



2023 PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

DRINKING WATER CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT



Arizona Department
of Environmental Quality

Clean Air, Safe Water,
Healthy Land for Everyone

Our Mission and Vision

To protect and enhance public health and the environment in Arizona.

Through consistent, science-based environmental regulation; and clear, equitable engagement and communication;

With integrity, respect, and the highest standards of effectiveness and efficiency;

Because Arizonans treasure the unique environment of our state and its essential role in sustaining well-being and economic vitality, today and for future generations.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Arizona's Drinking Water Capacity Development program was created by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments of 1996. Under SDWA 1420(c)(3), the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) provides this triennial status report to the Governor on the effectiveness of our Drinking Water Capacity development Strategy.



GREATER THAN 99 PERCENT OF ARIZONA'S POPULATION CONTINUES TO RECEIVE DRINKING WATER THAT MEETS STATE AND FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS

The goal of the Drinking Water Capacity Development program is to strengthen the technical, managerial and financial (TMF) capacity of the state's public water systems (PWSs). In pursuing this goal over the last three fiscal years (2021-2023), we:

- Revised the Capacity Development Strategy with extensive stakeholder input
- Approved Elementary Business Plans for **eight** new PWSs
- Provided **\$3.7 million** in technical assistance to **128** small water systems
- Conducted baseline TMF assessments for all **1,502** PWSs
- Completed **37** asset management plans for small PWSs
- Helped **15** PWSs avoid exceeding the arsenic maximum contaminant level (MCL)
- Awarded **\$979,092** from the Small Drinking Water Systems Fund (SDWSF) to respond to emergencies and make infrastructure improvements at **22** small systems
- Raised the drinking water review fees and operator certification fees to a level that will sustain those programs going forward

Technical Capacity:
Physical infrastructure and technical knowledge

Managerial Capacity:
Ability to manage system operations effectively

Financial Capacity:
Proper management of funds to sustain operations long-term

ADEQ implements a variety of strategies to help PWSs improve their TMF capacity to provide consistent, sustainable, cost-effective and healthy drinking water to its customers.

TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY TO KNOWN ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

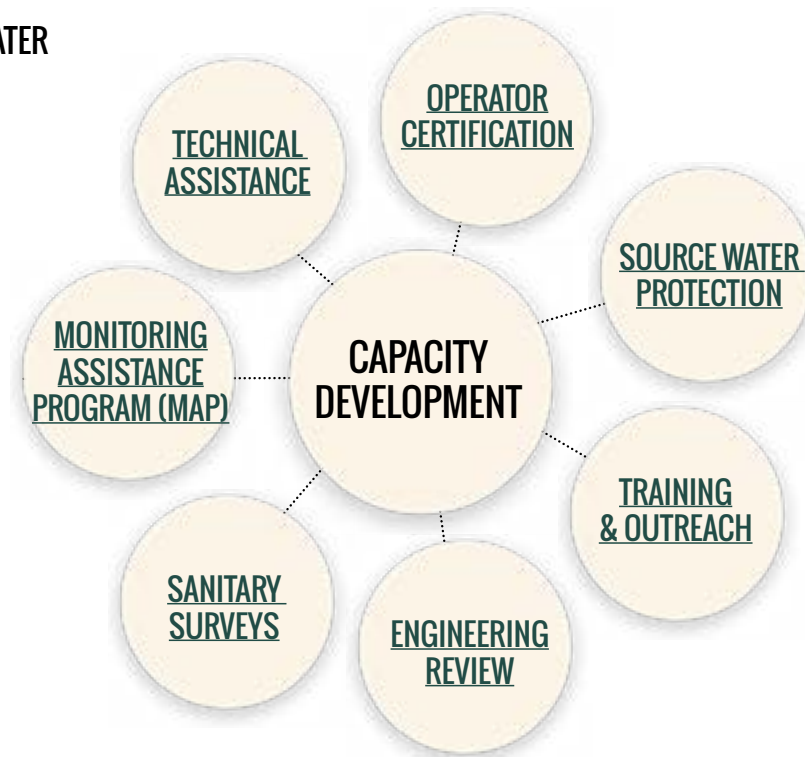
The Safe Drinking Water team continually strives to improve the ways we deliver environmental outcomes that benefit the people of Arizona. In 2018, ADEQ adopted a unique way to prioritize finding solutions to our most pressing environmental problems. When we receive data about air, water or soil not meeting federal or state standards, especially in cases where contamination is spreading or getting worse, we focus on those sites as top priorities to address. The Safe Drinking Water team does this for any PWS that is serving drinking water that does not meet national standards, including sites that exceed the lead and/ or copper action level.

