

Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

Enforcement Response Guide



**State of Idaho
Department of Environmental Quality**

September 2016



Printed on recycled paper, DEQ September 2016,
PID IPGF, CA 82988. Costs associated with this
publication are available from the State of Idaho
Department of Environmental Quality in accordance
with Section 60-202, Idaho Code.

Table of Contents

Acronyms	iv
1 Purpose, Principles, and Measures	1
2 Timing of Enforcement Response	1
3 Technical Assistance as a Conjunctive Tool	2
4 Enforcement Responses.....	2
4.1 Escalating Enforcement Responses	2
4.2 No Immediate Action	4
4.3 Informal Responses	4
4.3.1 Compliance Assistance	4
4.3.2 Notice of Noncompliance	4
4.3.3 Notice of Deficiency	4
4.3.4 Notice of Intent to Enforce	5
4.4 Formal Responses.....	5
4.4.1 Administrative Actions	5
4.4.2 Civil Remedies.....	5
4.4.3 Criminal Remedies	6
Attachment A. Noncompliance events, circumstances, and range of responses.	7

List of Figures

Figure 1. Example of an escalating enforcement response.....	3
--	---

Acronyms

CAS	compliance agreement schedule
CO	consent order
CSO	compliance schedule order
DEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
DMR	discharge monitoring report
IPDES	Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NOD	notice of deficiency
NONC	notice of noncompliance
NOV	notice of violation
POTW	publicly owned treatment works
QNCR	quarterly noncompliance report
SIU	significant industrial user
SNC	significant noncompliance
TRE	toxicity reduction evaluation
TRO	temporary restraining order

1 Purpose, Principles, and Measures

This guide supplements the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's (DEQ's) *Enforcement Manual* and is designed to help Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (IPDES) Program compliance and enforcement staff determine the appropriate enforcement response to a specific violation of an IPDES permit and related sections of state law. This guide serves two purposes:

1. It recommends an enforcement response that is timely and appropriate with respect to the nature and severity of the violation and the overall degree of noncompliance.
2. It ensures uniform application of enforcement responses to comparable levels and types of violations.

While this guide addresses a broad range of IPDES Program violations, it is not intended to cover every possible noncompliance event (Attachment A). The enforcement responses reflect the enforcement actions available to DEQ. When taking into consideration the elements of the *IPDES Enforcement Response Guide*, DEQ will administer any enforcement responses available under, and consistent with, state law. DEQ maintains enforcement discretion in all cases.

DEQ considers an effective enforcement response as one that ensures the noncompliant facility returns to compliance as expeditiously as possible; establishes the appropriate deterrent effect for a particular violator and for other potential violators; and promotes fairness of government treatment among comparable violators and among complying and noncomplying parties.

When determining the level of the enforcement response, IPDES staff should consider the following:

- The degree of variance from the permit condition or legal requirement
- The severity of adverse impacts or threats of adverse impacts to human health or the environment
- The duration of the violation
- Previous enforcement actions taken against the violator, and the deterrent effect of the response on the violator and on the similarly situated regulated community

2 Timing of Enforcement Response

All significant noncompliance (SNC)¹ must be responded to in a timely and appropriate manner by DEQ. The response should reflect the nature and severity of the SNC violation. Unless there is supportable justification, the response must be a formal enforcement action or must require a return to compliance by the permittee, generally within one quarter from the date that the SNC violation is first reported on the quarterly noncompliance report (QNCR), but may be both.

DEQ is expected to take a formal enforcement action before the violation appears on the second QNCR, generally within 60 days of the first QNCR. When formal enforcement action is not

¹ SNC designations are made in accordance with EPA's December 12, 1996, guidance document *General Design for SNC Redefinition Enhancement in PCS* and the September 21, 1995, memorandum "Revision of NPDES Significant Noncompliance (SNC) Criteria to Address Violations of Non-Monthly Average Limits."

taken, DEQ will keep a written record that clearly justifies why the alternative action (e.g., informal enforcement or permit modification) was the more appropriate action to take.

There is no specific timeframe established to initiate and complete an enforcement response. However, DEQ's general guideline is that within 45 days of identifying a violation, the appropriate enforcement response will be determined and the action initiated or documented. DEQ will consider the appropriate formal enforcement response in those instances when noncompliance continues beyond what is considered a reasonable time.

