

2026 NNCR Schedule Violations Training

Verbatim Transcript

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Hi, everyone. My name is Courtney Tuxbury, and I work in EPA's Office of Compliance, and I will be facilitating today's training on Schedule Violations on the NPDES Noncompliance Report, or NNCR. Thank you for joining us today.

The goals for today's training are for you to understand when Schedule Violations are generated in our source database, learn about the underlying rules supporting Schedule Violations as they show up on the Quarterly NNCR, and understand how to find more information and where to direct questions after today's training. Today's presentation is considered an advanced training within the NNCR series, and we assume that you have attended the Quarterly NNCR training beforehand. If not, you're still welcome to stay, but suggest that you view a recorded training on the ECHO training page.

So, the agenda for today's training is to first go through, first violation generation when are these violations first determined and generated in our source database. Then walk through the violation detections, or how do the violations get categorized into Category 1 or Category 2, walk through violation resolutions and their statuses, discuss the criteria for when a Schedule Violation will show up on an individual Quarterly Report. I'll walk through a demo of how you can access Schedule Violations on the Quarterly NNCR. We'll have a practice search question we'll do together, and then we'll end with a Q&A session.

So first up is violation generation. A Schedule Violation is a violation that's generated when a date-based requirement is not met as part of either a permit or an enforcement action requirement. Some examples of Schedule Events are those requirements to submit additional monitoring reports or the requirement to start or stop some type of construction at the facility. Within the Schedule Event types, there are two different schedules. These are the Schedule Events and or Schedule reports and distinguishing between those two will become important as we start to talk about the detections and timing related to those.

So, to talk about each of these events, we'll walk through some of the important data elements that you would see within the NNCR, and then some data that's stored within our source database that help determine these detections. The first up is the Location, and this location is going to tell you where the source of that Schedule Event requirement came from, whether that's a permit requirement, or an enforcement action requirement. The second is the Parameter, and this is a description of the required Schedule Event or Schedule report. The third is a Schedule Date, this is the due date for the schedule. This is also the violation start date of a Schedule Violation. The Actual Date is the date the requirement was accomplished or met, and if this has been reported, this is also equal to the end date of that Schedule Violation. The third date is the Report Received Date and this is a date the regulatory authority had received information from the facility on the required schedule. This date is a little bit less

intuitive then, you know the date that this was required to happen and the date that it was actually happening. Within the regs, there is a requirement for permit schedules to be reported within 14 days of the due date, and that requirement is whether or not, is not dependent on whether or not that event has actually occurred. So, the Report Received Date is often the same date or is reported on the same date as the Actual Date, if that facility had accomplished their schedule the regulatory authority would say that the date they received this information, and then the Actual Date that had occurred. In other instances, if that Schedule Event was not completed, the facility may still need to submit a report to the regulatory authority to say, we have not yet accomplished this requirement, and this is the reasoning, and maybe they would provide some background information as to when they would anticipate that being completed. And then the last is a Comment field, this is held internally within our source database, and this allows additional information to be provided by the State or EPA about the Schedule requirement, so information beyond just this short description about it. In instances where the Schedule Event is this code CS032 for Other (See Comments), the NNCR is going to append the comments from our source database to the parameter description so that you can see a little bit more information about the requirements related to that schedule.

Okay, so from those requirements, we have four different Schedule Violation codes that exist within our database. These are kind of considered the C codes, so we have C10, C20, C30, and C40 and then we'll walk through now each of these are generated in the following slides.

So, the first violation up is violation code C10, and this is for Schedule Event reported late and this is generated if the Report Received Date for the schedule is more than 14 days after the Schedule Date. And so, within 14 days of something being due, if we don't have this Report Received Date, this violation is generated. Something to note is this violation is not automatically generated once the current date is more than 14 days after the Schedule Date it's not happening on a nightly process. The Report Received Date must be populated within the database for this violation to be generated. So, in all of these examples for the next four violation types, we have an example schedule that's due on January 1st of 2026.

