State of Nevada

2025 Annual Capacity Development Report to the US Environmental Protection Agency

State Fiscal Year 2025
(July 1, 2024 – June 30, 2025)

July 2025

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Safe Drinking Water & Office of Financial Assistance

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Acronyms

AMP – Asset Management Plan

BCA – Bureau of Corrective Actions (NDEP)

Board – Board for Financing Water Projects

BSDW – Bureau of Safe Drinking Water (NDEP)

CCCP – Cross-Connection Control Program

CCR – Consumer Confidence Reports

CEU – Continuing Education Unit

CFR – Code of Federal Regulations

CSWPP – Community Source Water Protection Plan

CWS – Community Water System

DWSRF – Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (Nevada)

EC – Emerging Contaminant

EPA – United States Environmental Protection Agency

ERG – Eastern Research Group

ERP – Emergency Response Plan

ETT – Enforcement Targeting Tool (EPA)

Forum – Nevada Water and Wastewater Operators Certification Forum

~~IIJA~~ – Infrastructure and Investment Jobs Act

INC – Infrastructure for Nevada's Communities

ISWPP – Integrated Source Water Protection Program

IUP – Intended Use Plan (DWSRF)

LCRI – Lead and Copper Rule Improvements

LCRR – Lead and Copper Rule Revisions

LVVWD – Las Vegas Valley Water District

NDEP – Nevada Division of Environmental Protection

NNPH – Northern Nevada Public Health

NPDWR – National Primary Drinking Water Regulation

NRWA – National Rural Water Association

NSPHL – Nevada State Public Health Laboratory

NTNC – Non-transient, Non-community Water System

NVWARN – Nevada Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network

O&M – Operation and Maintenance

OFA – Office of Financial Assistance (NDEP)

PCS – Potential Contamination Sources

PFAS – Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

PFOA – Perfluorooctanoic Acid

PFOS – Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid

PWS – Public Water System

RCAC – Rural Community Assistance Corporation

SDC – Small and Disadvantaged Communities

SDWA – Safe Drinking Water Act

SFY – State Fiscal Year

SNHD – Southern Nevada Health District

SUDC – Small Underserved and Disadvantaged Communities

SWAP – Source Water Assessment Program

TA – Technical Assistance

TMF – Technical, Managerial, and Financial

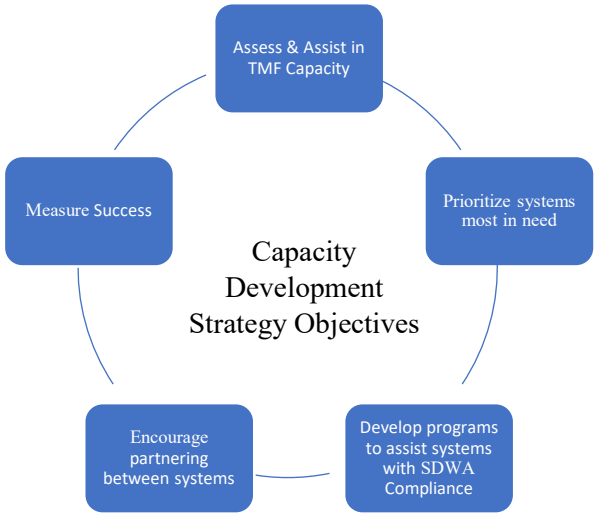
TNC – Transient, Non-community Water System

USDA-RD – United States Department of Agriculture – Rural Development

VAR – Vulnerability Assessment Reports

WHPP – Wellhead Protection Plan

WIIN – Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act



Executive Summary

Nevada developed its original Capacity Development Strategy in 2000 and submitted an amended version in March 2022 to address changes in Congressional requirements for capacity development in drinking water systems.

Five major concerns for Nevada were identified by stakeholders during the development of the original strategy. This report will address those concerns through each strategy element as it impacted State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2025.

New System Program

NDEP continued developing enforcement processes for PWS not meeting corrective action plan deadlines to complete permitting requirements. Routine coordination meetings and the issuance of pre-Administrative Order letters resulted in water system permitting and compliance.

Newly Permitted Systems— CWS and NTNC are monitored to see if any have been added to the Enforcement Targeting Tool (ETT) List. Please see Table 1 for details.

Nevada's Unpermitted (i.e. Found) System Program contains information about how public water systems (PWS) are identified. The program also provides technical assistance (TA) required to satisfy the permitting requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) regulatory requirements enforced by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP).

Newly Permitted Systems (SFY 2025):
6 Systems

SFY 2025 Found System Activity:
21 PWS Supported with TA Assistance
6 PWS Issued Permits
2 PWS Inactivated
4 PWS Activated

Existing System Program

Small System Assistance	Operator Trainings
$250,840.29 assisted 26 Systems	$185,951.05 43 Trainings (1,494 attendees)
Top five task orders completed were: Asset Management Plans (10) Manuals and Plans (9) Budgeting and Rate Setting (3) Drinking Water SRF Training (2 tie) Management and Operations (2 tie) Project and Other Funding Outreach (2 tie)	Courses included (number of attendees): Operator Exam Prep (875) Operations and Maintenance (115) Treatment (80) Water Conservation (48) Budgeting (34) Operator Safety (30) Cyber Security (29) Asset Management Planning (22) Capacity Development (14) Cross Connection Control (7)

Nevada leverages many resources to enhance and strengthen capacity in water systems, including, but not limited to, contracted nonprofits to provide direct technical assistance, stakeholder meetings to focus needs efficiently and effectively, and NDEP staff support and outreach. Efforts to identify, prioritize, and fund technical assistance for water systems are ongoing. Information regarding efforts by NDEP in SFY 2025 can be found throughout this document.

Background

The NDEP implements the State's Capacity Development Program[1] to assist PWS. This annual capacity development report highlights efforts to further the Capacity Development Program in accordance with the Capacity Development Strategy Objectives approved by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on July 10, 2023; this report covers the period of July 1, 2024, through June 30, 2025. NDEP's Office of Financial Assistance (OFA), Bureau of Safe Drinking Water (BSDW), and contracted TA providers – Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC) – contributed to this report.

The Capacity Development Program is funded primarily with set-aside funds from the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF). Since 1996, the Safe Drinking Water Act requires all new community and non-transient, non-community, water systems to have technical, managerial, and financial (TMF) capacity before they can be permitted. Validating Nevada's 'living' document approach to the capacity development strategy and implementation, NDEP accomplished the following:

A. Improved existing system strategies
B. Demonstrated consistent results and evolution

Nevada's Capacity Development Strategy

The update of the Capacity Development Strategy for Nevada was submitted to the EPA on March 16, 2022, and approved July 10, 2023. The Capacity Development Strategy Objectives were updated to include the following items:

Nevada's major concerns:

1. **Personnel and Management**
2. **Financial Sustainability**
3. **PWS Characteristics**
4. **Planning**
5. **Source Water Quality and Quantity**

[1] https://ndep.nv.gov/uploads/water-financing-srf-capacitydevelopment-docs/2022_Capacity_Development_Strategy_to_EPA.pdf

1 - Strategy Element: Stakeholder Involvement

The original Capacity Development Strategy was updated through significant input from the community including state, county, and local governments – as well as non-profit entities. Input was solicited through a survey, a workshop, and a public notice period to help address drinking water system needs. NDEP will continue to document stakeholder outreach efforts in future annual reports.

2 - Strategy Element: Use of Authority and Resources for Implementation

NDEP's mission is to protect and preserve the waters of the state. To this end, NDEP requires resources and regulatory authority from the State to help PWSs conform with SDWA requirements. Support from state and federal sources has helped NDEP develop programs to assist systems in building capacity. NDEP will continue to document the authorities and resources utilized in these efforts.

3 - Strategy Element: Enhancements and Impairments to Capacity Development

Through stakeholder input, NDEP identified five core elements of capacity development, including personnel and management, fiscal sustainability, Public Water System characteristics, planning, and source water quality and quantity. Stakeholders provided detailed input that incorporated institutional, regulatory, or financial factors on these five elements which were categorized as either enhancements or impairments. NDEP will continue to document efforts made to support enhancements and to address identified impairments.

4 - Strategy Element: Asset Management Plans

Asset Management Plans (AMP) help identify a system's equipment and determine the equipment's criticality, nature of risk, and reliability. Managing these assets helps the system plan for repairs, maintenance, and replacements, and helps avoid unplanned breakdowns that can lead to interruptions in service. Updated guidance for AMP development includes opportunities for technical assistance, connections to DWSRF loan requirements and incorporation into permitting processes. NDEP understands the importance of developing AMPs. Through training and outreach, PWSs can use these concepts to increase their prioritization for loans, better manage the reliability of their systems, and improve customer confidence and satisfaction. NDEP will continue to document efforts to assist systems with the development of asset management plans.

5 - Strategy Element: Prioritizing Public Water Systems

Many of Nevada's PWSs have been in operation for decades. The stages of a system's deterioration vary; that is why the State uses a prioritization process for funding capacity development, which takes into account the welfare of the public, the state of the water system, and the urgency to act. This triage approach helps NDEP prioritize systems based on their specific needs. Prioritized actions identified for capacity development will be reported in each annual report.

6 - Strategy Element: Measurement of Success

The Capacity Development Strategy is a living document. The Strategy must be adaptable to ensure the methods used continue to be beneficial for PWSs. To measure the success of TMF capacity development, NDEP will continue to engage stakeholders and conduct surveys to assess program effectiveness. NDEP will also increase outreach efforts to inform both operators and the public about what it takes to make a system sustainable. NDEP will report on methods and efforts used to assist systems with becoming sustainable in the areas of personnel management, financial sustainability, PWS characteristics, planning and source water quality and quantity.

Stakeholder Involvement

NDEP - Operator Certification Program Forum

Major concern focus: Personnel, Management, and Training
The Nevada Water and Wastewater Operators Certification Forum (Forum) was created by NDEP to allow all Nevada drinking water and wastewater operators to meet in person, collaborate, network, and continue to voice their concerns. The Forum is hosted quarterly by BSDW and can be attended in-person or virtually. BSDW also hosts a webpage[2] for the Forum and supports the administrative needs of the entities. This Forum provides a regular mechanism for communication between the regulated community of certified operators, NDEP, the American Water Works Association, the Nevada Water Environment Association, TA providers, and others. These discussions provide an avenue for Nevada operators to remain up to date with current news and regulations, express training needs, and to voice any other concerns they may be facing. It allows operators the opportunity to discuss suggestions and challenges with other operators and regulatory agencies. During the reporting period, a total of four Forum meetings were held on: August 28, 2024, December 4, 2024, March 19, 2025, and June 12, 2025.

The continuous growth and evolvement of the Forum took center stage in SFY 2025, where the Forum, along with the Nevada Operator Certification Program, reviewed and updated the Forum board members election process, successfully electing four new members whose seats were left open due to retirements in the operator field. This success not only showed the interest of a younger generation of operators in improving the Operator Certification Program but also opened the Forum to fresh ideas and opinions that can help develop the program for future operators. To further increase participation and outreach during the election process, the Forum, along with the assistance of Nevada's TA provider, RCAC, held a meeting at a larger venue and scale than previous meetings. The meeting occurred at the RCAC conference using the ballroom to accommodate the large number of operators that were attending the meeting. The meeting included over 145 participants who had the opportunity to participate and meet the Forum board members in person, creating an enhanced environment for growth.

Conferences: August 5-8, 2024, the Tri-State Seminar was held at the Southpoint Hotel in Las Vegas, NV, and provided training through workshops and tour presentations for continuing education units (CEUs) within the water operator industry. The RCAC held a conference in Reno, Nevada, from March 18 - 20, 2025. Nevada provided funding for RCAC to award seven scholarships to certified operators to participate in this conference.

2 - Infrastructure for Nevada Communities (INC)

Major concern focus: Financial Sustainability, PWS Characteristics, Planning, Source Water Quality and Quantity

Nevada recognizes the importance of continuing to address the needs associated with infrastructure deficiencies to protect the State from waterborne disease and outbreaks attributable to public drinking water systems. Furthermore, a large proportion of PWSs in the State are very small systems that find it hard to identify and avail various federal and State funding resources. To address this challenge, INC meetings are held on a quarterly basis and include regulatory agencies, technical assistance providers, and funding partners. In SFY

[2] https://ndep.nv.gov/water/operator-certification/operators-forum

2025, NDEP began hosting two meetings each quarter, with the additional quarterly meeting focused on the details of funding projects. Through these meetings, individual project needs, including funding needs, are discussed with the intent of not only information sharing but also to continue efforts to assist communities with either technical assistance needs and/or funding needs. Follow-up meetings are scheduled between appropriate agencies to address these needs. Participating agencies include the NDEP - Bureau of Safe Drinking Water, the NDEP - Bureau of Water Pollution Control, the NDEP - Bureau of Water Quality Planning, the NDEP - OFA, the Public Utilities Commission, the Governor's Office of Economic Development, the United States Department of Agriculture – Rural Development (USDA-RD), and the Rural Community Assistance Program.