Teams work in constructive problem-solving meetings to identify the root cause of the problem and implement a remedy for each site. From staff to director, all known environmental and public health problems are reported daily. Increased visibility, transparency and accountability help us quickly solve the state's most pressing environmental concerns.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

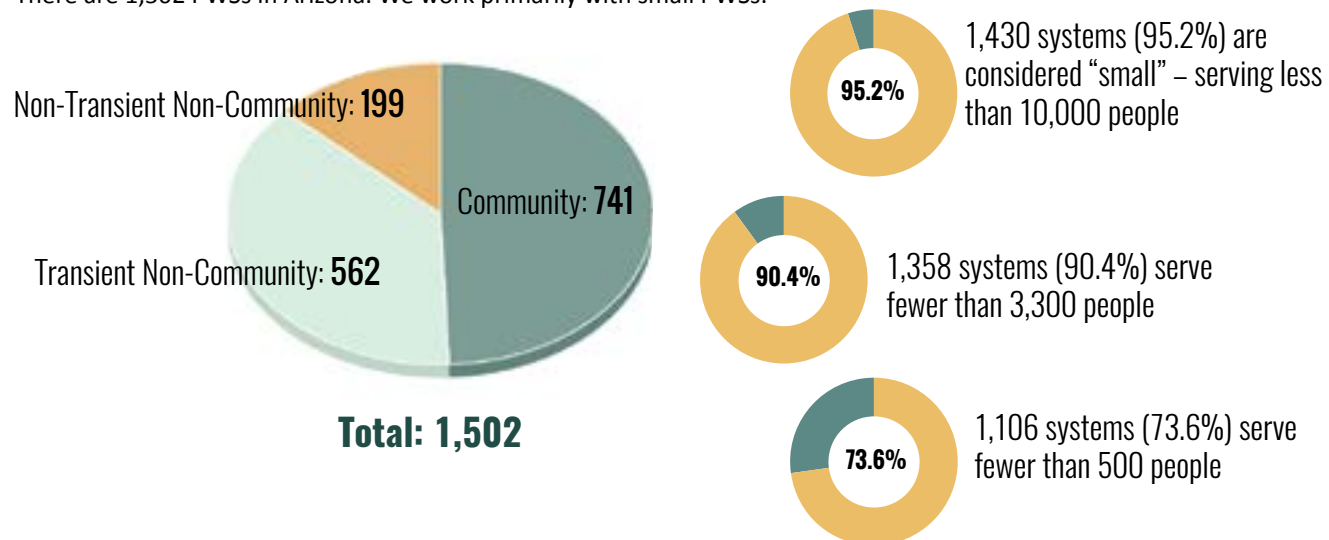
Improving TMF capacity for PWSs and helping them serve healthy drinking water are collective efforts among ADEQ’s drinking water professionals and leadership:

DRINKING WATER PROGRAMS



ARIZONA PWSs BY SYSTEM TYPE

There are 1,502 PWSs in Arizona. We work primarily with small PWSs.



ACCOMPLISHMENTS

IMPROVING CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR SMALL WATER SYSTEMS

ADEQ’s original Drinking Water Capacity Development Strategy (Strategy), developed in 1999 and approved by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 2000, underwent a significant transformation in response to the passage of the America’s Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA). The AWIA mandated that all states revise their strategies to incorporate the promotion and facilitation of asset management plans for PWSs. This amendment had to be completed no later than December 31, 2021.

