity and rate.

(iv) A signed statement that the hazardous substance release(s) is(are) continuous and stable in quantity and rate under the definitions in paragraph (b) of this section and that all reported information is accurate and current to the best knowledge of the person in charge.

(k) *Documentation supporting notification.* Where necessary to satisfy the requirements of this section, the person in charge may rely on recent release data, engineering estimates, the operating history of the facility or vessel, or other relevant information to support notification. All supporting documents, materials, and other information shall be kept on file at the facility, or in the case of a vessel, at an office within the United States in either a port of call, a place of regular berthing, or the headquarters of the business operating the vessel. Supporting materials shall be kept on file for a period of one year and shall substantiate the reported normal range of releases, the basis for stating that the release is continuous and stable in quantity and rate, and the other information in the initial written report, the followup report, and the annual evaluations required under paragraphs (e), (f), and (i), respectively. Such information shall be made available to EPA upon request as necessary to enforce the requirements of this section.

(l) *Multiple concurrent releases.* Multiple concurrent releases of the same substance occurring at various locations with respect to contiguous plants or installations upon contiguous grounds that are under common ownership or control may be considered separately or added together in determining whether such releases constitute a continuous release or a statistically significant increase under the definitions in paragraph (b) of this section; whichever approach is elected for purposes of determining whether a release is continuous also must be used

to determine a statistically significant increase in the release.

(m) *Penalties for failure to comply.* The reduced reporting requirements provided for under this section shall apply only so long as the person in charge complies fully with all requirements of paragraph (c) of this section. Failure to comply with respect to any release from the facility or vessel shall subject the person in charge to all of the reporting requirements of §302.6 for each such release, to the penalties under §302.7, and to any other applicable penalties provided for by law.

[55 FR 30185, July 24, 1990, as amended at 67 FR 45357, July 9, 2002]

## PART 303—CITIZEN AWARDS FOR INFORMATION ON CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS UNDER SUPERFUND

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AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 9609(d), Executive Order No. 12580.

SOURCE: 54 FR 26143, June 21, 1989, unless otherwise noted.

### Subpart A—General

#### §303.10 Purpose.

This regulation implements the “citizen award” authority granted by Congress to the President in the 1986 Amendments to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), section 109(d). As authorized in the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

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## § 303.30

of 1986 (SARA) section 109(c) and Executive Order No. 12580 (issued by the President on January 23, 1987), the Environmental Protection Agency is empowered to pay up to \$10,000.00 from the Superfund to any individual who provides information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person for a violation subject to a criminal penalty under CERCLA as amended.

### § 303.11 Definitions.

(a) Arrest. Restraint of an arrestee's liberty or the equivalent through the service of judicial process compelling such a person to respond to a criminal accusation.

(b) Conviction. A judgment of guilt entered in U.S. District Court, upon a verdict rendered by the court or petit jury or by a plea of guilty, including a plea of *nolo contendere*.

(c) Individual. A natural person, not a corporation or other legal entity nor an association of persons.

### § 303.12 Criminal violations covered by this award authority.

(a) Failure to Give Required Notice of a Release of a Reportable Quantity of a Hazardous Substance, 42 U.S.C. 9603(a);

(b) Destruction or Concealment of Records Required under CERCLA to have been Retained, 42 U.S.C. 9603(d).

## Subpart B—Eligibility to File a Claim for Award and Determination of Eligibility and Amount of Award

### § 303.20 Eligibility to file a claim for award.

(a) Any individual, except law enforcement officers and persons convicted in the case giving rise to the award claim and any persons identified in § 303.20(b) shall be eligible to file a claim for an award as provided for in § 303.33 of this subpart.

(b) No person who was an employee of or contractor for the United States Environmental Protection Agency at the time he or she came into possession of the information disclosed to other Agency officials (or is so employed at the time of disclosure), which information constitutes in whole or part the

basis for an award claim, shall be eligible to file a claim for an award.

(c) To be eligible for an award, the informant must disclose the identity of person(s) [or other pertinent information that leads to the expeditious disclosure of the identity of said person(s)] criminally culpable for the violations set forth in § 303.12 of subpart A. Disclosure of such pertinent information must be made to an employee, agent or representative of the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

### § 303.21 Determination of eligibility and amount of award.

The Agency's determinations as to eligibility and award amount shall constitute final Agency action as to either amount or eligibility. These determinations, consistent with the need to preserve from disclosure the identity of confidential informants (as noted in § 303.31) as well as to preserve from disclosure methods of Agency investigation, shall not be subject to administrative challenge by any person not making a claim to that award.

NOTE: It is the Environmental Protection Agency's view that such determinations also would not be subject to judicial challenge by such person.

## Subpart C—Criteria for Payment of Award

### § 303.30 Criteria for payment of award.

Upon the filing of an eligible claim in accordance with the procedures as set forth in § 303.33, the Agency's Assistant Administrator for Enforcement and Compliance Monitoring, or his Deputy for Criminal Enforcement, in making the decision to grant an award, and if so, in what amount, shall consider all relevant criteria, giving such weight and importance to each separate criterion as appears warranted in his judgment alone. Relevant criteria include one or more of the following:

(a) Whether the claimant's information constituted the initial, unsolicited notice to the Government of the violation;

(b) Whether the Government would readily have obtained knowledge of the violation in a timely manner absent claimant's information;