Use of Authority and Resources for Implementation

1 - Statutory Updates

Major concern focus: Planning and Source Water Quality and Quantity

Nevada's Legislature meets from February to June in odd numbered years. During the fiscal year, the Legislature session began in February 2025 (SFY 2025) and met through June 2025. Relevant revisions to state law included:

- Senate Bill 43: a modification to allow the Administrator of the Division of Environmental Protection to designate a district board of health to issue permits or administer and enforce public water system law, effective June 9, 2025. A new district board of health will need to apply for the designation and demonstrate capability. The law provides for periodic reviews of the ongoing capability and a process to revoke the designation. Regulations for administering the law will be drafted.
- Assembly Bill 104: establishes the Nevada Voluntary Water Rights Retirement Program; a statewide initiative aimed at conserving water by allowing groundwater rights holders to voluntarily retire groundwater rights in areas where water use exceeds long-term water availability. It also creates the Account for Retiring Water Rights, a dedicated fund within the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, that will be used to purchase and retire groundwater rights. Once retired, these rights are permanently removed from use, helping stabilize aquifers and protect natural ecosystems (https://www.nature.org/en-us/newsroom/nevada-groundwater-bills/).

2 - Regulatory Updates

Major concern focus: Financial Sustainability, PWS Characteristics, Planning, and Source Water Quality and Quantity

In accordance with Governor Lombardo's Executive Order 2023-003 to have state agencies identify regulations subject to its enforcement that can be streamlined, clarified, reduced or otherwise improved, the BSDW amended 11 regulations and repealed one regulation under its regulatory authority. The revisions consisted of the following:

- Remove redundant language that is already cited in 40 code of federal regulations (CFR) 141;
- Remove the requirement that privately owned non-transient public water system submit a Preliminary Engineering Report for review and approval prior to submitting a design project for the treatment of groundwater;

- Remove the requirement that BSDW review the design of a treatment facility to other federal and state agencies' laws and regulations;
- Allow water systems to use ANSI/NSF 61 certified high-density polyethylene water storage tanks;
- Allow the American Society of Sanitary Engineering to certify backflow prevention assembly testers; and
- Place a cap on water project plan review fees for water treatment facilities.

These revisions were presented at a public workshop held on September 26, 2024, adopted by the State Environmental Commission on November 19, 2024, and approved by the Legislative Commission on December 19, 2024.

BSDW began the process to adopt the following regulations by reference:

- Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) and Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI): 40 CFR § 141.80 to 141.93.
- Consumer Confidence Report Rule: 40 CFR § 141.151 to 141.156.

3 - BSDW Updates

Major concern focus: Personnel and Management, PWS Characteristics, and Source Water Quality and Quantity

NDEP BSDW has a primacy extension agreement with EPA until December 2025 for the LCRR. BSDW remains the primary reviewer of the service line inventory and the initial contact for public water systems regarding other requirements of the LCRR; however, EPA does all formal enforcement activities. BSDW provides EPA regular updates on compliance activities of systems regarding this rule. Additionally, BSDW worked with a TA provider through the EPA to help systems create their initial service line inventory. The TA provider assisted systems both virtually and in the field.

Staff provided presentations at multiple conferences to educate the regulated community on new regulatory requirements with a focus on LCRR, Consumer Confidence Reporting, per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), performing assessments to address coliform detections, engineering plan review and general monitoring and reporting requirements.

4 - DWSRF Operating Updates

Major concern focus: Financial Sustainability, PWS Characteristics, and Source Water Quality and Quantity

The DWSRF program was successful in negotiating with the State Treasurer the ability to offer a special incentive interest rate of 1% to public entities who have a shovel ready project and the capacity to take on debt. The program offered a special incentive interest rate to the first $100 million in loans committed to three participants in SFY 2025, one in SFY 2026, and one pending closure.

5 - Funding for small and disadvantaged communities

Major concern focus: Financial Sustainability and PWS Characteristics

Nevada has a "disadvantaged community" program to address low-income areas that have infrastructure deficiencies that pose a health threat. The Nevada Administrative Code defines a disadvantaged community as an area, as compared to other communities in this State, where residents disproportionately experience economic, environmental, or health issues, including, without limitation, high rates of poverty or unemployment. The following criteria are outlined in the 2025 DWSRF Intended Use Plan (IUP)[3]:

- Median Household Income
- Poverty rates
- Population trends
- Percent of the population not in the workforce
- Unemployment

DWSRF provides low interest loans to both publicly and privately owned water utilities. Federal appropriations for DWSRF require Nevada to use a percentage of its grant to provide additional subsidies to "disadvantaged communities." These include forgiveness of loan principal, negative interest loans, grants, or any combination of these. The terms and amount of the additional subsidy are case-by-case basis determinations based on the individual community's needs and financial situation.

In SFY 2025, OFA awarded 11 Principal Forgiveness Loans from the DWSRF totaling $6,956,800.

In SFY 2025, BSDW had four subgrant awards totaling $622,844 through the WIIN-SUDC and IIJA EC-SDC grants.

Targeted funding opportunities for Small and/or Disadvantaged Communities have allowed an opportunity for qualifying systems to address health-based violations and emerging contaminants.

The SDWA allows each state to set aside a portion of its federal capitalization grant to support various drinking water projects. This includes administration costs, TA, state program management, and special activities. The funding request is based on the State's biannual budget.

6 - Operator Training and Certification

Major concern focus: Personnel and Management, PWS Characteristics, and Source Water Quality and Quantity

In total, Nevada has 583 public water systems. These systems include:

- 193 community water systems (CWS).
- 155 non-transient non-community water systems (NTNC); and
- 235 transient non-community water systems (TNC).

[3] https://ndep.nv.gov/uploads/water-financing-srf-drinkingwater-docs/DW-2024_Final_IUP.pdf

Nevada requires all CWS and NTNC water systems to have certified operators. In total, of which 349 systems that meet this criterion. TNC water systems that use surface water or groundwater under the direct influence of surface water must also be operated by a certified operator. One TNC system met this additional criterion in SFY 2025. All water systems are also required to designate an operator in "Responsible Charge," a person whose qualifications and nature of responsibilities are identical to the PWS's regular operators. As of July 2025, water system compliance for operator certification is 100 percent statewide.

Nevada works to keep compliance high by providing outreach and training to operators. The State uses monies from the Public Water System Supervision Program grant and the 10 percent set-aside from DWSRF. BSDW also provides TA, suggestions, and recommendations to operators through frequent telephone contact and through the sanitary survey process. Staff also coordinate with TA contractors to engage in TMF assistance services using other NDEP DWSRF set-asides and EPA TA grants.

BSDW partnered with the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs in fiscal year 2025. This program allows BSDW to provide veterans taking the Nevada Drinking Water Operator Certification Exams with financial assistance to cover licensing costs. Military occupational specialty experience continues to be an invaluable asset for PWSs throughout Nevada. For SFY 2025 the operator certification program had over 90 veteran applications. Information and resources are available on Nevada's Drinking Water Operator Certification Program website.

7 - Integrated Source Water Protection Program

Major concern focus: Personnel and Management, PWS Characteristics, and Source Water Quality, and Planning

"Source water" in Nevada means an untreated source of water used to supply drinking water to the public. Source water includes groundwater before it is pumped out by a well, or surface water flowing in a river or tributary before being diverted to a treatment plant. Groundwater aquifers are critical resources in Nevada. Most public water systems in the state rely solely on wells for their water supplies; however, a few larger communities also rely on springs, creeks, lakes, rivers, and reservoirs. Source water protection areas are also referred to as wellhead protection areas, drinking water protection areas, and sometimes vulnerability assessment areas.

PWSs and local communities throughout Nevada are working to protect drinking water supplies from contamination. The State assists them through a multi-faceted Integrated Source Water Protection Program (ISWPP). It is Nevada's belief that effective source water protection must be developed and administered by the community in conjunction with local water suppliers. A local plan is a long-term commitment on the part of the community to protect its drinking water sources from becoming contaminated or polluted by various land use activities. BSDW administers the ISWPP and provides TA for communities to develop and implement Community Source Water Protection Plans (CSWPPs) and older Wellhead Protection Plans (WHPP). Local CSWPPs are developed through a county-wide planning and coordination approach. This encourages PWSs to work together to examine shared water resources, evaluate community development impacts to water sources, and discuss how to collectively manage potential risks from a broader perspective. The ISWPP's multi-jurisdictional approach helps PWSs, ranging from very small taverns and mobile home parks to larger districts and municipalities, pool their resources to implement their plans and promote community-wide planning and awareness. This ultimately increases opportunities for smaller systems with limited resources and/or capacity to be included under a more comprehensive CSWPP and implementation effort. Nevada's Program encourages cooperation and aligns efforts with other state and federal entities to provide the most resources to the communities' plans. The National Rural Water Association's (NRWA) Source Water Protection team works

with NDEP in developing the ISWPP and meeting the criteria of both programs in plan development. In SFY 2025 ISWPP incorporated new elements into the program based on emerging contaminants (EC) funding. Plans are being updated to incorporate new EC guidance and update action plans. To ~~date~~, the following communities have participated in, are developing and/or completed, countywide protection plans under the ISWPP:

County	**Source Water Protection Activities**
Carson City	The 2023 Plan Update was adopted by Carson City Public Works and the Board of Supervisors, action items continue to be implemented by the PWS. A study into grazing areas and their impact on water quality in Vicee Creek/Canyon was conducted and comments provided to the public works in February.
Churchill	Churchill County's Plan continues to use their CSWPP to work with local partners to protect source water. The initial plan was endorsed in 2015 and is being considered for an update in 2027.
Clark **NEW PLAN:** Piute Valley CSWPP **UPDATED PLAN:** Searchlight WHPP **PLAN DEVELOPEMENT:** Planning Area 6 Sandy Valley Blue Mountain	ISWPP continues to partner and tackle the complex nature of southern Nevada water with local stakeholders and partnerships. Work with Las Vegas Valley Water District (LVVWD) in the collaboration of developing and updating their CSWPPs is ongoing. Current efforts are focused on Planning Area 6 under the 208 Plan, with LVVWD developing a ~~WH~~PP for Blue Mountain Water System. The Blue Mountain plan is drafted and ready for review and will be presented to the Red Rock Citizens Advisory Council this fall. The Searchlight WHPP and the Piute Valley CSWPP are completed and endorsed as of January 2025. Other current plans include the 2023 Virgin Valley Water District CSWPP and 2021 Moapa Valley WHPP. Virgin Valley received the 2025 Exemplary Source Water Protection Award Recipients for a medium water system, for the effective implementation and focused nature of their CSWPP.
Douglas	Douglas County CSWPP was endorsed in 2012 and should be considered for an update under the next ISWPP contract.
Humboldt	Humboldt County's 2023 CSWP Plan continues to be used to effectively reach local PWSs and in emergency planning. Humboldt County continues to hold an annual Water Quality Summit to engage the public and local water systems.
Lincoln	Lincoln County continues to use their CSWPP to work with local partners to protect source water. The Lincoln County CSWPP was endorsed by NDEP in 2024.
Lyon	Lyon County continues to use their CSWPP to work with local partners to protect source water. The initial plan was endorsed in 2014 and should be considered for an update in 2028.
Mineral **PARTNER UPDATES**	Mineral County is having its WHPP updated by ~~NR~~WA with support of ISWPP. Technical assistance is given to mapping and potential contaminant sources.
Nye **UPDATING**	A large update of the 2012 CSWPP for Nye County is making progress with a DRAFT including well worksheets for Appendix C, Draft CSWPP Update outline, and emerging contaminants discussion. Expected Completion Winter 2025. Public water systems are engaged and excited about the process and continue to provide recommendations and develop a unified county plan.

Storey **NEW CSWPP**	Storey County and Tahoe-Reno Industrial Complex-General Improvement District have completed their 2024 CSWPP. The Plan was endorsed in August of 2024 and is being implemented with the local water system.
Washoe	Washoe County's 2020 CSWPP is continually utilized by the local water systems and continues to provide projects for both ISWPP and Bureau of Water Quality Planning's Non-Point Source programs. The County Master Plan is updated to include CSWPP elements. Truckee Meadows Water Authority, City of Reno, and Trucke Meadows Regional Planning Authority use their business development tool to assist in notifying and educating local businesses in preventing pollution. Ongoing fire rehabilitation project for the Gold Ranch Fire has completed Phase 1. The initial project came in under budget so remaining funds will go to additional restoration in the area addressing areas where erosion control is still needed. The project is in partnership with Nevada Division of Forestry, One Truckee River, Bureau of Water Quality Planning, and Truckee Meadows Water Authority.
White Pine	White Pine continues to use their CSWPP to work with local partners to protect Source Water. The initial plan was endorsed in 2012 and should be considered for an update in 2026.