3 Technical Assistance as a Conjunctive Tool

In some instances, DEQ may provide technical assistance to permittees with documented chronic violations. However, a regulated entity may request technical assistance at any time. Technical assistance is the provision of advice, assistance, or training pertaining to the installation, operation, and maintenance of equipment. It is not compliance assistance. Rather, its function is independent of any enforcement action DEQ may pursue and may or may not be a resource for a permittee. The objective of technical assistance is to provide those permittees with the expertise needed to gain compliance. Technical assistance may involve site visits to teach skills, guidance on obtaining grants and loans, or help solving problems related to the operation and maintenance of a treatment works. While the proper operation and maintenance of a facility is the responsibility of the permittee, DEQ staff expertise may be a useful resource for the regulated community.

Where enforcement actions have proven onerous or hinder a return to compliance, the IPDES Program may request a technical assistance inspection of a permitted facility by regional engineering staff to determine the cause of a chronic violation. For example, a small community may lack the financial resources to employ a consultant capable of troubleshooting a deficient treatment removal process. As a result, the facility continues to report effluent limit exceedances. IPDES personnel may proceed with enforcement action while informing the facility that DEQ regional engineering staff is available for technical assistance. Technical assistance does not preclude the IPDES Program from initiating a formal enforcement response.

4 Enforcement Responses

DEQ will exercise three possible levels of response to an illegal discharge or other violations of the IPDES program requirements: no immediate action, informal response, or formal enforcement action. DEQ will review the violation and determine the appropriate enforcement response.

4.1 Escalating Enforcement Responses

DEQ will respond in a timely manner to every known noncompliance event. The magnitude, frequency, and duration of a noncompliance event determine whether DEQ's response is formal or informal or requires immediate action. Events resulting in known harm to public health or the environment prompt a formal enforcement action. Harmful events are those events that create a

nuisance or render surface waters detrimental or injurious to public health, safety, or welfare; fish and wildlife; or beneficial uses of the water body (e.g., swimming beach closures or fish kills). For those noncompliance events identified as insignificant, DEQ may offer technical assistance, and may deploy an escalating informal response process to bring permittees back into compliance. For an example of an escalating response, see Figure 1. DEQ reserves discretion when initiating an informal response such that an informal response may begin with the highest level (i.e., notice of intent to enforce).

DEQ’s initial informal response to an isolated single noncompliance event may be to contact the facility via phone or e-mail. If the permittee is unresponsive or fails to return to compliance expeditiously, then DEQ may escalate the informal response by sending the permittee a written notification. As the severity (magnitude) of the violation increases, a formal enforcement response becomes more likely. Where frequent unrelated noncompliance events persist, DEQ may inform the permittee in writing that a formal enforcement action is imminent.

Violations identified on a QNCR or recurring violations similar in nature (e.g., chronic reporting deficiencies) should trigger a formal enforcement action. When establishing enforceable schedules (timelines) for achieving compliance, DEQ will strive to set realistic expectations of the permittee.