For two decades, ADEQ’s Strategy had remained unchanged since its inception in 1999. However, recognizing the evolving landscape of regulatory requirements, drinking water standards, industry practices and economic factors, ADEQ embarked on a comprehensive reassessment. This reassessment encompassed not only the original five elements of the Strategy but also the integration of asset management considerations. A series of stakeholder meetings were conducted to gather insights into the current challenges and opportunities faced by PWSs. These meetings, along with two review sessions, were conducted virtually due to the pandemic, spanning from November 2020 to August 2021.

THE EPA APPROVED THE UPDATED STRATEGY IN OCTOBER 2022

The revised Strategy identifies the approval of an Elementary Business Plan prior to issuance of the Approval of Construction as a key control point in determining TMF capacity for new PWSs. To improve the TMF capacity of both new and existing PWSs, the Strategy lays out a five-year implementation plan of activities. The Safe Drinking Water program will continue to implement its core programs of technical assistance, operator certification, source water assessment, monitoring assistance program, sanitary surveys, engineering review and training and outreach. Additionally, new activities have been introduced, encompassing targeted training initiatives, asset management programs, TMF evaluation tools, projects addressing emerging contaminants, promotion of partnerships among water systems and expanding the monitoring assistance program.

ELEMENTARY BUSINESS PLANS

In many cases, newly established PWSs are managed and operated by individuals who are relatively new to the water industry and may not possess an in-depth understanding of the essential aspects involved in creating and sustaining a robust water system. To ensure all new community and non-transient non-community water systems have adequate TMF capacity to remain viable and sustainable, ADEQ requires systems to submit an elementary business plan for review and approval before the system can be activated. We closely monitor new systems for the first three years to ensure they are properly managed and financially secure.

Once activated, ADEQ has created a New Water System Welcome Packet that will assist the new system in preparing and submitting regulatory requirements. It also provides application forms, sample plan templates, direct links to ADEQ webpages and a final checklist to keep the water system in good standing.


Elementary Business Plans Reviewed and Approved FY21-FY23

- City of Surprise Special Planning Area (SPA) - Buena Vista Water System (FY21)
- Love's No. 722 (FY22)
- City of Buckeye Public Works Facility (FY22)
- Lockett Estates HOA (FY22)
- Scotts Miracle Gro (FY22)
- Sheraton Phoenix Downtown (FY22)
- Global Water - Picacho Cove (FY23)
- Phoenix Children's Hospital, Inc. (FY23)



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Within our Safe Drinking Water Technical Assistance program, we have developed new approaches to improve small water systems' TMF capacity. When addressing water quality or infrastructure-related issues, we work with technical assistance contractors to evaluate non-treatment and cost-effective solutions first, before considering more complex and expensive treatment solutions. These solutions include blending with a second source, adjusting the pump position in the well column, rehabilitating existing wells, employing zonal sampling to isolate the contaminant(s) and consolidation with a nearby, existing water system which demonstrates TMF capacity. As our contractors are working on these solutions, our staff works with the water system to identify potential funding sources for necessary improvements. This process often depends on the PWS's corporate structure and the scope of necessary improvements.



FY21-FY23: AWARDED 166 TASK ASSIGNMENTS TO 128 SMALL WATER SYSTEMS WORTH \$3,654,261; AVERAGE COST PER ASSIGNMENT: \$22,014

FY18-FY20: AWARDED 102 TASK ASSIGNMENTS FOR 86 SMALL WATER SYSTEMS WORTH \$1,482,120; AVERAGE COST PER ASSIGNMENT: \$17,200

INCREASING TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL AND FINANCIAL CAPACITY THROUGH AN ASSESSMENT TOOL

The assessment consists of 100 to 120 yes-or-no questions with scores ranging from 0 to 100%, depending on the classification of the system. The three sections of the assessment include technical, managerial and financial. Examples of topics covered include physical assets, resilience, emergency preparedness, asset management, budgeting, rates, operations and knowledge management.

A baseline assessment of all Arizona PWSs was completed in FY22. The next phase involves analyzing the data to gain a clearer understanding of the statewide TMF capacity needs. ADEQ will utilize state programs and the State Revolving Fund (SRF) set-asides to assist small water systems with increasing TMF capacity.