And there in this example, we have a Report Received Date, where the facility had sent in their report about the Schedule requirement on the 20th of January. January 20th minus January 1st is greater than 14 days, and so when this date is populated in our source database, this C10 violation will be generated associated with a late report.

This second violation is the C20 violation. This is Schedule Event achieved Late but Reported. I think this is maybe the most intuitive of the Schedule Violations, and this is a violation that's generated if the Actual Date or the date that the schedule was required to be completed is after the Schedule Date or the due date. Similar to the C10 violation this violation is not generated automatically once the current date is after the Schedule Date and it's Actual Date must be populated within the source database for this violation to be generated. So, once the regulatory authority reports the date that the actual schedule was completed, the data system is going to look and see, was the date this was actually completed January 15th, is that after the date it was actually due, which was January 1st. If it meets that criteria then this C20 violation will be generated.

The third violation is called the C30 violation, and this is for a Schedule Event Unachieved but Reported. And this violation is generated when the Report Received Date has been reported, but the Actual Date has not, and the current date is more than 30 days after the Schedule Date. And so, this is the first violation that we've talked about today, where this is done on an automatic process, and every night the source database is going to look and see, has this Report Received Date been entered, yes or no and is today more than 30 days after the due date. If yes, then the C30 violation generation will be created.

And then this last violation is called the C40 violation, Schedule Event Unachieved and Not Reported and this is going to be generated when both the Report Received Date and the Actual Date have not been reported to the source database, and the current date is more than 30 days after the Schedule Date. So, similar to the C30 violation, there's a nightly process that's happening and it's going to say, is today 30 or more days/30 days beyond this due date. If both of these fields are not populated, it's going to generate these C40 violations in the database.

I know that some of that logic is not very intuitive, and that criteria had been built out, sort of based on the previous criteria for 40 CFR 123.45. We have accommodated for that by only showing one violation per Schedule Event on the NNCR. We're hoping to update this and make that consistent with our source database as we are working towards modernization and so we're only going to be showing again, one violation per Schedule Event on the NNCR. So, within the NNCR also there are these 2 two types of Schedules. We have the Permit Schedules and the Enforcement Schedules within the violation type field, they're both listed as Schedules and then within the violation location field, you can see whether that is coming from a permit requirement, or it's coming from an enforcement requirement. If it's coming from an enforcement requirement, there's also a hyperlink to the enforcement action ID, and that will open up into the ECHO Case Report, so you can see more details related to the requirements established within that enforcement action.

Okay so that is how and when those violations are generated within our source database. We'll then transition into talking about Category 1 versus Category 2. Within the regulation for the NNCR, there is a requirement that every violation be designated as a Category 1 or a Category 2 violation and the regulation includes specific criteria for these Category 1 designations, and then any violations that don't meet that Category 1 criteria must be designated as a Category 2 violation. So specifically, as we're thinking about Schedule Violations, there are 3 criteria listed that sort of count towards what would make a Schedule Violation a Category 1 violation. The first is failure to start construction, stop construction, or achieve final compliance within 90 days of the due date. The second is the failure to submit final compliance schedule progress reports and program reports that are required within the eRule within 30 days after the due date, and then any violations that caused or could cause water quality impacts. So, this sort of this first bullet is going to be based on the Schedule Events requirements and then the second bullet is going to be the Schedule Report requirements. As we said, there's two different types of Schedules, there's a Schedule Event and a Schedule Report. That is where this 90 days, and then this 30 days comes into play.

So, I'm showing there the list of the Category 1 Schedule Events and then all other events that don't meet this criteria would automatically be a Category 2 event. We do

have a data download where you can see the full list, and I'll show you how to find that later on in today's demo. But within this table for each code, we have a Schedule description that's displayed and within this sort of lookup reference table, there is a field that says what type of a Schedule is this, is it a Schedule Event or is it a Schedule Report. And then each of these have been designated as Category 1. So, if any of these reports, excuse me if any of these events have not been completed within 90 days of the due date, that's when these Schedule Violations would then transition from a Category 2 violation to a Category 1 violation.