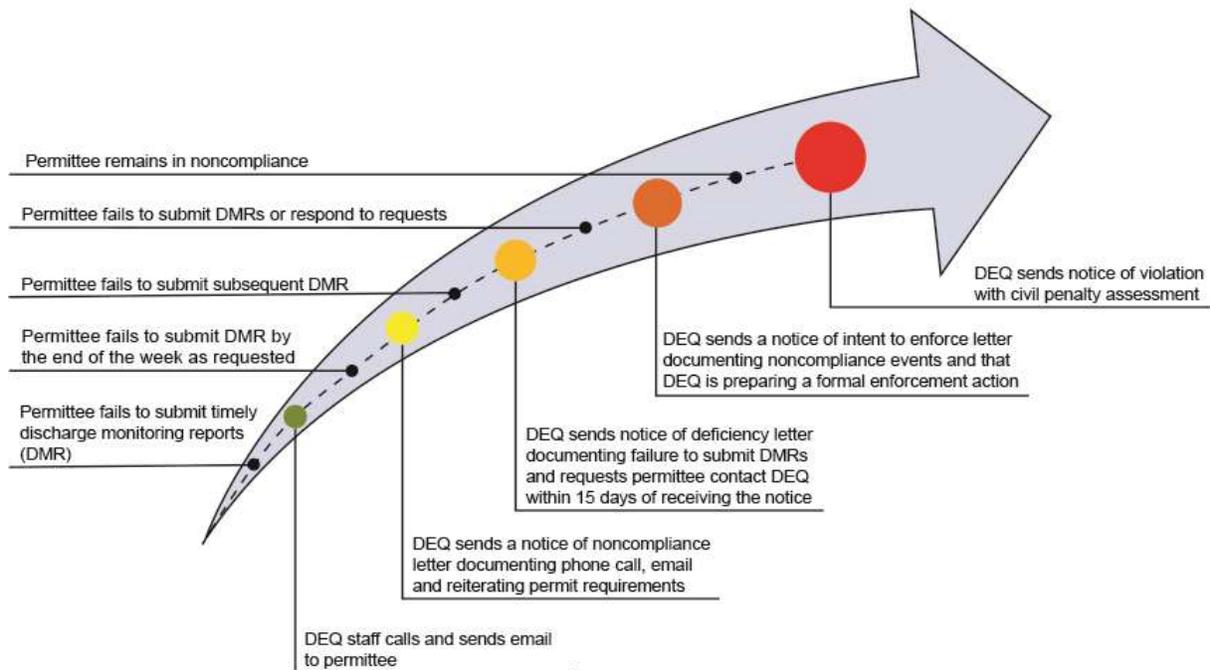


Figure1. Example of an Escalating Enforcement Response

Figure 1. Example of an escalating enforcement response.

4.2 No Immediate Action

DEQ may encounter circumstances that delay an informal response or formal enforcement action. For example, a file review may reveal noncompliance with a permit condition or IPDES rule; DEQ may choose to address this discovery at a later date, during a compliance evaluation inspection. Should IPDES resources become constrained by workload and preclude immediate action, DEQ will focus enforcement actions on those violations posing the greatest risk to public health and the environment.

4.3 Informal Responses

Informal responses typically take four forms: compliance assistance, notices of noncompliance, notices of deficiency, and notices of intent to enforce.

4.3.1 Compliance Assistance

Verbal or electronic notifications/requests (phone call, e-mail) are used by DEQ to inform a permittee of a problem and to informally explain regulatory requirements (e.g., surface water quality standards, environmental statutes and rules) and permit requirements or to provide guidance on how to comply with or satisfy a particular permit condition. For example, DEQ may explain the purpose of a stormwater pollution prevention plan or quality assurance project plan and provide resources to assist in completing these types of documents. DEQ should contact permittees via phone within 5 days of becoming aware of a noncompliance event, regardless of whether a formal response will follow.

Permittee education and outreach is used by DEQ when noncompliance is identified statewide or by sector (e.g., stormwater). As reporting data are reviewed and inspections are conducted, DEQ will analyze noncompliance trends and address these issues through education and outreach, including publication of online IPDES resources, permittee file reviews, workshops, conferences, newsletters, and operator training.

4.3.2 Notice of Noncompliance

A notice of noncompliance (NONC) letter is issued when compliance assistance efforts have proven ineffective or when noncompliance issues by first time violators that do not cause actual harm to human health or the environment are identified. Violators will be given an opportunity to rectify the situation within a realistic timeframe (typically within 30–60 days). A NONC is best suited for addressing paperwork-related noncompliance.

4.3.3 Notice of Deficiency

A notice of deficiency (NOD) letter informs the permittee that a noncompliance event has occurred and requires corrective action. This letter provides the responsible party an opportunity to correct the situation within a specified period of time. The NOD should stipulate the appropriate corrective action required to achieve compliance and the type of response required of the permittee. A NOD is best suited for addressing noncompliance events with no known harm to public health or the environment.

4.3.4 Notice of Intent to Enforce

A notice of intent to enforce letter may be issued when noncompliance issues persist beyond a previously established amount of time. This letter is typically issued after an NONC or NOD letter and prior to a notice of violation (NOV). In some instances, a notice of intent to enforce may be issued after an NOV where the NOV did not stipulate a monetary penalty amount and the permittee has yet to gain compliance.

4.4 Formal Responses

Pursuant to Idaho Code §39-175E, all investigation, inspection, and enforcement authorities set forth in Idaho Code §§39-101 through 39-130 are available to DEQ with respect to the IPDES program.