INCREASING TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL AND FINANCIAL CAPACITY THROUGH ASSET MANAGEMENT PLANS

Section 2012 of AWIA mandates that state drinking water programs incorporate asset management into their capacity development strategies. PWSs need asset management to prepare for aging water infrastructure, make sound investment decisions to maximize limited financial resources and make costs transparent to support financial decisions. With a proper plan for asset management, a PWS can improve service and reliability, reduce risk and unexpected costs and enhance communication with customers and stakeholders while realizing many additional benefits.

Over the past three years, our technical assistance program has successfully developed asset management plans for 37 PWSs, providing support for system improvements or treatment. PWSs are offered asset management planning and rate reviews to ensure they are setting aside sufficient funding to properly maintain and manage these improvements.

INCREASING TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL AND FINANCIAL CAPACITY THROUGH PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS


ADEQ has established a forward-thinking program that employs predictive analytics to anticipate instances where a water system may surpass the MCL for arsenic in the safe drinking water standard. This proactive program features several key elements such as forecasting models, compliance consultations and a roadmap to compliance. These elements empower PWSs to be better financially prepared, react faster and create smarter, long-term solutions to ensure the delivery of safe and healthy drinking water.



In May 2023, the program received the *Healthy Communities Award of Distinction* at the Arizona Forward Environmental Excellence Awards, underscoring its significant contributions to community well-being and environmental excellence


LEVERAGING FEDERAL GRANTS TO HELP SMALL PWSs

In FY22, Arizona applied for a second grant award of \$665,000 from the EPA under the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) grant program. The EPA waived the match requirement for this round of funding. Once again, the primary focus of this grant funding is for small, disadvantaged PWSs to address health-based contaminants such as arsenic, nitrates, or radionuclides. To date, with this second round of funding, ADEQ has collaborated with the Arizona Department of Administration (ADOA) and the Water Infrastructure Finance Authority of Arizona (WIFA) to achieve the following:




COMPLETED PROJECTS

- Green Valley \$66,557.83 – arsenic treatment optimization
- Desert Star Community School \$99,451.98 – installing arsenic treatment



PROJECTS IN PROCESS

- Desert Gardens \$127,610.95 – constructing new storage tank for an arsenic treatment project
- Shangri La Ranch Resort \$119,784.71 – installing arsenic and radium treatment



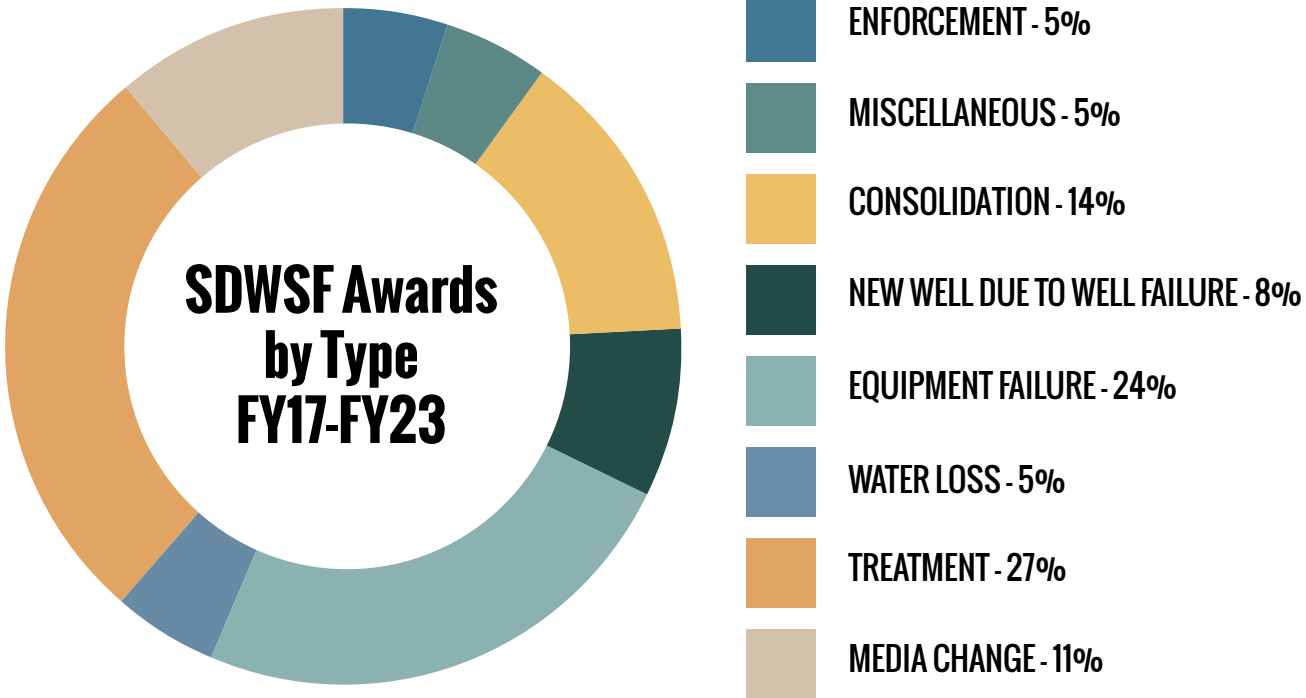
PROJECTS IN DESIGN:

- Whispering Winds Apartments – arsenic treatment
- Cibola Mutual Water Company – aeration system to address total trihalomethanes exceedances
- Kelvin Simmons Co-op – drilling new well due to uranium exceedances

SMALL DRINKING WATER SYSTEMS FUND (SDWSF)

The SDWSF, established under A.R.S. § 49-355 in 1987, serves as a vital resource for addressing critical needs within small drinking water systems serving populations of less than 10,000. The primary objectives of this fund are to swiftly resolve water system emergencies and to facilitate the repair, replacement, or enhancement of drinking water infrastructure, thereby achieving compliance and resolving public health concerns. ADEQ, in consultation with the Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC), recommends water systems that merit consideration for a grant from this fund. Such selection is contingent upon the demonstration of a direct public benefit and a determination that the award aligns with the best interests of the state. Subsequently, a written grant agreement is established between WIFA and the chosen water system, outlining specific performance targets and associated timelines.

Since FY17, the SDWSF has secured legislative appropriations on three occasions, totaling \$2 million. During this time, 36 grants have been awarded to 30 PWSs for a diverse range of projects as detailed in the chart below. It is worth noting that the SDWSF stands out as the sole source of emergency funding capable of being awarded within a matter of days to weeks, in contrast to other funding sources that typically entail significantly longer processing times, often stretching into weeks or months. In FY21-FY23, the fund awarded \$979,092 to 22 PWSs. No funding was appropriated for FY24 leaving the current balance in the fund at less than \$92,000.



DRINKING WATER PROGRAMS SUPPORTING CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

OPERATOR CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

ADEQ’s Operator Certification program plays a crucial role in bolstering technical capacity at small PWSs. By issuing certifications, this program ensures that individuals responsible for operating these vital systems hold the requisite qualifications and competencies to fulfill their roles effectively. The operator training program is primarily centered on imparting the technical knowledge required for the treatment and delivery of healthy drinking water, as well as maintaining compliance with the SDWA.

Arizona currently has 1,502 water systems, all of which require a certified operator. Some water utilities, particularly those situated in rural areas of the state, encounter challenges attracting and retaining qualified operators. During this reporting period, our efforts were focused on expanding operator training and facilitating practice certification tests at any of our offices, as well as during capacity development training sessions. Through these initiatives, coupled with our ongoing commitment to supporting systems facing staffing issues, we increased the percentage of systems with properly certified operators to over 99.95% as of July 1, 2023, with only one system remaining uncertified.

TRAINING AND OUTREACH

ADEQ conducts training workshops statewide, both independently and in partnership with private consulting firms and nonprofit organizations. These workshops are designed to improve the TMF capacity of existing PWSs. Attendees at these workshops have the opportunity to earn professional development hours, furthering their knowledge and expertise in managing and maintaining water systems.