This next slide is a set of all of the Category 1 Schedule Reports. So, similarly, we have the code, the description, the event type is going to be R for report, and then all of these are Category 1 reports. So, most of these at the top here are those reports that were listed specifically in the reg that are coming in electronically with Phase 2 of e-reporting. And if these are missed or are late 30 or more days after their due date. That is when these Schedule Violations, then transition from a Category 2 Violation to a Category 1 Violation.

So, we'll start off with violation detections related specifically to Permit Schedule Violations. There are five possible violation detections. So, within each of these detections, we have two related to Category 1 and three related to Category 2. With the workgroup we had come up with these descriptions to designate, is this Permit Schedule requirement missing from 30 days late or 90 days late, whether it's a Report or an Event and then that is making it Category 1. And if it's not that criteria, we've just listed specifically in the description, then it's a Category 2 Event. And this last is the C10 Violation, if that facility has just missed the 14-day late reporting requirement.

So, to walk through these, we have built out these flow charts to sort of see for each individual violation or each set of violations within that which detection code and then category would be associated with that violation. So, if the facility only has that C10 late reporting violation we know that that violation is only ever going to be a Category 2 Violation. And so, this is going to have the permit schedule reported late designation as a Category 2. If that violation, excuse me if that Event has more than one violation associated with it, then we're going to look at what type of Event is associated with that Schedule. Does it come from a Report requirement, or a Schedule Event requirement. So, if we start on the left, if it is a Reporting requirement, then we need to go into the next grouping and say does this Report have an Event category of Category 1 or Category 2. If it's a Category 2 Event, we know that it's always going to have this P2R Permit Schedule Report Category 2 designation. If that report is a Category 1 Event, then we need to figure out how many days past that due date it currently is. So if the Actual Date is blank this is going to be the date this was actually accomplished, if it is blank then we need to look and think, okay if this is a Category 1 required Event, we know that if it's more than 30 days late then we need to designate this as Category 1. So, we'd take the current date and we would subtract the Schedule date or the due date from it, and if the current date minus the Schedule date is more than 30 days late, it's going to be Category 1, if it's less than 30 days late then it's going to be a Category 2 Report Event. Similarly, if the Actual Date is not blank so they have completed that Event. Then we need to take what date it was actually accomplished and subtract from the due date, and if that date is more than 30 days late, again this is going to be a Category 1 designation, if it's less than 30 days, it's going to be a Category 2

designation. So, Category 2 Events and Schedules are always Category 2. If it is a Category 1 Report, you need to look and see if it's more than 30 days late. If so, it's Category 1, if it's less than 30 days late, it's Category 2.

We'll then repeat this exercise for Schedule Events. And so, if it is a Schedule Event and then we look at the Event category. If it's Category 2, it's always going to be a Category 2 Violation, and it will be designated with this P2S this Permit Schedule, so it's like Permit Schedule Category 2 for a Schedule Event, and that's written directly into the description associated with that violation. If it is a Category 1 Event, then we need to repeat this exercise and think has this event been accomplished, yes or no. If that event is more than 90 days late then it's going to be a Category 1 Schedule. If it's less than 90 days late then it will be a Category 2 Schedule.

Then for the Enforcement Schedule Violations, we have a very similar set of violation detections we have dropped the sort of C10 Violation only, that 14-day reporting requirement is specific to Permit Schedules, and so it does not belong with these Enforcement Schedule designations. So, similar to what we had seen before, this now has a description for Enforcement Schedules instead of Permit Schedules. If it is a Report, and it's more than 30 days late, this is designated as Category 1. If it's a Schedule Event, and it's more than 90 days late, it is a Category 1 Violation. If it doesn't meet either of those two criteria, then it would be designated as either Schedule Event for a Category 2 Violation, or a Schedule Report for a Category 2 Violation.