8 - Vulnerability Assessment and Monitoring Waiver Programs

Major concern focus: Personnel and Management, Financial Sustainability, PWS Characteristics, Planning, and Source Water Quality and Quantity

The 2020 Vulnerability Assessment Program, as implemented during SFY 2021, is an update to the 2003 Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). The 2003 SWAP, in turn, has its roots in the original Vulnerability Assessment Program (approved by the EPA in 1995), which was performed during the initial permitting process of a PWS.

Vulnerability assessments include:

- Locating sources
- Identifying potential sources of contaminants within a 3,000-foot radius of wells/springs
- Evaluating source water susceptibility to contamination
- Reviewing prior sampling results

NDEP's Vulnerability Assessment Program requires summaries of the vulnerability assessments to be reported to the public in the annual Consumer Confidence Reports (CCR) for PWSs. Based on initial assessment of the source water vulnerability determination, a PWS may qualify for chemical monitoring relief (inorganic chemicals, synthetic organic chemicals, cyanide, dioxin, and asbestos) as approved by the EPA in 1995. Eligible PWSs are also required to provide updates to the assessment data and apply for waiver renewals every three years.

The updated 2020 BSDW Vulnerability Assessment and Monitoring Waiver Programs share information with the ISWPP to document potential contaminant sources (PCS) for PWSs. The Vulnerability Assessment Reports (VARs) note PCSs and rank them based on their potential to adversely affect a water supply source. Project efforts were funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act set-aside funds and continued with a combination of resources, DWSRF set-aside funding, and leveraging technical assistance from

ISWPP/Wellhead Protection staff. BSDW did not update any VARs in SFY 2025. In the review of Vulnerability Assessment waivers in SFY 2025, BSDW removed 58 waivers from two systems that no longer qualified or were deactivated. BSDW also reached out to systems sampling for asbestos to inquire if they qualify for a statewide asbestos waiver.

To date, 235 PWSs qualified for chemical monitoring waivers based on the vulnerability of the source water as determined in the individual VARs. Additionally, BSDW maintains the status of 507 waivers by having these respective PWSs apply every three years for waiver renewal applications (Attachment 4 - updated Form B). Once waiver renewals are received and the water system status is reviewed and updated, a Monitoring Assessment Plan, indicating when the water system is to perform chemical monitoring, is completed and sent to the water system.

Cybersecurity

As drinking water systems become more dependent on using technology for monitoring, operations, and communication with customers, the risk and chance of cyber-attacks on water systems has increased. With the increase of cyber-attacks against PWSs, the EPA has raised awareness to the need to maintain basic cybersecurity practices to help prevent, detect, respond, and recover from cyber incidents. The EPA conducts trainings and webinars on cybersecurity and has a third-party cybersecurity risk assessment for PWSs to utilize. NDEP has been working to distribute information about the available trainings and webinars to all PWSs, ensuring they are aware of the resources available to them from the EPA.

In SFY 2025, NDEP forwarded three emails regarding cybersecurity training and threats. NDEP had up to 23.5 CEUs available in Cybersecurity trainings and webinars.

Enhancements and Impairments to Capacity Development

1 - Internal and External Resources

ENHANCEMENTS

Technical Assistance Providers

Frequently, PWSs do not have the knowledge or resources necessary to understand every aspect of operating a water system. Some systems lack Operation and Maintenance (O&M) manuals, Emergency Response Plans (ERP), Cross-Connection Control Plans (CCCP), and Capital Improvement Plans. Nevada has made special efforts to assist systems with these common deficiencies and other routine TMF capacity development needs. These critical issues continue to be a focus of NDEP and RCAC. In SFY 2025 OFA put out a Request for Proposal to find qualified vendors to provide assistance to systems to complete and submit Initial Lead Service Line Inventories. Attachment 3 includes a list of TA assistance available to water systems in SFY 2025. Attachment 4 provides a list of TA assistance and training courses offered in SFY 2025. Nevada routinely communicates with TA providers to ensure that assistance provided does not duplicate assistance funded through other EPA and USDA-RD funding sources.

Existing Systems Capacity Assessment

The capacity assessment developed in coordination between NDEP and TA provider RCAC in SFY 2024 has been successfully implemented throughout SFY 2025. A capacity assessment is a valuable tool used by water systems to measure strengths and identify weaknesses. BSDW and RCAC revised a standard TMF survey to identify appropriate assistance needs for water systems (see Attachment 2). The brief survey was developed to help give water systems a quick view of their TMF capacity situation. When RCAC conducts capacity assessments on-site, a more extensive questionnaire is used to dive deeper into each topic. NDEP ensures that systems demonstrate TMF capacity prior to moving projects forward to a loan contract stage.

Sanitary Surveys

TA assistance during SFY 2025 helped systems resolve deficiencies noted in the sanitary surveys. Vendors also helped the facility owners better understand the sanitary survey results, write corrective action plans, create record-keeping systems, and work to address deficiencies. Typically, a variety of situations trigger compliance-related assistance:

- Immediate coliform-positive result
- Disinfection followed by sampling for coliform
- Lead and copper reporting
- Disinfection byproducts compliance
- Water quality or monitoring issues
- Development of standard operating procedures
- Loss of pressure events (boil water orders)
- Consumer Confidence Reports
- Public Notification for certain violations (some can be included in the CCR).

During SFY 2025, OFA collaborated with PWS staff and BSDW to identify and assist with system improvements and capital project needs. The results and recommendations of such a review were included in the staff reports presented to the Board for Financing Water Projects (Board). This effort reasonably assured the Board that the system was appropriately addressing capacity deficiencies.

Facility Guidance Documents

Public drinking water systems in Nevada are required to have site-specific plans approved by BSDW. These documents include O&M, ERP, and CCCP manuals. Developing these manuals provides the PWS staff with an opportunity to systematically document their practices, evaluate their regulatory compliance, examine the needs of the facilities, and evaluate customer communications. NDEP BSDW review avails the opportunity to educate and provide corrective feedback to the PWS regarding regulatory compliance.

NDEP has provided standardized templates for the development of the O&M, ERP, and CCCP manuals. These templates are intended to especially assist the small to medium size PWSs in covering the expected topics and regulations. There is continuous evaluation of the templates to ensure they are updated with State and federal regulatory references and current technologies. These standard templates are used by PWS owners, operators, and vendors assisting the PWSs. NDEP believes this consistency will help in managing, educating, and operating public water systems across Nevada. Such additional value is significant to the Nevada PWS operations network as limited workforce remains a high-concern capacity issue.

Leveraging Technical Assistance with Federal Partners

The TA of PG Environmental provided to BSDW by the EPA allowed us to help communities that may not have been able to complete the lead service line inventory or reduce the number of unknown lead service lines on their own. Their work reduced the regulatory load of many systems throughout Nevada and set them up for future success in complying with the requirements of the LCRR.

IMPAIRMENTS

Technical Assistance Providers

NDEP and the National Rural Water Association continue to seek an alternative technical assistance provider after the shutdown of the Nevada Rural Water Association in SFY 2024. National Rural Water Association provided a March conference in Las Vegas, for which NDEP staff provided four presentations. NDEP has continued to work with water operators and managers to understand their needs and seek other resources to address this impairment. TA providers also face uncertainty around several key banks of infrastructure financing.

Working with Government Entities

Efforts to identify capacity deficiencies as well as infrastructure upgrades/replacement needs for all Nevada's systems are ongoing. Some systems are hesitant to address any issues with government entities. Other systems are simply unaware of or do not have the resources to investigate. OFA will continue to work in collaboration with BSDW and TA providers through the use of sanitary surveys and TMF capacity surveys to identify systems' needs and develop a process for identification that will prioritize the needs of water systems across the State.

Regulatory Reviews and Court proceedings around LCRI and PFAS

The uncertainty over the LCRI ~~due~~ to court proceedings has presented challenges in how BSDW prepares systems for the upcoming regulation changes. Water systems may receive incorrect or outdated information about the LCRI from various sources which can lead to confusion and miscommunication.

2 - Planning and Training for Existing and New Rules

ENHANCEMENTS

Existing Rules

Due to new agency staff and new management at water systems, basic training on existing regulations and requirements is being prioritized. In addition, new federal regulatory requirements are being issued concurrently. Collaborations and contracts with partner agencies including Southern Nevada Health District (SNHD), Northern Nevada Public Health (NNPH), Central Nevada Health District and Nevada Department of Public and Behavioral Health – Environmental Health Section create a need for interagency training in field work and identifying potential unpermitted systems to support managing rules and PWS. Regulatory requirements that will require training for both NDEP staff and some partners, as well as drinking water systems include such items as Chemical Monitoring Rule requirements, the Arsenic Rule, the Lead/Copper Rule, Manganese, PFAS Rule, Legionella, Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule - PFAS and Lithium, Consumer Confidence Report Revision, Cyber Security, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, and the Groundwater Rule.

Lead and Copper Rule

On June 16, 2021, EPA published the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: LCRR with a compliance date of October 16, 2024. By the LCRR compliance date, all community and non-transient, non-community water systems were required to submit an initial inventory of all service lines within the distribution system and identify the material as either lead, galvanized requiring replacement, non-lead, or lead status unknown.

In efforts to help impacted water systems, NDEP BSDW partnered with the EPA and the contractor Eastern Research Group (ERG) (was PG Environmental) to offer assistance to public water systems with their initial service line inventory at no cost to the system. Eighteen PWSs received assistance from ERG. Assistance ranged from a full development of the inventory to providing state and EPA guidance material. Four of the 18 PWSs missed the original compliance deadline, but BSDW was able to contact them through ERG to provide guidance and support.

NDEP BSDW was also able to offer additional TA to additional water systems. NDEP partnered with ERG through another contract, along with CDM Smith and Sunrise Engineering, to provide assistance to an additional 32 PWSs.

Nevada currently has 11 systems with galvanized requiring replacement lines, 63 with unknown lines, and ten whose inventories are missing. No lead service lines have been found in Nevada systems.

NDEP BSDW met with different health districts and PWSs who were proposing new technologies to use while building their service line inventories. Some of the proposed methods include physical identification methods such as electromagnetic devices introduced into the water lines, artificial intelligence statistical analysis, and predictive modeling.

NDEP BSDW staff also gave presentations to operators during conferences to train them on the LCRR requirements effect now and the upcoming LCRI requirements. These workshops were held in 2025 on June 5 in Elko, June 10 in Carson City, and June 11 in Las Vegas. Staff continue to address questions and concerns from public water systems regarding the LCRR and LCRI.

PFAS

EPA's final National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) for six PFAS contaminants became effective June 25, 2024. This date began the five-year period for Nevada public water systems to be in compliance with the maximum contaminant levels and Hazard Index shown in the table below.

Chemical	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
PFOA	0	4.0 ppt
PFOS	0	4.0 ppt
PFHxS	10 ppt	10 ppt
HFPO-DA (GenX chemicals)	10 ppt	10 ppt
PFNA	10 ppt	10 ppt
Mixture of two or more: PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS	Hazard Index of 1	Hazard Index of 1

- Summary of Projects: The EC-Small and Disadvantaged Communities (SDC) grant was awarded on August 22, 2023, for $18,914,000, with a subsequent allotment of $9,457,000 on April 10, 2024. Requests for proposals and subgrants are being prioritized:

Project Name	Project Type	Project Award Period	Amount
PFAS Hydrogeologic Risk Assessment Tool	Contract	6/11/2024 to 6/10/2028	$208,668
Source Water Protection Plan Updates Incorporating Emerging Contaminants	Contract	6/11/2024 to 6/30/2028	$2,640,000
PFAS Sampling at all PWS	Contract	11/12/2024 to 8/31/2027	$1,591,384
Interim Home Treatment for Customers of PWS with PFAS or Manganese over Federal Maximum Contaminant Levels or Health Advisories	Contract	7/8/2025 to 6/9/2029	$1,050,000
Administrative Support of Financial and/or Technical Subgrant/Contract Reviews	Contract	10/1/2024 to 9/30/2029	$945,700
PWS Infrastructure Projects (one PWS)	Subgrant	4/12/2025 to 6/30/2026	$246,479
Nevada PFAS Action Plan Update	Contract	Pending Board Approval	$135,000

- Being developed as follows:
  - With the University of Nevada, Reno for the establishment of a surrogate for PFAS breakthrough in granular activated carbon and ion exchange columns.
  - With the Nevada State Public Health Laboratory (NSPHL) to provide PFAS analytical capability and capacity to the NSPHL and the state of Nevada by funding the procurement of analytical instrumentation as well as the creation and staffing of a Chemist position to perform the analyses.
  - With the Southern Nevada Health District to provide testing for PFAS in drinking water to persons in southern Nevada whose source of drinking water is private wells.
  - With Northern Nevada Public Health to provide testing for PFAS in drinking water to persons in northern Nevada whose source of drinking water is private wells.

IMPAIRMENTS

Existing rules

With high staff turnover rates at public water systems and NDEP BSDW, training on existing rules is a continuous need. NDEP BSDW continues to prioritize training and has been in communication with TA providers and EPA regarding training opportunities.