Fiscal Year	In-Person Attendance	Webinar Attendance	Hybrid
2021	0	1002	0
2022	65	1403	0
2023	268	830	159

ENGINEERING REVIEW

Our Engineering Review team plays a pivotal role in Arizona by conducting meticulous technical assessments of PWS designs. These reviews occur both prior to and after construction to ensure that the water systems adhere to standards that guarantee the delivery of safe and healthy drinking water to our valued customers. Over the past three years, we have reviewed and approved more than 1,405 drinking water applications. Our primary objective is to consistently provide comprehensive reviews in a timely manner.

Our team of engineers seamlessly combine their experience and expertise both within the office and in the field. One notable example involves a small PWS that encountered challenges with their arsenic treatment system, contemplating the adoption of a new treatment approach. In response, an ADEQ staff engineer collaborated closely with the system, facilitating a pilot study to validate the efficacy of the proposed treatment before any significant investment was made. This collaborative effort also provided the operator with valuable insights into the operation and maintenance of the treatment system. Our engineers work collaboratively with the entire Safe Drinking Water team to assist small PWSs to get back into compliance and deliver healthy drinking water.

MONITORING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (MAP)

Arizona’s pioneering MAP, established in the late 1990s and one of the nation’s earliest initiatives of its kind, plays a pivotal role in helping small drinking water systems achieve compliance with the SDWA. The program offers crucial assistance with the collection, transportation, analysis and reporting of regulated contaminants. It is mandatory for all community and non-transient non-community PWSs serving less than 10,000 people (excluding state- or federally-owned water systems) to participate in MAP. In 1999, only 26% of water systems were in compliance with SDWA. Currently, participants in the program are operating at a nearly 99.5% compliance rate. The program currently assists more than 815 small drinking water systems.

SANITARY SURVEYS

A sanitary survey constitutes a comprehensive evaluation of a PWS to assess its capacity to deliver safe drinking water. The frequency of sanitary surveys varies based on the type of system, with intervals typically ranging from every three to five years. These sanitary surveys provide a valuable opportunity for ADEQ to visit water systems and offer education to both owners and operators about regulations, proper monitoring and sampling procedures and opportunities for technical assistance.

A sanitary survey covers eight areas.

1. Source
2. Treatment
3. Distribution System
4. Finished Water Storage
5. Pumps
6. Monitoring and Reporting
7. Management and Operation
8. Operator Compliance

Over the past three years, the Safe Drinking Water team has actively engaged in the following initiatives:

- Collaborated in five joint sanitary surveys with the EPA
- Participated in Operator Certification Training events covering a wide array of topics including revised total coliform sampling, backflows, storage tanks and more
- Developed educational outreach materials designed to inform PWSs about turbidity
- Trained five new staff members to ensure consistent and high-quality sanitary surveys are conducted promptly and effectively

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

ADEQ’s Source Water Assessment program is a voluntary initiative designed to safeguard Arizona’s drinking water sources against contamination by promoting the adoption of best management practices (BMPs). Over the past three years, the Source Water Assessment program has successfully developed 11 plans, implementing as many as 42 BMPs. These measures are aimed at fortifying the protection of drinking water sources at small PWSs.

PWS #	PWS Name	Fiscal Year
AZ0407021	Country Club Acres Water Inc.	FY21
AZ0412045	Crisantes Water System	FY21
AZ0412101	Amado Management LLC	FY21
AZ0410063	Lakewood Estates Water Company	FY21
AZ0413067	Cordes Junction Motel RV Park	FY22
AZ0415115	Bouse Elementary School	FY22
AZ0413098	Skull Valley School District 15	FY22
AZ0413277	Desert Star Community School	FY22
AZ0411451	Coolidge Florence Elks Lodge	FY23
AZ0407484	Olive Avenue HOA	FY23
AZ0407298	Germann Water	FY23

PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS PROGRAM

Small water systems often lack the TMF resources to address an unexpected MCL exceedance. Recognizing this challenge, ADEQ developed a program designed to predict when a PWS may exceed the arsenic safe drinking water standard and proactively prevent the exceedance. This innovative program has several key components including, a forecasting model, compliance consultations and a roadmap to compliance. These elements empower PWSs to be better prepared financially, respond faster and create smarter, long-term solutions to ensure the availability of safe and healthy drinking water.