So, we have a very similar flow chart there. We'll start on this right side first. If you have a compliance schedule from an enforcement action, we're seeing that this is a Schedule Event, you need to look at the Event category. If it is a Category 2 Event, it will always be a Category 2 Violation. If it is a Category 1 Event, then you need to look at whether or not that was accomplished. If it has been accomplished, you're going to look at the date that it was actually accomplished and subtract the Schedule Date. If that's more than 90 days late, you'll have a Category 1 Violation. If you have less than 90 days late, then it's going to be Category 2. Similarly, if this violation has been reported, you'll take the Actual Date it was accomplished, minus the due date, if it's more than 90 days late, it's Category 1, if it's less than 90 days late, it's going to be a Category 2.

Okay next, we'll go transition from the violation detections to the violation resolutions. Within the violation resolutions for Schedule Violations, there can only be one violation status associated with that violation, and there's a hierarchy with those statuses. At the top is Resolved, in the middle is Resolve Pending, and the bottom is Unresolved. The violation status that's going to be associated with that violation is going to be the first resolution that applies to the status that's the highest in this hierarchy. And that's going to be associated with the violation description and date for that individual violation. So, for Schedule Violations, there are four possible different types of violation resolutions. There is one for Resolve Pending, and three for Resolved and we'll walk through each of these individually in the following slides.

So, the first up is a fully Resolved status, and this is submitted Report or completed Event. This is a resolution that is shared with the DMR reporting violation, and so if there was an instance where the facility had been required to do their Schedule, and then later they achieved that Schedule that violation is going to be Resolved, and it's going to be Resolved as of the date that they actually accomplished that requirement.

The next is going to be related to whether a formal enforcement action has been taken in response to those Schedule Violations and this is the same criteria across all of the different violation types. And this is a Resolved Pending status. And so, if a facility has a violation and then a regulatory authority takes an informal enforcement action in response to those violations and links them to that formal enforcement action, final penalty, excuse me non-penalty final order or a state-issued APO with or without Injunctive Relief and that enforcement action also includes its own compliance schedule. Then that violation status will transition from Unresolved to Resolved Pending. You can think of this as a violation status that is resolved, pending the closure of that enforcement action and this is an instance where the final order does not have a NPDES Closed Date, so is not yet considered a closed enforcement action, and the date associated with those resolutions is going to depend on the final ordered issued enter date, and whether or not that date is before or after the detection date.

The next status is a fully Resolved status, and this is associated with that same enforcement action occurring, but now that enforcement action has been closed out. And so, this final order has a NPDES Closed Date for that same type of requirements for the linkage and this violation is going to be resolved with a resolution date associated with the NPDES Closed Date, or the detection date, depending on where that is relative to that violation's original detection.

So that's a little bit complicated, and we have this flowchart to start walking through. What types of enforcement actions would determine what type of status and dates would be associated with them. So, if you have an Unresolved violation, and it's linked to this formal enforcement action with a final order. If it's not linked, there's going to be no change in that facility's violation status. If that violation is linked to a formal enforcement action that meets that criteria you need to look and see, does that formal enforcement action have a final order associated that has a NPDES Closed Date. And so that's going to be the date that's closing out that final order. If it doesn't have a Closed Date, that enforcement action is still open, and you need to look and see, is that violation's detection date before or after the final orders issued or entered date. If it's before the facility's, excuse me the violation status will be Resolved Pending with the date associated with the final ordered issued or entered date. If that date is after, then the violation is still going to have that Resolved Pending status, but the date associated is going to be the violation's detection date. If we go back a step, and we say, does this final order have a NPDES Closed Date. So, is this enforcement action closed out, and we say yes it is, then we need to look at that violation's detection date relative to the NPDES Closed Date. If it's before the Closed Date, the resolution status is going to be associated with that NPDES Closed Date. It's going to be a fully Resolved status if it's after, it will still have that fully Resolved status, but the date associated will be related to that violation's detection date.