Lead and Copper Rule

BSDW was able to help some systems with their service line inventory through TA, with a high percentage of systems submitting their inventory. Ten PWSs have not completed an inventory yet and no additional TA funding contracts are currently available. Seventy-four water systems were discovered with either galvanized service lines requiring replacement or unknown service lines in their inventory. These systems will need additional assistance with either replacement or identification in the near future.

PFAS Rule

Managing the funding allotments has created an onslaught of additional workload. To address the fiscal component of the workload, a new position was requested and approved during the 2025 Legislative session, which may be filled beginning October 1, 2025. To address the technical component of the workload, a contract with a former employee has been in place since July of 2024.

On May 15, 2025, the EPA announced its intention to keep the current NPDWR for perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), extend compliance deadlines for PFOA and PFOS, establish a federal exemption framework, and initiate enhanced outreach to water systems, especially in rural and small communities, through EPA's new PFAS OUTreach Initiative. EPA also announced its intent to rescind the regulations and reconsider the regulatory determinations for perfluorohexanesulfonic acid, perfluorononanoic acid, hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (commonly known as GenX), and the Hazard Index mixture of these three plus perfluorobutane sulfonic acid to ensure that the determinations and any resulting drinking water regulation follow the legal process laid out in the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Federal review of the PFAS Rule has resulted in uncertainty for some PWSs about formulating compliance strategies. The hesitancies raised by the PFAS Rule review range from reluctance to commit to a timeline owing to deadline extensions, to complete inaction due to the belief that the entire rule will be rescinded.

3 - Climate Resiliency

ENHANCEMENTS

As the driest state in the U.S., Nevada has long recognized the value of efficient water use and reuse. In accordance with EPA sustainable priorities, the Nevada Division of Water Resources requires that every Nevada water system submit a Water Conservation Plan that includes measures to evaluate the effectiveness of the plan. These plans have been required since July 1992, with updates required every five years. TA providers have helped multiple communities prepare and update these plans. In addition to user-based conservation measures, systems are being educated on auditing and charting the amounts of water produced and sold monthly. Once usage patterns are established, changes in use may prompt managers to implement leak detection studies.

Nevada water operators understand the struggles of maintaining system infrastructure, staffing, and supply in this arid and rural state. The Nevada Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (NVWARN)[4] is a statewide program through which water (and wastewater) operators can seek assistance such as equipment, personnel, and resources during emergencies. Their website also maintains many resources for water and wastewater systems in need.

Extreme drought and water scarcity threaten water and wastewater utilities in Nevada. NDEP has teamed up with the EPA and other federal agencies to provide free individualized technical advice for local communities, tribes, and drinking water and wastewater utilities to prepare and mitigate drought, water scarcity, and other cascading disasters (i.e. wildfires and floods). NDEP has contacted most of Nevada's water and wastewater systems through several channels to inform them of this service and

[4] https://www.nvwarn.org/

advise of potential ways to fund these projects. NDEP BSDW, Bureau of Corrective Actions (BCA), and OFA have also proactively reached out to water systems potentially affected by numerous wildfires burning throughout the state, especially during our lengthening fire season.

Innovative water projects for managing water resources are underway. OneWater Nevada is developing an Advanced Purified Water Facility that treats recycled water from the Reno-Stead Water Reclamation Facility. Treated water will be injected into the aquifer where it can be recovered by a pilot irrigation project and later, indirect potable reuse. The design is 90% complete and construction is expected to start in SFY 2026. This will help the Reno-Sparks area of more than 350,000 residents adapt to changing water resources.

Modern conservation strategies such as septic to sewer conversions not only help to protect groundwater quality from regulated and unregulated constituents but also provide a treated water quality source to the Colorado River to comply with required return flow credits. Projects are being designed to address this urgent need.

IMPAIRMENTS

Nevada is not immune to the occasional natural disaster normal to our dry state. On September 7, 2025, the Davis Fire broke out about 15 miles south of Reno, destroying 13 homes, a well house, several other structures, and two entire transient water systems, Davis Creek State Park and the Holy Spirit Catholic Church. NDEP OFA, BCA, and BSDW met with representatives on September 16 from the Truckee Meadows Water Authority, who suffered damage to a well and some associated piping, and the loss of a well house in the fire, to seek creative solutions to funding water systems in emergency situations. This further served as a lesson to all of the impacts weather can have on Nevada infrastructure, water quality, and quantity.

The Colorado River continues to experience reduced flows, which means the nation's two largest reservoirs, Lake Mead and Lake Powell, created by dams on the Colorado River, have reached record low levels in recent years amid a megadrought spanning more than two decades. Lake Mead water levels continue to be a concern for southern Nevada residents and visitors who rely on the Colorado River System for water. The significant drops in Lake Mead water levels must be met with new strategies in the southern portion of the state. Innovative conservation strategies such as septic to sewer conversions not only help to protect groundwater quality from regulated and unregulated constituents but also provide a treated water source to the Colorado River to comply with required return flow credits. Projects are being designed to address this urgent need.

4 - Project Funding Resources

ENHANCEMENTS

New Funding Sources

Many sources of funding are available to fund project implementation. This includes the traditional DWSRF funding, along with several new grants designed to perform specific tasks for water systems. New funding sources used during the year included Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation – Small, Underserved, and Disadvantaged Communities (WIIN-SUDC) and Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act

(IIJA) EC-SDC. Each funding source has different requirements and timelines; therefore, navigating the best source of funding for each specific project is complicated for borrowers and grant administrators alike.

These New Funding Sources are being administered through NDEP BSDW, and BSDW is coordinating with OFA to partner fund projects where appropriate.

NDEP is working with the Office of the Assistant Administrator for Water to inform water and wastewater systems in Nevada that the Office of Groundwater and Drinking Water has released the SFY 2025 allotments for the SUDC Grant Program for states and territories. A total of $24.9 million in funding is available under this program, of which Nevada qualifies for $288,000. This allotment provides non-competitive grants to states and territories to support water infrastructure improvements and compliance with NPDWRs.

Many rural, small, and tribal systems face unique financial and operational challenges, including aging infrastructure, workforce shortages, increasing costs, and declining rate bases. NDEP has partnered with the EPA, NRWA, and RCAC to provide systems with technical assistance to help communities address wastewater challenges through the Rural, Small and Tribal Clean Water Technical Assistance Grant Program. The EPA has announced that $49 million is available for communities to receive assistance for planning, designing and funding wastewater infrastructure upgrades.

Disadvantaged Status

In SFY 2023, DWSRF expanded the definition of disadvantaged, allowing more qualifying systems and projects to access principal forgiveness funding. The additional qualifying elements include poverty rates, disabilities, government subsidies, and whether the project is affordable for the system ratepayers. This effort is meant to make water projects more equitable for the underserved communities of Nevada.

IMPAIRMENTS

New Funding Sources

The new funding opportunities created a need for new human resources and grants and contracts at the State level, which continue to evolve in order to spend the federal money. Furthermore, implementing cross-cutting requirements and federal grant conditions is a new workload for NDEP BSDW and the small systems that are utilizing the funding sources.

Despite Congressional authorization, states and territories are subject to pauses and uncertainties in federal funding sources. Difficulties in procuring labor and materials and increasing delays in the supply chain additionally exacerbate projects. This has created significant concerns among water industry stakeholders and how it will affect the Safe Drinking Water Act and State Revolving Fund programs.

Construction resources

Construction projects are further impacted by the availability of contractors, particularly in rural areas, along with supply chain delays for construction materials. Construction schedules may get extended, resulting in altering project budgets, completion dates, and a return to compliance for water quality violations.

Project bids continue to be higher than engineer estimates; borrowers had to either remove elements from their project scope or attempt to secure additional funding within a short time frame. In addition, Nevada continues to hear the message from our borrowers that federal funding requirements continue to present difficulties in moving forward with project implementation. Requirements to adhere to Davis Bacon, American Iron and

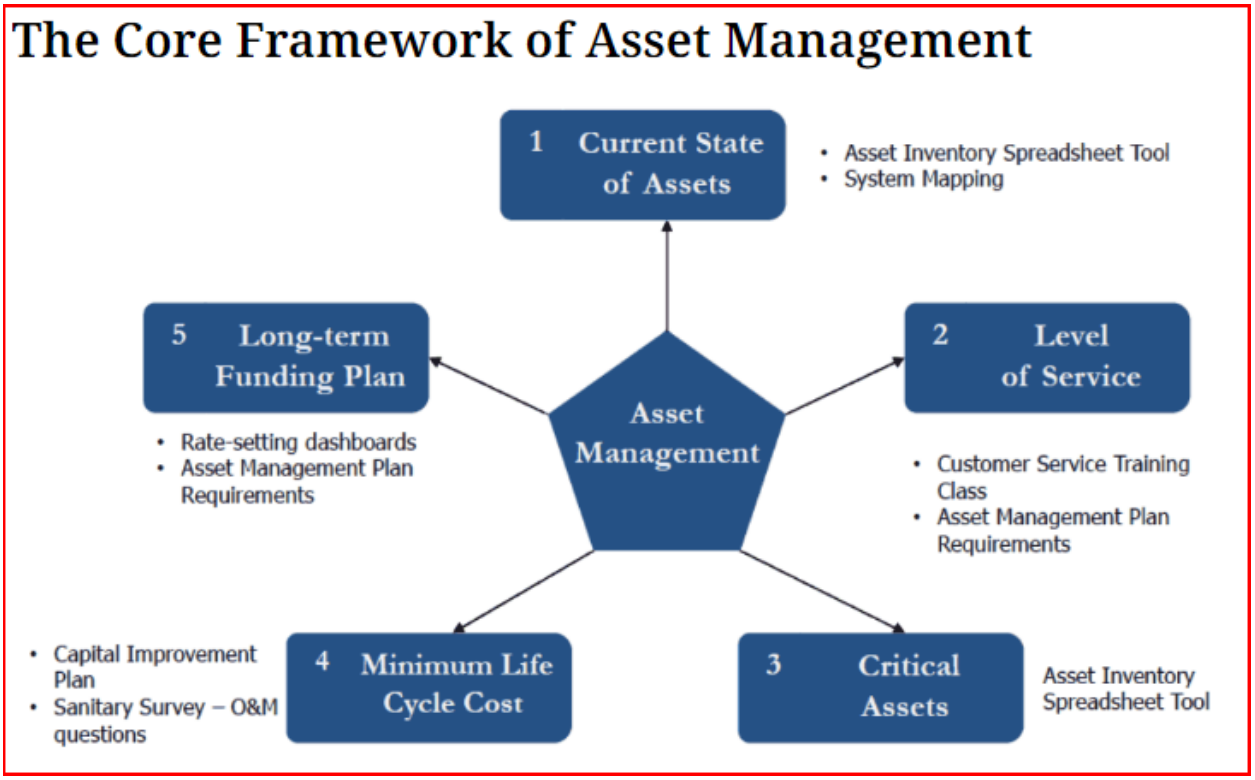
Steel, as well as trying to navigate new requirements tied to Build America, Buy America has been frustrating to borrowers. Nevada offers technical assistance to ensure compliance with these requirements, and several borrowers have requested this type of technical assistance.

DWSRF program requirements and Community Directed Spending

Nevada has seen a significant drop in borrowers willing to take out traditional loans. Some facilities have indicated that the Federal funding requirements have contributed to their resistance to using the SRF program. In addition, many smaller systems have not kept up rate increases to address system upgrades needed over time. These small systems often cannot afford to take on new debt and are hesitant to increase rate structures. Also, with the availability of federal earmark funding and other grant funding such as American Rescue Plan Act , systems are pursuing grant funding to entirely fund their project rather than pursuing SRF funding.

Asset Management Plans

As part of the 2025 DWSRF IUP, the DWSRF requires AMPs for systems receiving principal forgiveness loans for construction projects from the DWSRF program. Loan applicants must certify as part of the loan contract that the recipient has, or will develop, an AMP prior to the final draw on the loan and re-evaluate the plan every five years. These reports help educate system management and the users of the system about the cost of their water system.