To harness our staff’s knowledge and experience effectively, this program engages professionals across all our Safe Drinking Water teams: Technical Assistance, Source Water Assessment, Engineering Review, Monitoring and Protection and Inspections and Enforcement. Participation in this voluntary consultation program is free to water systems and may provide invaluable insights on avoiding future arsenic MCL violations.

Since the inception of the predictive analytics program in August 2019:

- **163** systems have been contacted
- **69** systems have successfully implemented solutions or countermeasures, such as media changes, operational and maintenance adjustments and updates to standard operating procedures
- **12** systems are currently implementing solutions including treatment optimization based on site visit results and discussions with decision-makers
- **19** systems have worked or are in the process of working with our technical assistance staff to implement solutions, which may include zonal sampling, consolidation, treatment improvements and more
- **15** systems have effectively prevented arsenic MCL exceedances, ensuring the continued delivery of safe and healthy drinking water to their communities

PARTNERSHIPS WITH TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDERS

ADEQ currently chairs the Rural Water Infrastructure Committee (RWIC), an informal partnership comprising federal and state agencies, as well as not-for-profit organizations. The RWIC offers a spectrum of loans, grants and technical assistance to water and wastewater systems in rural Arizona. The RWIC serves as a centralized and comprehensive resource for rural communities and small water and wastewater systems serving populations of less than 10,000. Through its role as a “one-stop-shop,” the RWIC assumes a critical position in the effective execution of the capacity development strategy.



- ADEQ
- Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs
- Arizona Department of Housing
- Arizona School Facilities Board
- Bureau of Reclamation
- CoBank
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- National Rural Water Association
- North American Development Bank
- Rural Community Assistance Corporation
- Rural Community Assistance Partnership
- Rural Water Association of Arizona
- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
- WIFA

ADEQ continues to update its funding resources matrix as new funding sources become available. This resource matrix serves as a valuable tool, offering guidance to water and wastewater systems based on their unique structural characteristics, needs and eligibility criteria. For detailed information, please refer to the matrix at static.azdeq.gov/dw/resource_matrix.pdf.

INNOVATIONS

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) PROGRAM

The EPA allocated \$3 million to Arizona for conducting sampling of emerging contaminants. ADEQ has embarked on a significant effort to sample water systems that will be subject to the proposed PFAS rule. The data collected through this initiative will serve a dual purpose: aiding these systems in achieving compliance once the rule is finalized and assisting systems with PFAS detections that require funding to identify the most suitable compliance solutions. This proactive approach underscores our commitment to addressing emerging contaminants and ensuring the delivery of safe and healthy drinking water.

LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY PROJECT

Recent amendments to the SDWA by the EPA have brought about changes to provisions under the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR). The LCR revisions impact more than 900 PWSs regulated by ADEQ, introducing new regulatory and compliance requirements. All community and non-transient non-community PWSs are now mandated to create a comprehensive lead service line inventory identifying the materials used in every service line in their water service area by October 16, 2024.

In response to this regulatory challenge, ADEQ has created an initiative under the Drinking Water Technical Assistance program. This initiative will provide support to small PWSs by hiring third-party consultant firms to assist the water systems in inventorying their service lines and reporting the results to both ADEQ and EPA.

LOOKING AHEAD

REVISE FEES TO SUSTAIN MAP

MAP is actively planning to expand its monitoring assistance efforts in the near future. This expansion includes adding monitoring for soon-to-be-regulated contaminants like PFAS, while also continuing to support systems in conducting increased monitoring when potential issues are identified through sample results. Presently, the program is diligently working to reevaluate the fees charged to small water systems, which fully fund the program. This fee adjustment aims to cover the additional sampling costs associated with these expansions and mitigate the effects of inflation. By reassessing and adapting its fee structure, the program will maintain its financial stability, ensuring its continued ability to assist small water systems in meeting monitoring regulations and safeguarding Arizona’s public by providing access to safe and healthy drinking water.