4.4.1 Administrative Actions

A notice of violation (NOV) under Idaho Code §39-108 is a notice that documents a violation. The majority of enforcement work starts with an NOV. There is no requirement to issue an NOV every time a violation is observed. An NOV is not an order. The notice must include an opportunity to confer with DEQ within 20 days of receiving the notice, unless a later date is agreed to. This compliance conference will provide the violator an opportunity to explain the circumstances of the alleged violation and propose a remedy for returning to compliance. The notice may require a written response within 15 days. NOVs may precede other formal administrative or civil/judicial enforcement actions and may include a civil penalty. An NOV is not required prior to filing a civil enforcement action. If an NOV is issued, however, a civil action may not be filed until the recipient has been afforded an opportunity for a compliance conference and to enter into a consent order (discussed below).

A compliance agreement schedule (CAS) under Idaho Code §39-116A is an enforceable schedule that establishes actions necessary to maintain or come into compliance as expeditiously as practicable. The term of the agreement is not to exceed 10 years. Annual meetings between DEQ and the permittee will be included in the schedule when agreements last longer than 1 year.

A compliance schedule order (CSO) under Idaho Code §39-116 is an administrative order that, like a CAS, is intended to set out required actions to gain compliance. A CSO is preceded by written notice and the opportunity to confer with DEQ. The CSO may be appealed to the Board of Environmental Quality.

A consent order (CO) under Idaho Code §39-108 is an administrative order entered into by agreement of the violator and DEQ. It may include a provision providing for payment of any agreed civil penalty. If no agreement is reached, DEQ may initiate a civil enforcement action in district court.

4.4.2 Civil Remedies

A civil suit under Idaho Code §39-109 is an enforcement action that causes a violator to be liable to the state for a sum to be assessed by the court. A civil suit is filed in district court by the Office of the Attorney General in consultation with DEQ. Sufficient evidence must be available

to prove the case in court. DEQ is not required to initiate or prosecute an administrative action before initiating a civil enforcement action.

A temporary restraining order (TRO) and preliminary injunction under Idaho Code §39-108(8) allows DEQ to seek immediate injunctive relief when there is an imminent and substantial danger to public health and the environment.

4.4.3 Criminal Remedies

Per Idaho Code §39-117, any person will be guilty of a misdemeanor who willfully or negligently violates any IPDES standard or limitation, permit condition, or filing requirement; who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any IPDES form, in any notice, or report required by an IPDES permit; or who knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained. The convicted party will be punished by a fine. DEQ's *Enforcement Manual* (2000) describes the procedures to refer a potential criminal action to the Office of the Attorney General.

Attachment A. Noncompliance events, circumstances, and range of responses.

The table below outlines various noncompliance scenarios, circumstances, and the range of responses that may be appropriate. Keep the following points in mind when using this table:

- “Isolated or infrequent” refers to a noncompliance event that occurs at an interval once within a permit cycle and unrelated to another noncompliance event.
- Phone calls should be noted in the IPDES database record and followed up with noncompliance letters if reports are not received within the specified timeframe.
- A noncompliance letter includes notice of noncompliance (NONC), notice of deficiency (NOD), and notice of intent to enforce letters. The specific letter type depends on the escalating factors.
- Consult the Office of the Attorney General before proceeding with a formal enforcement action.

Noncompliance	Circumstances	Range of Response ^a
Sampling, Monitoring, and Reporting		
Failure to sample, monitor, or report (routine reports, discharge monitoring reports [DMRs])	Isolated or infrequent (depending on circumstance)	Phone call, noncompliance letter, or NOV. Request that a report be submitted immediately.
	Permittee does not respond to NOV, does not follow through on verbal or written commitments, or commits frequent violations	Consider CAS/CSO or CO, depending on circumstance. Judicial action if failure to comply with CAS/CSO, CSO, or CO. Consider criminal prosecution.
Failure to sample, monitor, or report (IDAPA 58.01.25.300.10)	Any instance	NOV, CAS/CSO, CO, or judicial action.
Failure to sample, monitor, or report (one-time requirement)	Any instance	Noncompliance letter, NOV, CAS/CSO, CO, or judicial action.
Failure to perform biological testing as required	Isolated or infrequent	NOV or CAS/CSO.
	Frequent or continued	CAS/CSO, CO, or judicial action.
Failure to report biological testing results	Submitted within 30 days of due date	Noncompliance letter.
	Submitted 30 days or more late	NOV, CAS/CSO, CO, or judicial action.
Failure to submit final toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) planning or implementation report as required	Submitted within 30 days of due date	Noncompliance letter.
	Submitted 30 days or more late	NOV, CAS/CSO, CO, or judicial action.
Failure to file 24-hour report for effluent violations required by IDAPA 58.01.25.300.12	No known harm	NOV, CAS/CSO, or CO.
	Known harm	Consider criminal prosecution. If not, judicial action (including TRO).