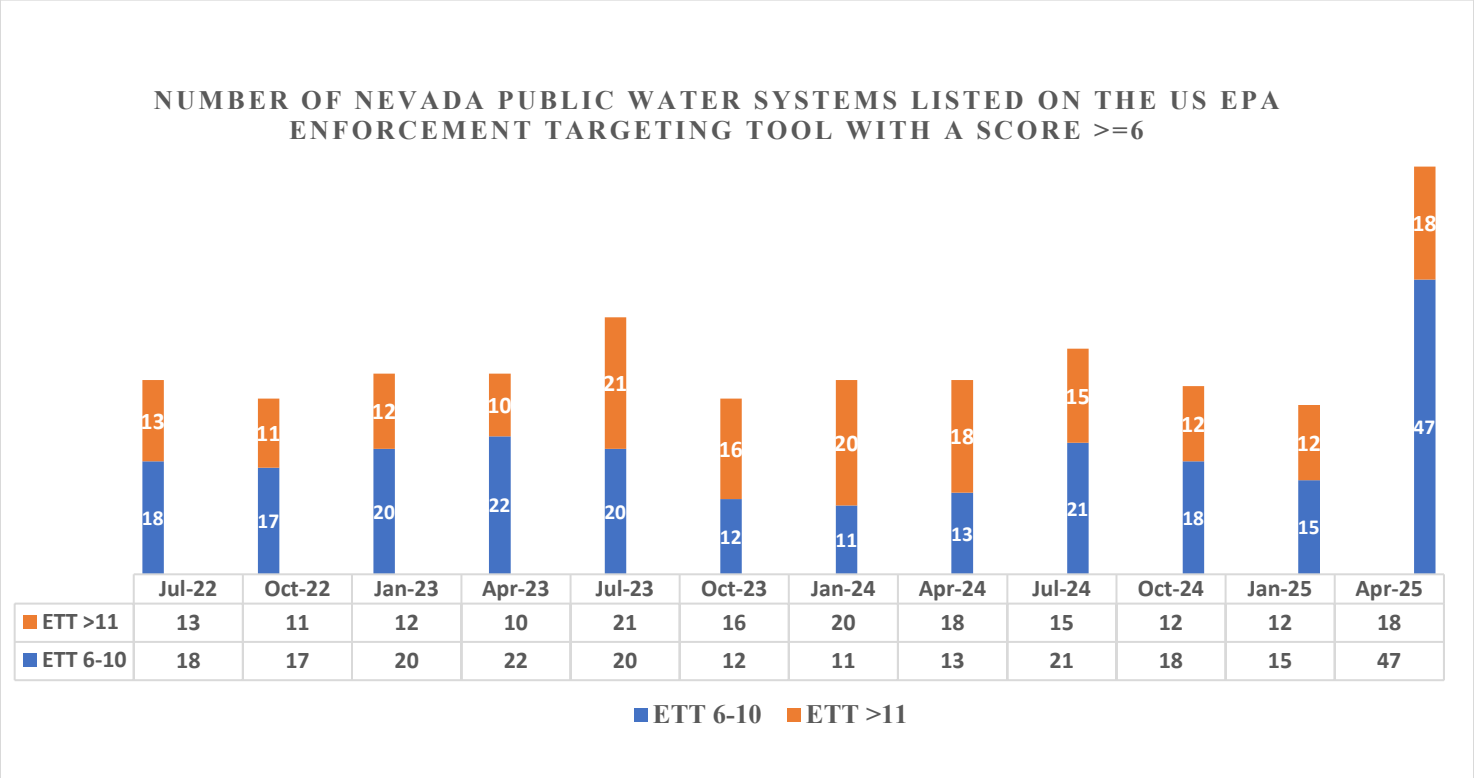
The plan includes an analysis of all assets, identifies critical assets of the system, evaluates the condition of the assets, documents the useful life of the assets, contains a plan for funding maintenance, repair, and replacement, and evaluates the system's level of service. In another effort to develop fiscal responsibility, the 2025 DWSRF IUP requires principal forgiveness loan recipients to set aside funds in a reserve account for capital replacement. TA providers include this analysis as part of the AMP.

Since Nevada updated its Capacity Development Strategy, 36 systems have received support for AMPs through technical assistance funded through the DWSRF grants. Within SFY 2025, 12 systems received support for asset management plans. Attachment 4 shows the list of systems receiving support in the current year.

Prioritizing Public Water Systems

Compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act

Nevada's State capacity development coordinators and TA providers work closely with State enforcement staff to review the ETT list provided each quarter. They identify systems that lack TMF capacity. OFA and BSDW staff then determine steps to help the system return to compliance in a timely manner. With funding provided through the DWSRF small systems TA contract, vendors focus on systems that score above the ten-point threshold to assist them in resolving the non-compliance and stay off the ETT list. As shown below in Figure 1, Nevada continues to track the program's progress in assisting water systems to return to compliance.



	Jul-22	Oct-22	Jan-23	Apr-23	Jul-23	Oct-23	Jan-24	Apr-24	Jul-24	Oct-24	Jan-25	Apr-25
ETT >11	13	11	12	10	21	16	20	18	15	12	12	18
ETT 6-10	18	17	20	22	20	12	11	13	21	18	15	47

Figure 1: ETT tracking over time.

A total of 18 systems scored 11 or above during the end of the current reporting period (January - March 2025). Out of these, six systems are new this quarter; six systems were listed in the fourth quarter of the reporting period, and four systems have been on the list for at least a year. The April 2025 ETT category for scores from six to ten has increased from 15 PWS (January 2025) to a total of 47 PWS; this increase is attributed to LCRR inventory violations. BSDW staff are working with PWS to address these violations, and a significant number of these violations have been resolved.

Coliform Assessments and Response

PWS assessments triggered from coliform detections reached an all-time high in two of the last three fiscal years. Figure 2 illustrates an increase of over 20% in the total number of assessments triggered during fiscal years 2022-23 and 2023-24 compared to the previous three years. This increase coincides with a significantly wetter winter than the previous drought years. Additionally, the Covid pandemic forced sanitary surveys to be conducted virtually for an extended period of time, as well as requiring BSDW to conduct sanitary surveys for select systems within a five-year interval, instead of the historical and more frequent three-year interval. The temporary decrease in the frequency in which BSDW conducts on-site inspections for many PWS increases the likelihood that significant deficiencies could persist for longer periods of time. During fiscal years 2024-2025, the total number of assessments required decreased by 26% from the previous SFY. This decrease reflects milder climatic trends compared to previous years. The decrease also reflects the quality and value of prior assessments, as well as sanitary surveys, in identifying and correcting sanitary defects. TA is often used to support smaller PWS systems conducting Level One Assessments resulting from coliform detections. While not every assessment warrants it, the capacity to provide TA for coliform assessments is essential in supplementing PWS identification and the correction of sanitary defects. Systems that receive TA on Level 1 Assessments are less likely to trigger additional assessments compared to systems that do not receive TA.

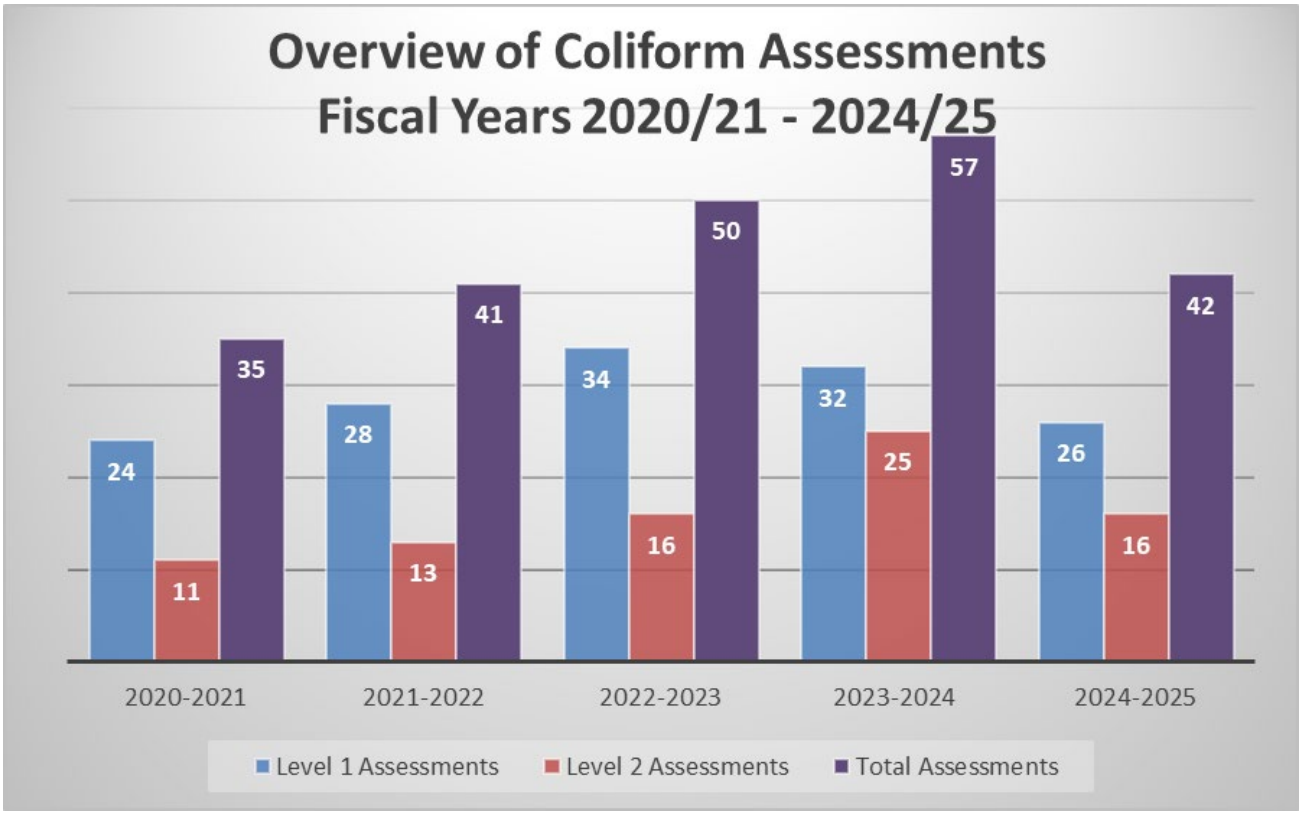


Figure 2: Coliform Assessments from recent Fiscal Years.

Focused Technical Assistance under EPA Grant

PWSs in Nevada: Ensuring PWS compliance with laws and regulations requires a multi-faceted approach. NDEP currently oversees 583 PWSs with diverse service populations. Many of these regulated water systems are not in the primary business of supplying water; rather, their business requires that they have water for

drinking and hygiene purposes. Only a handful of systems in Nevada (35, including businesses such as casinos) serve a population greater than 10,000, and 430 systems serve a population less than 500. This information underscores the capacity challenges faced by a typical PWS in Nevada. A vast number of very small PWSs in Nevada typically operate on very small budgets with limited ability to meet unexpected capacity deficiencies. NDEP acknowledges this hardship and strives to serve the systems with additional emphasis on intra-agency collaboration and assistance while issuing violations when requirements are not met. As such, 91.9% [redacted] PWSs in Nevada are compliant with health-based standards, validating the constant adjustments and strategies that NDEP performs in meeting the capacity needs of any given typical PWS.

Nevada has 583 public water systems. These systems include:

- 193 community water systems (CWS).
- 155 non-transient non-community water systems (NTNC); and
- 235 transient non-community water systems (TNC).

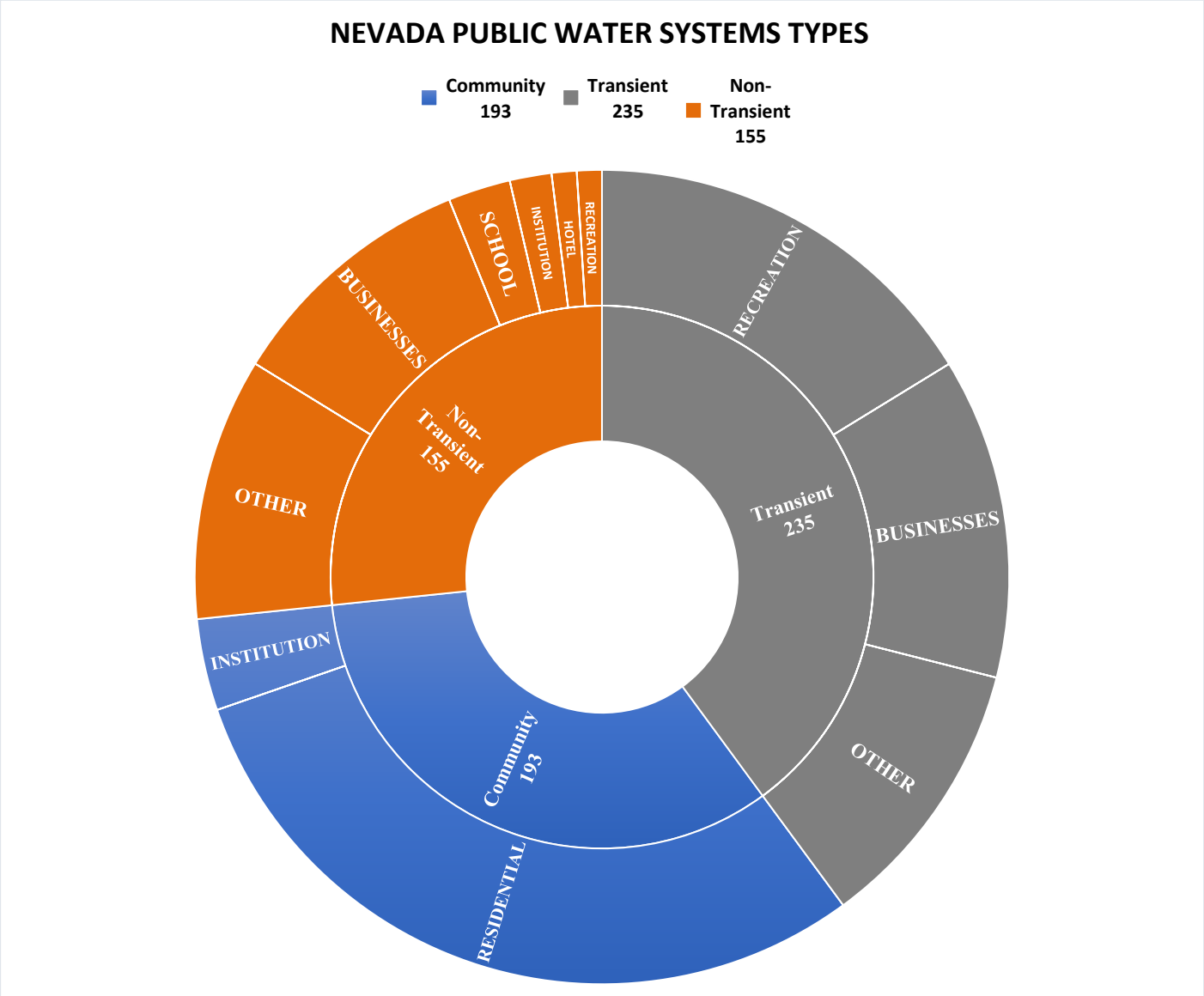


Figure 2: Service footprint of PWSs in Nevada

Newly Permitted Systems CWS and NTNC

In the SFY 2025, NDEP permitted six non-transient non-community systems and zero community water systems. Enforcement Targeting Tool scores through the end of SFY 2025 have been monitored. See Table 1 for the details of these systems.