PERMANENT FUNDING FOR SDWSF

As mentioned earlier, the SDWSF stands as the sole source of rapid funding for exigent circumstances, such as well or well pump failures that leave customers without water. In May 2021, through a collaborative effort between ADEQ, ACC and WIFA, funding was made available within five days for a new well pump to a small water system in western Pima County. Securing a permanent, annual allocation for the fund would significantly enhance support for all small water systems that find themselves in true emergency situations. At the same time, ADEQ continues to work on improving the TMF capacity of all water systems, with the aim of preventing emergencies.

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) PROGRAM

Under the Infrastructure Investments and Jobs Act (IIJA or BIL), Arizona has been allocated more than \$42 million to assist communities through EPA’s Emerging Contaminants in Small or Disadvantaged Communities (EC-SDC) grant program. The primary purpose of the grant is to focus on projects that address challenges posed by emerging contaminants, such as PFAS, found in a public water system or sources. The strategy involves adopting a phased approach to identify, evaluate, design and construct remedies aimed at addressing PFAS issues over the grant’s eligible project period (i.e. six years from the award date).

DEFINITIONS

ASSET MANAGEMENT: Practice of managing infrastructure capital assets to minimize the total cost of owning and operating them, including rehabilitation, repair and replacement.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT: A process for public water systems to acquire and maintain adequate technical, managerial and financial capacity to provide health drinking water consistently, reliably and cost-effectively.

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS: A chemical or material characterized by a perceived, potential, or real threat to human health or the environment or by a lack of published health standards.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE: The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

FINANCIAL CAPACITY: The financial resources of the water system, including but not limited to, revenue sufficiency, credit worthiness and fiscal controls.

MANAGERIAL CAPACITY: The management structure of the system, including but not limited to, ownership accountability, staffing, organization and communication.

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM (PWS): A water system with at least 15 service connections or serving at least 25 individuals daily for at least 60 days out of the year and which is regulated under the SDWA.

- **COMMUNITY PWS:** At least 15 service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals year round.
- **NON-TRANSIENT NON-COMMUNITY PWS:** Regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons more than six months per year but not year round.
- **TRANSIENT NON-COMMUNITY PWS:** Regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year but not more than six months.

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT (SDWA): Federal law which established protective drinking water standards for more than 90 contaminants to ensure the public is provided healthy drinking water.

SMALL DRINKING WATER SYSTEMS FUND (SDWSF): Established in WIFA, monies from the small drinking water systems fund shall be used to provide grants, including emergency grants, to interim operators, interim managers or owners of small drinking water systems to repair, replace or upgrade water infrastructure.

SMALL WATER SYSTEM: Public water system serving 10,000 individuals or less.

TECHNICAL CAPACITY: The physical and technical capability of the system, including but not limited to source water adequacy, infrastructure sufficiency and technical knowledge of certified operators.

ACRONYMS

ADEQ	ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
ADOA	ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
AWIA	AMERICA'S WATER INFRASTRUCTURE ACT
BMP	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
EC-SDC	EMERGING CONTAMINANTS IN SMALL OR DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES
EPA	U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
FY	FISCAL YEAR
LCR	LEAD AND COPPER RULE
MAP	MONITORING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
MCL	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL
PFAS	PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES
PFOA	PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID
PFOS	PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONATE
RWIC	RURAL WATER INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE
SRF	STATE REVOLVING FUND
TMF	TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL AND FINANCIAL
WIFA	WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AUTHORITY OF ARIZONA
WIIN	WATER INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE NATION



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Healthy Land for Everyone**

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For translations or other communications aids, please email the Title VI Coordinator, Leonard Drago, at Drago.Leonard@azdeq.gov or call 602-771-2288.

Para traducciones u otras ayudas de comunicación, envíe un correo electrónico al Coordinador del Título VI, Leonard Drago, a Drago.Leonard@azdeq.gov o llame al 602-771-2288.