And then the last status associated with fully Resolved, is if a Permit is Terminated. All of the violations associated that have not yet been resolved with that permit will transition to this Permit Terminated status. This is a fully Resolved status, and this status is going to override any manual resolutions, even if the manual resolution is after the permit's termination date and these violations with this status associated with a permit termination can still be included in an enforcement action. This resolution is

more of a data cleanup related to, not needing to manually go through and touch all of violations associated with a permit that's now terminated.

Okay, so this next slide is going to show if we have all the violations that have been generated, detected, and resolved at that individual violation level then is each of these violations, or when are each of these violations going to show up on an individual Quarterly NNCR. And it will appear on an individual Quarterly NNCR if it meets any of these four criteria. So, the Schedule Violation start date is within the quarter. This is considered a new violation and will be included on the Quarterly Report. If the violation has an Unresolved status, and the violation start date is before the end of the quarter that is considered an ongoing violation and will be included on the report. If the violation has a Resolved Pending status, and the resolve, excuse me and the violation start date is before the end of the quarter this violation has Resolved Pending status also needs to be included on the Quarterly Report. And this last is if the violation has a Resolved status and the resolution date occurs during the quarter, these are the resolved violations, they will also show up on the Quarterly Report. These first three criteria are required within the reg to be included on the Quarterly Report. This last designation is a criteria that exists on the QNCR to have resolved violations show up on that last report they were resolved in, and the workgroup had requested we carry this criteria forward in with the NNCR.

So, to access the NNCR, this is available on EPA's ECHO website, which is available at echo.epa.gov. Within the blue Search Options tab, it's available in the bottom left-hand corner with the Clean Water Act tools. And then within the slides, we have some resources available for you to quickly access this information. So, as we go into the search, we'll just do a high-level overview of what will be detailed in the demo. First, we will go to the Quarterly Search. This will open to a search form it's going to default to the most recently available quarter. You can subset the results of facilities that show up on that Quarterly Report by filtering on any of the search criteria that's available, you would select Search. This will take you to a new page that's going to show you the summary results information related to the Quarterly NNCR and this is going to summarize high-level information about both that facility and the violations included on that facility's Quarterly Report. This data is displayed on one row per NPDES ID in this table. If you find a facility of interest within this table, you would select the facility's name, this is going to open up into the detailed Quarterly NNCR report which is that list of all of the individual violations associated with that facility that had violations that needed to be reported. And this is a permit-level violation report, and it's going to display all violations for all permits linked to a unique FRS ID, which is EPA's facility ID. So, if that NPDES ID is associated with a facility ID that has more than one permit, there could be multiple NPDES IDs associated on this unique report.

So, we will jump over to the demo and as I do this, I think I want to start also with the Help documentation. Actually, I will do that afterwards. So, when you get to the ECHO homepage, you're going to be at echo.epa.gov. The homepage will open up into this quick search view. You will then select Search Options, the second tab there in blue. That'll update the inside of this table. Within this box, you'll go into the Clean Water Act section and there at the bottom left corner, we have the NPDES Noncompliance Report. You would select the Quarterly Report to get the search form. So again, when you open to the ECHO homepage, you're going to be on this quick search view, you

need to select Search Options in this blue section and then scroll down to the Clean Water Act section, and at the bottom here we have NPDES Noncompliance Report. This will take you to the Quarterly Report search.