Activity Date	County	PWS Type	PWS ID	PWS Name	Population Served	ETT Score
SFY 2025	ELKO	NTNC	NV0001194	EL NINO DRY FACILITY	125	0
SFY 2025	CLARK	NTNC	NV0001186	FIRST SLOAN INDUSTRIAL WATER SYSTEM	40	0
SFY 2025	CLARK	NTNC	NV0001198	FONTAINEBLEAU LAS VEGAS	11,644	0
SFY 2025	CLARK	NTNC	NV0001212	SANDY VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL CCSD	120	0
SFY 2025	CLARK	NTNC	NV0004108	SPEED VEGAS	235	0
SFY 2025	EUREKA	NTNC	NV0000414	THE LODGE AT PINE VALLEY	320	0

Table 1. New Permitted Water Systems.

Found Systems Program Technical Assistance

A PWS is defined by the US EPA as “a drinking water system that regularly serves at least 25 people and/or 15 service connections for 60 days a year.” On occasion, water systems cross this minimum threshold and require permitting without knowing that their status changed and are subject to SDWA regulatory requirements enforced by NDEP. Such systems are found to be operating without a permit and have been dubbed “found systems.” A unique program was implemented in SFY 2016 to actively look for these types of public water systems, provide technical managerial and financial assistance, ensure they comply with the appropriate regulatory programs, and issue permits or consolidate them with existing PWSs.

NDEP has observed that the number of found systems fluctuates with changing economies and has implemented strategic ways to maximize “boots on the ground” with outreach for the found system program. NDEP has worked with other permitting agencies to increase statewide professional common understanding in identifying potential public water systems. In SFY 2025, these outreach efforts included coordinating with local, regional and state public and environmental health agency staff. By expanding the reach of the program and making permitting agencies aware of the SDWA regulatory requirements, they help prevent the creation of found PWSs and partner with NDEP to leverage permitting authorities. Furthermore, in SFY 2025, NDEP continued developing enforcement processes for PWS not meeting corrective action plan deadlines to complete permitting requirements. Routine coordination meetings and the issuance of pre-Administrative Order letters resulted in water system permitting and compliance.

NDEP is made aware of potential PWSs through multiple methods; public and permitting agency inquiries, NDEP staff investigations, permitted PWSs, outreach to agency partners for collaboration, and technical assistance providers. The first step of the process is to determine if the potential system meets the definition of a PWS. From this point there are two paths that may occur.

- If the potential PWS is identified as a PWS, BSDW and partner agencies provide technical assistance to guide the systems and build their technical, managerial, and financial capacity. Through this process, BSDW activates the PWS as unpermitted, informs water system that monitoring is required, conducts an initial sanitary survey, and BSDW and Technical Assistance providers assist the system in completing the work necessary to lead the PWS through the permitting process. The term "Technical Assistance" includes sample collection and analysis training, developing operation and maintenance, emergency response and cross-connection control plans, documenting the infrastructure design, educating and providing as-built engineered plans, and other compliance measures. These items are part of the PWS documentation to establish that the PWS has the TMF Capacity to operate as such. Systems identified as meeting the definition of a community public water system rank highest on the list for review and/or assistance due to the relative potential impact and risk to public health.

- If the potential PWS does not meet the criteria to qualify as a PWS currently, but shows potential to qualify in the future, that system is placed on a continuous verification list for outreach. Continuous verification is a rolling outreach effort to review and update the PWS status determination. Staff continue to periodically reach out and seek information on current usage and potential qualification as a PWS through continuous verification. Periodic outreach is currently managed collectively for these potential systems by BSDW and the Northern Nevada Public Health District.

Table 2 provides a summary of each found system supported during the 2025 state fiscal year, ~~and~~ following is a summary of the information:

- Twenty-one PWS were supported by BSDW, NNPH and RCAC with TA.
- Completed: Six PWS completed the permitting process during SFY 2025.
- New PWS Activations: Five existing, unpermitted PWS, were discovered and activated during SFY 2025, although one of these was inactivated after the initial inspection due to changes in operations. This includes one system reactivating which had previously been inactive.
- Inactivation: Two PWS were inactivated, and one is—one consolidated, and one returned to the Continuous Verification Program. One is in the process of being inactivated through consolidation with a large PWS.

Activity Date	County	PWS Type	Name	Description
04/13/2016	Churchill	NTNC	Olam SVI	PWS submitted a new engineering project, which was approved. Construction completion and permit expected SFY 2026.
10/27/2016	Clark	NTNC	Speed Vegas	PWS reclassification. Permit issued Q2 ~~SFY~~ 2025.
01/24/2020	Mineral	NTNC	Isabella Pearl Mine	Potable water project nearing completion. Construction completion and permit expected SFY 2026.
2/28/2020	Clark	NTNC	Lee Canyon Ski Area	PWS reclassification/plan to operate application is in BSDW engineering review process. Permit expected SFY 2026.

Activity Date	County	PWS Type	Name	Description
04/01/2020	Douglas	CWS	Pineview Estates	Turned over to BSDW by EPA in 2019. Plan to operate not submitted to BSDW. Permit expected in SFY26 or SFY27.
06/22/2020	Clark	TNC	Blue Diamond Rainbow NW Plaza Water	Consolidated with LVVWD, PWS inactivated effective Q2 SFY 2025.
09/08/2020	Clark	CWS	Fort Apache Ann NE Water Assoc	Water project was approved via BSDW engineering. Design and application awaiting SRF award. Construction completion and permit expected SFY 2026.
06/30/2021	Clark	TNC	Cowboy Trail Rides	Permit issued Q2 SFY 2025.
10/12/2021	Clark	TNC	Hurry It Up We Are Burning Daylight	Permit issued Q3 SFY 2025.
04/25/2022	Clark	NTNC	First Sloan Industrial Water System	Permit issued Q2 SFY 2025.
12/31/2022	Clark	NTNC	Blue Diamond Rainbow SW Plaza Water	PWS reclassification. In the process of consolidation. Permit inactivation expected SFY 2026.
01/10/2023	Clark	CWS	Elkhorn Water Association LLC	PWS is taking first steps towards compliance with SNHD and BSDW. Permit expected SFY 2026.
10/05/2023	Nye	TNC	Blosser Park	Water project completed. Permit expected in SFY 2026.
02/22/2024	Nye	TNC	Dollar General 15044	Permit expected SFY 2026
10/01/2024	Nye	TNC	Kellogg Park	Permit issued Q2 SFY 2025.
08/12/2024	Churchill	NTNC	Fallon RV Park	PWS reclassified. Enforcement being prioritized.
02/22/2024	Clark	CWS	Desert Sunrise Water Users Assoc	PWS is in the BSDW engineering review process. Permit expected SFY 2026.

Activity Date	County	PWS Type	Name	Description
01/30/2025	Nye	TNC	Waterhole RV Park	Permit expected in SFY 2026.
03/14/2025	Eureka	NTNC	The Lodge at Pine Valley	Reactivated, permit issued Q3 SFY2025.
05/21/2025	Nye	TNC	Martell Market	Permit expected in SFY 2026.
06/15/2025	Nye	NTNC	Shadow Mountain Scenic RV Park	Operations changed after activation, resulting in PWS Inactivation SFY 2025. Returned to continuous verification program.

Table 2. Found systems in Nevada and their statuses at end of SFY 2025.

Measurement of Success

Elements of Capacity	Benchmarks
Personnel and Management	
Water Operator Certification testing, surveys, and system staffing	An increase in the number of certificates was observed between SFY 2024 and SFY 2025. There was an increase of 434 certificates issued.
Financial Sustainability	
Water rate studies completed	Two DW rate studies were completed by Nevada's TA providers in SFY2025.
PWS Characteristics	
Number of PWSs with a sanitary survey showing no significant deficiencies.	Of the 170 Sanitary Surveys completed in SFY 2025, 66 had no significant deficiencies; 11 systems were issued Ground Water Rule violations for failure to address significant deficiencies, five of which returned to compliance.
Health based violations that were returned to compliance	Seventy-six PWSs had Health-Based violations in SFY 2025; 39 were returned to compliance. Note that 36 PWSs were issued health-based violations for failure to complete a Lead Service Line inventory by Oct. 16, 2024.
Number of PWSs with IIJA funding to address emerging contaminants.	One PWS was issued a subgrant to address PFAS.

Planning	
Developing and reviewing plans (Emergency Response Plan, Cross-Connection Control Plan, Operation/Maintenance Plan, etc.)	A total of 23 O&M, ERP, and CCCP were submitted, with five approved. The other plans are either under initial review or have been reviewed and are awaiting a response to comments. A total of two Plans to Operate were submitted, with one Plan approved. BSDW commented on the unapproved Plan and is waiting for a response.
Developing and submitting of Asset Management Plans	Twelve TA opportunities were provided and 12 AMPs were submitted.
Source Water Quality and Quantity	
Number of consolidations for capacity development.	In SFY 2025, one system physically consolidated as a public water system, resulting in inactivation of the consolidated system.
Number of Integrated Source Water Protection Plans and updates.	In SFY 2025, two new CSWPPs and one updated WHPP was completed and endorsed. One CSWPP is being updated. One CSWPP is under development. Thirteen CSWPPs are completed and endorsed in Nevada as of SFY 2025.
State Revolving Fund	
Board of Financing Water Projects	In August 2024, the Board adjourned one of its most historic meetings in recent years. In total, the Board approved 13 resolutions, funding seven entities for more than $145 million.
Construction Projects Completed	SFY 2025 saw completion of eight SRF funded drinking water infrastructure projects—Silver Springs, Kingsbury, Gerlach, Goldfield, the City of North Las Vegas, McGill, Beatty and Alamo.

ATTACHMENT 1:

Technical Assistance Flyer

Free assistance for your water system

Nevadans not only rely on public water systems to provide safe, reliable drinking water, but they also expect excellent service and low water rates. Why not work to exceed these expectations by taking advantage of free, comprehensive training and on-the-ground support?

NDEP's third-party contractors offer free assistance on all aspects of operating a water system, from water sampling to water rights management to public accounting and more.

- Business and management processes
- Regulatory compliance
- Technical processes
- Financial planning and strategy

Get Started

This brochure only scratches the surface of the free services available to you. For a complete list of services, visit **ndep.nv.gov/water/financing-infrastructure** or contact NDEP's Office of Financial Assistance by emailing **ndep-ofa@ndep.nv.gov.**

We're here to help

901 S. Stewart Street, Suite 4001
Carson City, NV 89701

775-687-9436

ndep-ofa@ndep.nv.gov

ndep.nv.gov/water/financing-infrastructure

DRINKING WATER ASSISTANCE

FREE SERVICES FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

Free Services for Public Water Systems

Office of Financial Assistance
BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

NDEP

NEVADA DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Build your system's capacity

NDEP's free services focus on building capacity so your water system thrives, not just gets by. This opens doors for opportunities to refine your processes:

- Better system performance and efficiency
- Increased compliance to protect public health
- Excellent service to your community
- More effective business processes
- Long-term financial stability

Three parts of a capable water system

FINANCIAL CAPACITY

Help with finances

Shore up the financial capacity of your system to provide top-notch water services both sustainably and efficiently.

- Budgeting and rate setting
- Income surveys
- Understanding financial reports
- Grants and loans management
- Fiscal sustainability plans
- Bookkeeping and public accounting

MANAGERIAL CAPACITY

Help with business processes

Expand the managerial capacity of your system using targeted help with the business side of public water service.