Noncompliance	Circumstances	Range of Response ^a
Sampling, Monitoring, and Reporting (cont.)		
Failure to submit with DMRs a report explaining other violations	Isolated or infrequent	Phone call, noncompliance letter, or NOV.
	Frequent or continued violations	CAS/CSO or CO.
Minor sampling, monitoring, or reporting deficiencies (e.g., computational or typographical errors)	Isolated or infrequent	Phone call, noncompliance letter, or NOV. Require corrections be made in next submittal.
	Frequent or continued violations	NOV, CO, or CAS/CSO with penalty.
Major or gross sampling, monitoring, or reporting deficiencies (e.g., missing information, late reports, or repeated occurrences of computational errors)	Isolated or infrequent	NOV, CAS/CSO, or CO. Require corrections be made in the next submittal.
	Frequent or continued violations	CAS/CSO, CO, or judicial action.
Reporting false information	Any instance	Consider criminal prosecution. If not, judicial action.
Failure to install monitoring equipment	90 days or more outstanding with no good or valid cause	NOV, CAS/CSO, CO, or judicial action.
Quality Assurance		
Nonsubmittal of DMR quality assurance data	Isolated or infrequent	Noncompliance letter, NOV, CAS/CSO, or CO.
	Continued violation	NOV, CAS/CSO, or CO.
Permit Effluent Limits		
Effluent limit exceedance	Outside permittee's control (e.g., upset or bypass)	Contact permittee and require proof of good and valid cause, noncompliance letter.
	Isolated or infrequent minor violation	Noncompliance letter, NOV.
	Isolated or infrequent major violations of a single effluent limit	NOV, CAS/CSO, CO, or judicial action.
	Frequent violations of effluent limits	CAS/CSO, CO, or judicial action.
Failure to meet whole effluent toxicity testing limits	Isolated or infrequent violation with no known harm	NOV or CAS/CSO.
	Isolated or infrequent with known harm	CAS/CSO, CO, or judicial action.
	Continuing violations with or without harm	CO or judicial action.
Discharge without a permit	One time with no known harm	NOV, CAS/CSO, or CO.
	One or more times with or with no known harm	Consider criminal prosecution. If not, judicial action.

Noncompliance	Circumstances	Range of Response ^a
Permit Compliance Schedule (Construction phases or planning, including required TRE activities) ^b		
Missed interim date	No written notification within 14 days	Phone call, noncompliance letter, NOV, or CO.
	Will not cause late final date or other interim dates	Phone call, noncompliance letter, NOV, or CO.
	Will result in other missed interim dates but the violation is for good or valid cause	NOV, CAS/CSO, or CO. Contact permittee and require documentation of good and valid cause.
	Will result in other missed interim dates and no good or valid cause (i.e., was negligent)	CAS/CSO, CO, or judicial action.
	Will result in missed final date and no good or valid cause	Judicial action.
Missed final date ^c	No written notification within 14 days	Phone call, noncompliance letter, NOV, or CO.
	Violation due to act of God, strike, flood, or materials shortage or other events over which the permittee has little or no control and for which there is no reasonably available remedy	Contact permittee and require submittal of written documentation of good and valid cause and date of or schedule for returning to compliance. Follow-up with facility to determine compliance.
	90 days or more outstanding with no good or valid cause	NOV, CAS/CSO, or judicial action.
Failure to make timely corrective control/treatment decisions as part of TRE	Late with good or valid cause	NOV.
	Continued violation with no good or valid cause	CAS/CSO, CO, or judicial action.
Failure to undertake TRE control/treatment activities as required	Isolated or infrequent	Phone call, noncompliance letter, NOV, CAS/CSO, CO, or judicial action.
	Frequent or continued	CAS/CSO, CO, or judicial action.
Exceeding interim effluent limits	Outside permittee's control (e.g., upset or bypass)	Contact permittee and require proof of good and valid cause, noncompliance letter.
	No known harm	Noncompliance letter, NOV, CAS/CSO, CO, or judicial action.
	Known harm	Judicial action.
Failure to meet interim whole effluent toxicity testing limits	Isolated or infrequent with no known harm	Noncompliance letter, NOV, CAS/CSO, or CO.
	Isolated or infrequent with harm	CAS/CSO, CO, or judicial action.
	Continued violation with or without harm	CO or judicial action (TRO).