Within the Quarterly Report search, we're defaulting to the most recent publicly available quarter, if you select this dropdown you can select and view a Quarterly Report from any quarter from FY21 Q1 to FY26 Q1 and then as time progresses we add one more quarter by the date that these need to be publicly released. Each of the criteria are grouped into these different categories, so you can subset your search results by geographic location, facility characteristics, community, violations, or environmental conditions. You can open up each of these search criteria by selecting on the toolbar itself, or you can expand or collapse all of them collectively at once through these buttons up there on the top right. And then additionally, we have something called this View More Search Options with this magnifying glass. So, within geographic location, you can see we have EPA Region and State or Territory that are available. If I select View More Search Options up there on the top left, it's going to expand out and add these little magnifying glasses for additional search criteria you can use to subset that, they're just not available by default. If you have questions about what any of this criteria may mean, you can select this larger search Help button up there in this top right, or this question mark in each of these sections. This will take you to a Help page, which will describe sort of high-level information about the tool, page you're on, and then will provide a name and a description for every search criteria on that page.

So, going back to the search form, we are going to look into this violation section. So, I'm going to select that toolbar, it's going to open up to the violation-specific criteria I can search on. I'm going to select the drop-down and select Permit Schedule and I'm going to select Enforcement Schedule. If I accidentally select an option I don't need, I can remove those there or I can also select and remove them over there on this right-hand side search criteria selected panel. So, if I select permit Schedule Violations and Enforcement Schedule Violations, I can go over to this search criteria selected box, and I can review the criteria that ECHO is going to search. It's going to show me every facility that had violations on the FY26 Q1 report, it's going to show me all of the NPDES-specific permit types, and then any facility that had either a permit Schedule Violation or an Enforcement Schedule Violation on the report. If I select Search, it will take me to the search results. I can see there are a little, excuse me a little over 11,000 facilities found for the FY26 Q1 report. I can see high-level information about the facility, and then high-level information about violations on this report. If I want to see information that is specific to the Schedule Violations, I need to go into this top left-hand corner and select Customize Columns. From Customized Columns there are a list of all of the different fields that you can add to that results table. So, any checkbox has been selected by default, you can unselect them if you do not want to view them or you can add additional search criteria that you would like to see. So maybe if I add our community demographics and then I'll keep the facility name, and then once I've selected the fields of interest, I select Update Columns. And I can see these new data fields within the table. From there, I can select any of the column headers to sort the data within that individual field, ascending or descending. If I'd like to do an analysis outside of ECHO, you can select this CSV download to download that onto your

desktop to do an analysis outside of ECHO. So, if I look at facilities with permit Schedule Violations, I can quickly sort and say this facility in Guam has the largest number of Permit Schedule Violations on the FY26 Q1 Report or I can sort and show this facility in Rhode Island that has the most Enforcement Schedule Violations on that individual report. So, you can use this to sort through facilities of potential interest. And then I'm going to go through some specific facilities that I've pre-identified. So, we're looking at the violation-specific section of this report, and I would get there from selecting any of these facility names from the search results. So, it'll take me to the top of this facility report to see that facility's details, if I scroll down, I can see high-level facility information at the top. If I scroll down further, I can see the violation details similarly we can Customize Columns to see data of interest related to these violations. Each of the table filters, each of the table columns are filters, and so you can use these to filter to violations of interest. I'm looking here specifically at violations that are Schedule Violations, so I've preselected the Schedule Violation type for this report

So, we can see for this facility in Alabama, they have 3 different Schedule Violations. The violation start date is associated with the date that that Schedule Event was due the violation end date has not yet been populated, so we know that they haven't reported but that they have completed this event. We can see the violation location is associated with an enforcement action and there's a hyperlink to the enforcement action that generated these requirements. We can see the parameter, or the name and description of the Schedule Event that was required, the category of those violations, the status of the violations, the detection associated with them, so these are all Schedule Events as a Category 1 Event more than 90 days late, and the date that it was detected is going to be 91 days after the violation start date. And since these violations are not yet resolved, there is no resolution, description, or date associated. If I wanted to take a peek at the enforcement action to see these 3 July, January, and January Schedule Event requirements. We can then go and select this enforcement action, it opens to the Civil Enforcement Case Report. These Schedule Violations are held within the final order section and all of the compliance schedules that are required under that enforcement action are listed here, and so we can see they did have another schedule that was required in 2023, they completed that event but the 3 events that were required in that January and July of 2025 have not yet been completed, and that's why they're showing up on this Quarterly Report.