- Consumer confidence reports and public notifications
- Operation and maintenance manuals
- Emergency response plans
- Water and energy conservation
- Technical, managerial, and financial capacity surveys
- Labor, water rights, records, and contract management

TECHNICAL CAPACITY

Help with technical processes

Improve the technical capacity of your system with expert help on important regulations and processes that keep things running smoothly.

- Assistance with state and federal drinking water rules
- Help resolve violations in a timely manner
- Sampling, water quality testing, and troubleshooting
- Responses to sanitary surveys
- Digital mapping of system components

FREE TRAINING

We also offer training so your team has the knowledge base to get the job done.

- Board training
- Clerical and office staff training
- Operator certification training
- Security and health threats training

ATTACHMENT 2:

Brief TMF Assessment Questionnaire

For each indicator, please answer “yes” or “no” based on your system’s current capacity. If your water system is interested in technical assistance for a particular indicator, please indicate you are “interested in TA” and provide any comments.

Technical Capacity

NRS 445A.847 "Technical capability" defined. "Technical capability" means the ability of a public water system to:

1. Obtain an adequate and reliable source of water that is necessary to provide the quantity and quality of water required by the system;
2. Establish and maintain an adequate infrastructure for the treatment, storage and distribution of the quantity and quality of water required by the system; and
3. Employ operators who have the technical knowledge and ability to operate the system.

Managerial Capacity

NRS 445A.827 “Managerial capability” defined. “Managerial capability” means the ability of a public water system to conduct its administrative affairs in a manner that ensures compliance with all applicable standards based on:

1. The accountability, responsibility and authority of the owner or operator of the system;
2. The personnel and organization of the system; and
3. The ability of the persons who manage the system to work with:
    - Jurisdictional, regulatory, and other governmental agencies.
    - Trade and industry organizations; and
    - The persons served by the system

Financial Capacity

NRS 445A.817 “Financial capability” defined. “Financial capability” means the ability of a public water system to:

1. Pay the costs related to maintenance, operations, depreciation and capital expenses;
2. Maintain creditworthiness; and
3. Establish and maintain adequate fiscal controls and accounting methods required for the operation of the system.

https://forms.office.com/g/QD6j0SrY41

1. PWS Name:

_____

2. PWS ID#

_____

3. Does the system have an adequate source of water that:
   - has a redundant source with adequate supply for peak demand, fire flow, and maximum daily demand.
   - and maintains the requirements of NAC 445A.6672 and provides adequate pressure of at least 20 psi during fire flow and fire demand conditions, at least 30 psi during peak hour demand, and at least 40 psi during maximum daily demand?

   ☐ Yes

   ☐ No

4. Does the system have a distribution system that:

   - complies with NAC 445A.6712 and is laid out on a grid, with no dead-end lines and;
   - isolation valves that are exercised and inspected at least every 6 months?

   ☐ Yes

   ☐ No

5. Does the system:

   - implement a cross-connection control program with an approved Cross-Connection Control Plan;
   - and maintain a current program for the required testing of all backflow preventers installed?

   ☐ Yes

   ☐ No

6. Does the system:

   - maintain an approved Operations and Maintenance Plan;
   - and maintain an employed or contract operator with the level required;
   - and maintain all inspection and water quality monitoring requirements?

   ☐ Yes

   ☐ No

7. Have all deficiencies identified in the most recent sanitary survey been corrected?

   ☐ Yes

   ☐ No

8. Does the system have appropriate authorities, policies and procedures, by-laws and ordinances in place necessary for management of the water system including:

   - designating duties and training requirements for staff and the governing body; and
   - personnel matters such as staffing levels and transition planning; and

- documentation of routine functions carried out by water system staff.

☐ Yes

☐ No

9. Does the system have updated and approved copies of the documents necessary for management of the system including:

   - Water Conservation and Drought Contingency Plan
   - Emergency Response Plan
   - Source Water Protection Plan

   ☐ Yes

   ☐ No

10. Does the system have an asset management system including an Asset Management Plan and Capital Improvement Plan?

    ☐ Yes

    ☐ No

11. Has the system conducted a security risk assessment and worked to improve the security of the system?

    ☐ Yes

    ☐ No

12. Does the system maintain an annual and future (2-4 year) budget that is updated to reflect capital planning, anticipated repairs, anticipated cost fluctuation, reserve funding, and water conservation?

    ☐ Yes

    ☐ No

13. Does the system have financial reserves of 12.5% to 25% of the operating expenses and a method of paying back the reserves when they are used?

    ☐ Yes

    ☐ No

14. Does the system have user rates that are sufficient to cover the recommended reserves and operations and maintenance costs?

    ☐ Yes

    ☐ No

15. Comments

    _____

    _____

ATTACHMENT 3:

TMF Services in SFY 2025

1. Technical Assistance to Water Systems

1.1. PWS Compliance

The awarded vendor(s) may be required to assist water systems with understanding of and compliance with legally enforceable standards and treatment techniques that apply to public water systems to protect public health and provide a safe and reliable drinking water supply. They include assistance to comply with state and federal drinking water regulations, including but not limited to, RTCR, Groundwater Rule, Disinfection Byproducts Rule, Arsenic Rule, LCR, SWTRs, and state enforceable secondary drinking water standards.

1.1.1. This task may include training for staff personnel and/or board members over the necessary PWS compliance components.
1.1.2. This task may include assisting the water system with TMF capacity surveys developed by NDEP to determine the system's TMF capacity, need for assistance and their eligibility for future funding from the DWSRF.
1.1.3. This task may include assisting a system with Lead and Copper inventory but does not include GIS mapping.

1.2. Prioritized PWS and ETT Score

The awarded vendor(s) may be required to assist prioritized water systems, which have accrued ETT scores in the range of 6-10 points from non-compliance with state and federal requirements, to:

1.2.1. Address the violations leading to noncompliance.
1.2.2. Return the system to compliance in a timely manner.
1.2.3. This task may include training for staff personnel and/or board members over the necessary requirements to be removed from the ETT list.
1.2.4. This task may include assisting the water system with TMF capacity surveys developed by NDEP to determine the system's TMF capacity, need for assistance and their eligibility for future funding from the DWSRF.

1.3. Sampling, Water Quality Testing and Troubleshooting

The awarded vendor(s) may be required to help train and/or assist PWSs in:

1.3.1. Developing and implementing sampling plans;
1.3.2. Conducting field measurement and water parameters;
1.3.3. Developing and implementing water sampling procedures for compliance;
1.3.4. Testing for chlorine residuals;
1.3.5. Measuring well drawdown;
1.3.6. Instrumentation;
1.3.7. Calculating proper chemical addition and chemical pump;
1.3.8. Treatment train operations.

1.4. Sanitary Surveys and Deficiency Resolution

The awarded vendor(s) may be required to assist water systems in developing and implementing plans and taking the actions necessary to provide an appropriate response to sanitary surveys and Level 2 Assessment findings conducted by the BSDW. Guidance and instruction may be required to help the water system correct deficiencies and/or address sanitary defects. The goal is to bring the system back into compliance with state and federal regulatory requirements within the required timeframe.

1.4.1. This task may include training for staff personnel and/or board members over the sanitary survey deficiencies and responsible management of the system.
1.4.2. This task may include assisting the water system with TMF capacity surveys developed by NDEP to determine the system's TMF capacity, need for assistance and their eligibility for future funding from the DWSRF.

1.5. Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 Assessment

The awarded vendor(s) may be required to assist water systems in performing a Level 1 Assessment. The vendor may be expected to assist the water system with:

1.5.1. Investigating the water system to identify sanitary defects;
1.5.2. Submitting the Level 1 Assessment documentation;
1.5.3. Locating resources to fix noted sanitary defects;
1.5.4. Developing a timeline that ensures the 30-day corrective action timeline is met; and
1.5.5. Submitting an extension request if needed.
1.5.6. This task may include training for staff personnel and/or board members over the Revised Total Coliform Rule.
1.5.7. This task may include assisting the water system with TMF capacity surveys developed by NDEP to determine the system's TMF capacity, need for assistance and their eligibility for future funding from the DWSRF.

1.6. Digital Mapping and GPS Asset Location

The awarded vendor(s) may be required to assist water systems with:

1.6.1. Developing and/or updating their digital maps or GIS system and attribute tables of system components;
1.6.2. Identifying the appropriate GPS tools for field data collection and will provide training in the use of these tools. GIS software and platforms used must be widely available to computer and phone users and must be free of charge to the water system; and
1.6.3. Identifying and integrating their GIS system with other management software that can assist in planning for repair and replacement of assets.
1.6.4. This task may include training for staff personnel and/or board members over the need for mapping and asset identification.
1.6.5. This task may include assisting the water system with TMF capacity surveys developed by NDEP to determine the system's TMF capacity, need for assistance and their eligibility for future funding from the DWSRF

2. Managerial Assistance to Water Systems

2.1. PNR and CCR

The awarded vendor(s) may be required to assist water systems with:

2.1.1. Notices that alert consumers if there is a risk to public health, if the water does not meet drinking water standards, if the water system fails to test its water, or if the system has been granted a variance of exemption to a regulation; and
2.1.2. Their annual CCRs to increase consumer awareness of their drinking water quality and potential health risks and increase dialogue between the utilities and their consumers.
2.1.3. This task may include training for staff personnel and/or board members over the need for timely communication to the public for health risk violations.
2.1.4. This task may include assisting the water system with TMF capacity surveys developed by NDEP to determine the system's TMF capacity, need for assistance and their eligibility for future funding from the DWSRF.

2.2. Manuals and Plans

The awarded vendor(s) may be required to assist water systems in:

2.2.1. Creating, updating, and implementing their system O&M manuals for both distribution and treatment facilities to describe operational activities on a daily, monthly and yearly basis;
2.2.1.1. Submitting any updates of water system assets to BSDW in order to maintain an accurate SDWIS database.
2.2.2. Development and implementation of a CCCP;
2.2.2.1. Public outreach efforts to improve the public's understanding of the need for and importance of such a program;
2.2.3. Preparing new or updating existing system- and site-specific ERPs; and
2.2.3.1. Evaluating system security and necessary upgrades including but not limited to:
2.2.3.1.1. Fencing;
2.2.3.1.2. Locks;
2.2.3.1.3. SCADA;
2.2.3.1.4. Alarms; and
2.2.3.1.5. Security cameras
2.2.3.2. Provide training and emergency assistance in implementing ERPs when systems face natural disasters, critical system component failures and risks to public health.
2.2.4. The awarded vendor(s) may be required to assist water systems with completing, updating, and implementing water conservation plans in compliance with the requirements of the DWR;
2.2.4.1. Metrics to be used by the systems to analyze the effectiveness of the plan;
2.2.4.2. Developing and implementing feasible water conservation measures and public awareness campaigns;
2.2.4.3. Water loss audits to assist system personnel in resolving unaccounted-for water;
2.2.4.4. Energy conservation opportunities including but not limited to:
2.2.4.5. Energy efficient equipment;
2.2.4.6. Alternative power generation; and
2.2.4.7. Off-peak power use.
2.2.5. This task may include training for staff personnel and/or board members over the need for manuals, their use, and the need to keep them updated.
2.2.6. This task may include assisting the water system with TMF capacity surveys developed by NDEP to determine the system's TMF capacity, need for assistance and their eligibility for future funding from the DWSRF

2.3. Management and Operations

2.3.1. The awarded vendor(s) may be required to assist the water system with personnel management;
  2.3.1.1. Personnel policies;
  2.3.1.2. Job descriptions;
  2.3.1.3. Contracts for operations, maintenance and/or administration
2.3.2. The awarded vendor(s) may be required to assist the water system with developing and implementing a records keeping/tracking program for routine maintenance including but not limited to:
  2.3.2.1. Well pumpage;
  2.3.2.2. Valve exercising;
  2.3.2.3. Hydrant/dead-end flushing; and
  2.3.2.4. Backflow prevention assembly testing.
2.3.3. The awarded vendor(s) may be required to assist the water system with contracts management:
  2.3.3.1. Technical services solicitations;
  2.3.3.2. Review of bid specifications/construction contracts;
  2.3.3.3. Project documentation included but not limited to:
    2.3.3.3.1. Certified payroll review;
    2.3.3.3.2. Funding draws; and
    2.3.3.3.3. Reporting as required by federal, state, and/or funding agencies.
2.3.4. The awarded vendor(s) may require to:
  2.3.4.1. Assist water system staff in understanding the organizational and governing structure and responsibility; and
  2.3.4.2. Guide water systems to professionals authorized to prepare documentation and assist with reorganization (e.g., HOA), bylaws, federal non-profit application, ordinances/policies, and insurance etc.
2.3.5. This task may include training for staff personnel and/or board members over sound management of a water system, troubleshooting workflows, contracting, and being responsive to customer needs.
2.3.6. This task may include assisting the water system with TMF capacity surveys developed by NDEP to determine the system's TMF capacity, need for assistance and their eligibility for future funding from the DWSRF.