Noncompliance	Circumstances	Range of Response ^a
Compliance Evaluation Inspection		
Minor violation of sampling or analytical procedure (e.g., failure to update quality assurance project plan)	One instance or as many as three unrelated instances	Noncompliance letter.
	More than three instances	NOV.
Major violation of sampling or analytical procedure (e.g., failure to follow quality assurance project plan)	No evidence of intent	Noncompliance letter, NOV, CAS/CSO, or CO.
	Evidence of negligence or intent	Consider criminal prosecution. If not, judicial action.
Violation of permit conditions other than (numerical) effluent, schedule, or reporting requirement (e.g., BMP, O&M, unauthorized discharge or bypass, record detention, or record availability)	No evidence of negligence or intent	Noncompliance letter, NOV, CAS/CSO, or CO with immediate correction action required.
	Evidence of negligence or intent	NOV, CAS/CSO, or CO. Consider criminal prosecution. If not, judicial action.
Compliance Agreement Schedule or Compliance Schedule Order (Construction phases, TRE activities)		
Missed deadline	Contained in CAS/CSO previously issued and good or valid cause	CO or judicial action. Contact permittee and require documentation of cause, if not already provided by permittee.
	Contained in CAS/CSO previously issued and no good or valid cause	Judicial action.
Reporting false information	Any instance	Consider criminal prosecution. If not, judicial action.
Exceeding interim effluent limits	Outside permittee's control (e.g., upset or bypass)	Contact permittee and require proof of good and valid cause.
	No known harm	NOV, CAS/CSO, CO, or judicial action.
	Known harm	Judicial action.
Failure to meet interim whole effluent toxicity testing limits	Isolated or infrequent with no known harm	NOV, CAS/CSO, or CO.
	Isolated or infrequent with harm	CAS/CSO, CO, or judicial action.
	Continued violation with or without harm	CO or judicial action (or TRO).
Consent Order with Interim Limits		
Exceeding interim limits contained in CO	Isolated or infrequent violation	Judicial action on basic violation.
	Frequent or continued violations within the control of the permittee or known environmental damage	Amend CO; consider criminal prosecution. If not, judicial action.

Noncompliance	Circumstances	Range of Response ^a
Consent Order with Compliance Schedule		
Missed deadline	Contained in CO and good or valid cause	Contact permittee and require documentation of cause, if not already provided by permittee.
	Contained in CO and no good or valid cause	Judicial action.
Reporting false information	Any instance	Consider criminal prosecution. If not, judicial action.
Exceeding interim effluent limits	Outside permittee's control (e.g., upset or bypass)	Contact permittee and require proof of good and valid cause.
	No known harm	NOV, CAS/CSO, CO, or judicial action.
	Known harm	Judicial action.
Failure to meet interim whole effluent toxicity testing limits	Isolated or infrequent with no known harm	NOV, CAS/CSO, amend CO.
	Isolated or infrequent with harm	Judicial action.
	Continued violation with or without harm	CO or judicial action (TRO).
Pretreatment Program (State Control): Industrial Users		
Failure to submit baseline monitoring reports or other required pretreatment reports	Isolated or infrequent	Phone call, noncompliance letter, NOV, or CAS/CSO.
	Continued	NOV, CAS/CSO, CO, or judicial action.
Failure to sample or analyze or to properly sample or analyze as required, including resampling	Isolated or infrequent	NOV, CAS/CSO, or CO.
	Frequent or continued	CAS/CSO, CO, or judicial action.
Failure to submit notice of slug loading or 24-hour report required by 40 CFR §403.12, adopted by reference at IDAPA 58.01.25.003.02.x	Single incident	NOV, CAS/CSO, or CO.
	Multiple incidents	Consider criminal prosecution. If not, judicial action.
Failure to maintain and have records available	Isolated or infrequent	NOV.
	Frequent or continued	CAS/CSO, CO, or judicial action.
Failure to meet schedule requirements	Violation due to act of God, strike, flood, or materials shortage or other events over which the permittee has little or no control and for which there is no reasonably available remedy	If not already provided, contact user and require documentation of good and valid cause and date and schedule for compliance.
	Missed interim date but will not affect meeting final date	Phone call, noncompliance letter, or NOV.
	Missed final date by less than 90 days	Noncompliance letter, NOV, or CAS/CSO.
	Missed final date by 90 days or more for no good or valid cause.	CO or judicial action.