Another example of a Quarterly Report, for permit requirements is this permit in West Virginia. We can see these are Schedule Violations the dates these were due, there's no violation end date, so they haven't yet been completed, they're coming from a permit requirement 1 is cease discharge, which is a Category 1 Event, the status or progress report is a Category 2 Event and we can see those in the NNCR detection descriptions associated with them, and then the dates they were detected for those. Some other resolutions we'll go through is examples of violation detections that are Category 2, and also some statuses that are associated with Resolve Pending and Resolved. So, for this facility in Oklahoma, we have these Schedule Violations. These are both stemming from permit requirements. We have this other one that says, "Other (See comments)" and this additional information is the notice of completion of Task 1, the other is the requirement to complete on-site construction, this is a Category 1 Event. They have a violation status of Resolved Pending, and this is because those violations have been

linked to this formal enforcement action with a compliance schedule and they have a resolution date associated with the formal enforcement actions issued enter date. If we wanted to see more details related to that enforcement action, we could select that enforcement action ID, and here we would see down in the final order section that these violations have been linked to this enforcement action. The dates associated with those violations there, and the other is a Resolved Pending status associated with an enforcement requirement, and so for this example the facility has Schedule Violations, the Schedule Violation are coming from an Enforcement Action Schedule itself to complete required on-site construction. It is Resolved Pending now, and this formal enforcement action excuse me that Schedule Violation has been linked to a formal enforcement action that's separate or distinct from the violation that initially generated it. So, this is the requirement that established the enforcement action and then a separate enforcement action has been taken in response to that violation that's going to resolve pen that violation.

The last set of statuses are these fully Resolved statuses. So, we have some examples of a facility with a Scheduled Report, this one has both a start and an end date and so we can see that this permit was required to provide financial assurance or assurance or insurance. This is a Category 2 Event that's now fully Resolved, because that facility had submitted or completed that required Event, and so the resolution date is associated with the violation end date, the date that that time was completed, and we can also see how many days late that Event was completed. Another resolution status is going to be the closure of a formal enforcement action. Let me grab this enforcement data. So we have a Schedule Violation that's stemming from a permit. There was a requirement to do some biosolids monitoring. This is a Category 2 event, it's now fully Resolved by the closure of that enforcement action, and we can see this violation was linked to two different enforcement actions, an informal action and a formal action. This violation's resolution date is set to the closure of that formal enforcement action, and then the resolution description associated with that is also the closure of formal enforcement. And then this last example is going to be a facility where they had a set of enforcement action compliance Schedule Violations and these were all resolved by this permit being terminated, and that's what that would look like within a Quarterly Report.

Okay, so if you wanted to see Help documentation associated with this, you could go into any of the search options there and go down into the Quarterly Report. If you select any of these Help pages, I generally go to this Quarterly Help here and then here in this technical reference information at the bottom, you select that we have the technical support guide here and you would select this ICIS-NPDES Schedule Event Reference Table. And this is going to be a table that lists all of the different schedules that are available in our database, the associated categories for Category 1 or Category 2, and then whether or not this is associated with a Scheduled Report, or a Scheduled Event. So you have the codes, the descriptions the "R's" are for Reports, the "S's" are for Events. The category, so whether this is a Category 1 or a Category 2 Event and then the status flag is going to tell you whether or not this code is still active and can be reported into the data system today.

So, if you have questions about the NNCR, or if you have any suggested recommendations for the workgroup to consider, please reach out to the ECHO Help

Desk. This is available to you through any ECHO webpage in this Contact Us link at the top right-hand side.