

Administrative Set-Aside Workplan 2012 Capitalization Grant. Note that SFY13 for the State of Oklahoma is from July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013.

2. Enforcement and Compliance Mechanisms

DEQ maintains a strong enforcement program that particularly addresses systems with multiple violations of SDWA requirements. Such systems are referred to DEQ enforcement staff for analysis of the circumstances of the violations.

A *Notice of Violation* (NOV) is the first formal enforcement document issued to facilities upon failure to meet DEQ rules or regulations. Violations address matters such as monitoring and operating procedures, as well as construction deficiencies. If it is determined that the system is not likely to regain compliance within a period of three months, DEQ's PWS District Engineer (DE) prepares a *Consent Order* (CO). The CO is a mutual agreement between DEQ and the affected system. The CO cites the system's responsibilities, the deadline for returning to compliance, and the fines that may be levied against the system as a result of non-compliance.

An *Administrative Consent Order* (ACO) is issued when time is limited and there is a significant health hazard, or a water system refuses to agree to the terms of the CO. In an ACO, DEQ determines what tasks need to be completed and sets deadlines for the completion of these tasks. Both the CO and the ACO stipulate the penalties for failing to meet the required deadlines. Boil Advisories are usually issued to systems that have "acute" or "fecal positive" bacteriological violations. Boil Advisories require immediate notice to all consumers in order to inform the public of how to produce water that is safe for human consumption.

In calendar year 2012, DEQ issued 1,997 enforcement actions, which consisted of:

- 1,546 informal enforcement letters;
- 442 NOVs and COs;
- 2 ACOs; and
- 7 Boil Advisories.

A total of 528 systems were returned to compliance during calendar year 2012.

3. Capacity Development Program Coordinator

The Capacity Development Coordinator (CDC) facilitates efforts of the CD program in Oklahoma. The CDC is responsible for fostering the relationship between the various DEQ drinking water programs in the directive to increase *TMF* capabilities. For example, the CDC reviews the contract between DEQ and the ORWA that provides training for the licensing of water system operators. This requires coordination with the DEQ Operator Certification Program whose responsibility is to prepare and oversee the contract and to assure that the training provided adequately addresses the *technical* aspects of water system operation.

Additionally, DEQ has formed the Capacity Development Team; this Team consists of members from the PWS Enforcement Group, PWS Compliance Tracking Group, Operator Certification Group and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Group (DWSRF). The Team's main goal is to implement DEQ's Capacity Development Strategy and focus on those systems that have made the Enforcement Targeting Tool (ETT) list and scored 10 points or greater.

4. Water Quality Efforts and Participation

A. *Regionalization/Consolidation* - DEQ continues its efforts to identify new and existing water systems that may benefit from regionalization/consolidation into larger water