Noncompliance	Circumstances	Range of Response ^a
Pretreatment Program (State Control): Industrial Users (cont.)		
Violation of general standards, categorical standards, or local limits (including no treatment installed)	Minor or infrequent with no known harm.	Phone call, noncompliance letter, NOV, CAS/CSO, or CO.
	Frequent violations or known harm	NOV, CAS/CSO, or judicial action.
	Causes interference or pass through	Consider criminal prosecution. If not, NOV, CAS/CSO, CO, or judicial action (including injunction).
Discharge of slug load	Any discharge with timely notification	NOV or CAS/CSO.
	Any discharge without timely notification	CO or judicial action (including TRO).
Pretreatment Program: POTW Implementation		
Nonsubmittal of required pretreatment reports	Within 30 days of date required in approved program	Noncompliance letter, NONC, CAS/CSO, or CO.
	Continued nonsubmittal after notification	NOV, CAS/CSO, or judicial action.
Violation of any requirement of an approved pretreatment program, pretreatment regulation, or IPDES permit	Minor or infrequent	NOV, CAS/CSO, or CO.
Pretreatment Program: Major Violations by POTWs		
Failure to establish significant industrial user (SIU) mechanism after program approval, as required	Within 6 months of program approval	Noncompliance letter, NOV, CAS/CSO, or CO.
	Continued violation after notification	NOV, CAS/CSO, CO, or judicial action.
Failure to reissue SIU mechanism on a timely basis	Within 90 days of date required in approved program	Noncompliance letter, NOV, CAS/CSO, or CO.
	Continued violation after notification	NOV, CAS/CSO, CO, or judicial action.
Failure to perform at least 80% of required inspections	Continued	NOV, CAS/CSO, CO, or judicial action.
Failure to establish and enforce SIU self-monitoring requirement, as required	Isolated or infrequent	Phone call, noncompliance letter, or NOV.
	Continued	CAS/CSO, CO, or judicial action.
Failure to appropriately enforce pretreatment standards (categorical standards and local limits)	Isolated or infrequent	Phone call, noncompliance letter, or NOV.
	Continued non-enforcement against one or more SIUs	CAS/CSO, CO, or judicial action.
Failure to enforce against instances of pass through or interference	Any instance	CO or judicial action.
Failure to publish list of significant violators, as required by 40 CFR §403.8(f)(2)(vii), adopted by reference at IDAPA 58.01.25.003.02.x	Within 30 days of date required in approved program	Noncompliance letter or NOV.
	Continued violation	NOV, CAS/CSO, CO, or judicial action.

Noncompliance	Circumstances	Range of Response ^a
Pretreatment Program: Major Violations by POTWs (cont.)		
Failure to comply with compliance schedule	Milestone missed by less than 90 days	Noncompliance letter, NOV, CAS/CSO, or CO.
	Milestone missed by 90 days or more	NOV, CAS/CSO, CO, or judicial.
Failure to maintain and update user inventory	Continued violation	NOV, CAS/CSO, CO, or judicial.
Failure to investigate instances of reported or alleged noncompliance by industrial users	Isolated or infrequent and no known harm	Noncompliance letter, NOV, CAS/CSO, or CO.
	Continued violation or single violation with known harm	NOV, CAS/CSO, CO, or judicial action.
Pretreatment Program: Obtaining Approval		
Failure to submit an approvable program	First occurrence and 90 days or more outstanding with no good or valid cause	Noncompliance letter, CAS/CSO, CO, or judicial action.
	Continued violation	NOV or judicial action.

^a DEQ reserves the right to exercise enforcement discretion in response to an IPDES Program violation, including its right to depart from the approach set out in this Enforcement Response Guide, if circumstances warrant such departure.

^b If the compliance schedule is established by a judicial order, the violation should be brought to the attention of the program manager and legal counsel to determine whether the court should be notified. DEQ may not excuse or allow a violation of a court order without court approval.

^c The enforcement response chosen for missed final dates must be consistent with national EPA policy provisions for achieving a particular level of treatment.