2.4. Water Rights Management

The awarded vendor(s) may be required to assist the water system with:

2.4.1. Reviewing and understanding water rights and associated documentation;
2.4.2. Determining if water quantity and water rights are sufficient for existing and projected future population; and
2.4.3. Properly recording and submitting pumpage documentation to DWR.
2.4.4. This task may include training for staff personnel and/or board members over the importance of water rights.
2.4.5. This task may include assisting the water system with TMF capacity surveys developed by NDEP to determine the system's TMF capacity, need for assistance and their eligibility for future funding from the DWSRF

3. Financial Assistance to Water Systems

3.1. Budgeting and Rate Setting

The awarded vendor(s) may be required to assist water systems with:

3.1.1. Preparing a balanced budget (note that depreciation is not required to be fully funded in planning a budget under this subgrant scope of work, but the system must be educated on what depreciation means, why it is used, and how it benefits the system to fully fund depreciation);
3.1.2. Preparing a budget for 5-, 10-, and/or 20-year CIPs in order for the water system to develop rate strategies and identify potential funding available for necessary system renewal;
3.1.3. Establishing sufficient rates to support their unique system. User rates must be sufficient to cover:
    3.1.3.1. All operations and maintenance of the specific system of the community. This includes operation and maintenance of any planned construction project being proposed to a funding agency;
    3.1.3.2. Debt service requirements on all loans and bonds of the system: and
    3.1.3.3. All required reserve accounts of the system, including a short-lived asset reserve and any debt service required by the loan/bond agreements.
3.1.4. This task may include training for staff personnel and/or board members over the importance of budgeting and rate setting.
3.1.5. This task may include assisting the water system with TMF capacity surveys developed by NDEP to determine the system's TMF capacity, need for assistance and their eligibility for future funding from the DWSRF.

3.2. Fiscal Sustainability Plans (FSP) or Asset Management Plans

The awarded vendor(s) may be required to assist the water systems with FSPs that include at a minimum:

3.2.1. Asset information including;
    3.2.1.1. An inventory; and
    3.2.1.2. Date of installation.
    3.2.1.3. Original price;
    3.2.1.4. Anticipated life span;
    3.2.1.5. Replacement costs;
    3.2.1.6. An evaluation of their condition and performance; and
    3.2.1.7. An analysis of the criticality of each asset.
3.2.2. An evaluation of water and energy conservation efforts with existing assists and planned replacement assets; and
3.2.3. A plan for maintaining, repairing and replacing assets and for funding such activities; and
3.2.4. Defined level of service goals for:
    3.2.4.1. Physical performance of the assets, and
    3.2.4.2. Customer expectations and satisfaction
3.2.5. This task may include training for staff personnel and/or board members over the importance of having an FSP or Asset Management Plan.
3.2.6. This task may include assisting the water system with TMF capacity surveys developed by NDEP to determine the system's TMF capacity, need for assistance and their eligibility for future funding from the DWSRF.

3.3. Income Surveys

The awarded vendor(s) may be required to assist water systems with conducting income surveys for the community in order to qualify for loans and grants from all funding agencies. The income survey must achieve a 98% contact rate and collect the household income of the residents sampled. The awarded vendor(s) will then determine the median household income from the data collected and certify to the data's authenticity.

3.4. Bookkeeping and Public Accounting

The awarded vendor(s) may be required to assist water systems with:

3.4.1. Understanding bookkeeping entries for transactions the water system must record and process on a day-to-day basis, including but not limited to:
- 3.4.1.1. Payroll and related expenses;
- 3.4.1.2. Contract transactions;
- 3.4.1.3. Purchasing;
- 3.4.1.4. Asset acquisitions, disposals and transfers;
- 3.4.1.5. Operating expenses; and
- 3.4.1.6. Items of income

3.4.2. Understanding their requirements to prepare financial statements in conformity to GAAP for local governments as they pertain to their specific structure; and

3.4.3. Educate and train water system staff on terminology used in the public sector accounting profession such as but not limited to:
- 3.4.3.1. Cash versus accrual accounting
- 3.4.3.2. Asset depreciation
- 3.4.3.3. Current versus noncurrent assets and liabilities;
- 3.4.3.4. Net assets;
- 3.4.3.5. Restricted reserves; and
- 3.4.3.6. Enterprise funds.

3.4.4. The awarded vendor(s) may be required to assist water systems understand how to read a GAAP compliant financial report and notes to the financial statements, including the balance sheet, income statement, and statement of cash flows.

3.4.5. The awarded vendor(s) may be required to assist water systems with:
- 3.4.5.1. Understanding the importance of internal controls in their accounting framework;
- 3.4.5.2. Assessing the separation of duties and educate staff and the board of the water system on the risks involved by not following proper internal control procedures; and
- 3.4.5.3. Preparing fiscal policies to segregate the duties of the individual responsible for recording the transactions from the individual authorizing payment, and the individual responsible for handling deposits.

3.4.6. This task may include training for staff personnel and/or board members over the importance of bookkeeping, transparency, internal controls, and sound accounting practices.

3.4.7. This task may include assisting the water system with TMF capacity surveys developed by NDEP to determine the system's TMF capacity, need for assistance and their eligibility for future funding from the DWSRF

4. Training

The awarded vendor(s) may be required to work with PWS and NDEP to develop and prioritize training needs for specific system(s). The vendor will provide all materials necessary for training and assist with securing a meeting location if necessary. A specific course curriculum for requested training must be submitted to NDEP for approval prior to holding the training session. Technical courses that qualify for CEUs must also be reviewed and approved by the Nevada Certified Drinking Water Operator Program.

4.1. Board, Clerical, and Office Staff Training

The awarded vendor(s) may be required to assist water systems with board training not previously identified in another task in this scope of work.

4.2. Operator Certification Training

The awarded vendor(s) may be required to provide training to prepare water system staff in obtaining requisite certification within Nevada for distribution or treatment operation. Under certain conditions, training that qualifies for contact hours (CEUs) may be required, if approved through the Nevada Drinking Water Operator Certification Program, to help certified operators to maintain their credentials. The vendor may propose one or more efficient and effective approach(es) to provide training to Nevada operator in order to accomplish this task.

4.3. Security and Health Threat Training

The awarded vendor(s) may be required to assist water systems with training and preparedness to address security and health threats including physical, chemical, biological, or acts of God. The awarded vendor(s) may help provide regular training and refresher courses (scenarios), promote mutual assistance with nearby water systems, and utilize resources including the use of NVWARN and tabletop exercises to help water system staff develop capacity and maintain preparedness to address emergency response needs.

4.4. Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Training

4.4.1. Application Process
4.4.2. Davis-Bacon Wage Requirements
4.4.3. American Iron and Steel Requirements
4.4.4. Procurement Requirements
4.4.5. Project Management Requirements
4.4.6. Environmental review requirement and federal crosscutters

5. Outreach

5.1. Project and Other Funding Outreach

The awarded vendor(s) may be required to assist public water systems identify potential funding opportunities and applications for grants and loans for capital improvement projects and other activities under specific financial programs. The vendor may propose one or more efficient and effective approach(es) to provide outreach and training in order to accomplish this task.

5.2. Future Water System Operators

The awarded vendor(s) may be required to coordinate, work collaboratively with, and/or assist NDEP with outreach activities at schools or community functions to educate, encourage, and engage potential new water system operators on the opportunities, challenges, and benefits of a career in public water system operations and management. The vendor may propose different approaches to introduce and engage potential drinking water professionals.

ATTACHMENT 4:

Specific TA Vendor Services in SFY 2025

SFY 2025 Technical Assistance Suammry	Count	Amount	Percentage of Total	Average Amount
2% Small Systems	**31**	**$250,840.27**	**25.93%**	**$8,091.62**
Asset Management Plans	10	$94,280.38	9.75%	$9,428.04
Manuals and Plans	9	$101,631.76	10.51%	$11,292.42
Budgeting and Rate Setting	3	$18,566.00	1.92%	$6,188.67
Project and other Funding Outreach	2	$7,360.21	0.76%	$3,680.11
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Training	2	$4,974.00	0.51%	$2,487.00
Management and Operations	2	$6,631.35	0.69%	$3,315.68
Board and Staff Training	1	$4,544.53	0.47%	$4,544.53
Sanitary Surveys and Deficiency Resolution DW	1	$3,385.25	0.35%	$3,385.25
PWS Compliance DW	1	$9,466.79	0.98%	$9,466.79
15% Local Assistance	**24**	**$716,600.52**	**74.07%**	**$29,858.35**
Lead and Copper Inventory DW	17	$435,765.65	45.04%	$25,633.27
Operator Certification Training	2	$104,299.60	10.78%	$52,149.80
Asset Management Plans	2	$7,975.10	0.82%	$3,987.55
Manuals and Plans	1	$4,466.50	0.46%	$4,466.50
Board and Staff Training	1	$1,799.82	0.19%	$1,799.82
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Training	1	$162,293.85	16.78%	$162,293.85
Grand Total	55	$967,440.79	100.00%	$17,589.83

Vendor by Funding Source	Tasks	Amount
2% Small Systems	**31**	**$250,840.27**
Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC)	31	$250,840.27
15% Local Assistance	**24**	**$716,600.52**
Basin Engineering Corporation	1	$19,954.09
CDM Smith Inc	2	$38,482.50
Eastern Research Group, Inc. (ERG)	1	$5,472.67
Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC)	14	$478,994.25
Sunrise Engineering	6	$173,697.01
Grand Total	55	$967,440.79

2% Small System Set-Aside

System Name	Number	Pop	Amount	Percentage of Total
Asset Management Plans			**$94,280.38**	**37.59%**
ELY MUNICIPAL WATER DEPARTMENT	NV0000038	5,000	$15,580.23	6.21%
GABBS WATER SYSTEM	NV0000063	411	$10,919.93	4.35%
JARBIDGE WATER SYSTEM	NV0002070	200	$7,773.82	3.10%
MANHATTAN TOWN WATER	NV0000165	40	$8,092.62	3.23%
MOAPA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT	NV0000160	8,500	$15,341.14	6.12%
MONTELLO WATER SYSTEM	NV0000169	287	$8,493.10	3.39%
OROVADA WATER DISTRICT	NV0003032	200	$7,052.82	2.81%
SPIRIT MOUNTAIN UTILITY	NV0000221	375	$8,203.13	3.27%
TRI GENERAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT	NV0000913	3,361	$5,517.24	2.20%
TUSCARORA WATER SYSTEM	NV0000189	72	$7,306.35	2.91%
Board and Staff Training			**$4,544.53**	**1.81%**
MOAPA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT	NV0000160	8,500	$4,544.53	1.81%
Budgeting and Rate Setting			**$18,566.00**	**7.40%**
BLUE DIAMOND WATER CO OP INC	NV0000092	85	$927.00	0.37%
ELY MUNICIPAL WATER DEPARTMENT	NV0000038	5,000	$15,167.00	6.05%
SHOSHONE ESTATES WATER CO INC	NV0005028	250	$2,472.00	0.99%
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Training			**$4,974.00**	**1.98%**
FORT APACHE ANN NE WATER ASSOC	NV0000430	25	$2,547.05	1.02%
PALM GARDENS WATER CO OP	NV0000819	42	$2,426.95	0.97%
Management and Operations			**$6,631.35**	**2.64%**
DESERT SUNRISE WATER USERS ASSOC	NV0000426	25	$1,500.43	0.60%
NEVADA LIVESTOCK MARKETING	NV0002014	25	$5,130.92	2.05%
Manuals and Plans			**$101,631.76**	**40.52%**
AMARGOSA WATER COMPANY	NV0002558	54	$8,739.20	3.48%
DOLLAR GENERAL 15044	NV0004147	25	$8,941.88	3.56%
JACKPOT WATER SYSTEM	NV0000088	1,240	$8,335.42	3.32%
MT CHARLESTON WATER COMPANY	NV0001015	335	$12,572.00	5.01%
NEVADA LIVESTOCK MARKETING	NV0002014	25	$15,204.31	6.06%
OASIS SPRINGS	NV0000921	31	$9,423.98	3.76%
OROVADA WATER DISTRICT	NV0003032	200	$17,987.41	7.17%
OROVADA WATER DISTRICT	NV0003032	200	$11,284.08	4.50%
SKIPS MINI MARKET	NV0002581	156	$9,143.48	3.65%
Project and other Funding Outreach			**$7,360.21**	**2.93%**
MOUNTAIN CITY WATER AND SEWER	NV0000170	30	$3,854.55	1.54%
SUTCLIFFE MOBILE PARK	NV0000765	60	$3,505.66	1.40%
PWS Compliance DW			**$9,466.79**	**3.77%**
RANCH HOUSE	NV0001069	182	$9,466.79	3.77%
Sanitary Surveys and Deficiency Resolution DW			**$3,385.25**	**1.35%**
STAR POINT MHP RV PARK	NV0002517	25	$3,385.25	1.35%
Grand Total			**$250,840.27**	**100.00%**

15 % Local Assistance Set-Aside	Tasks	Amount	Percentage of Total
Asset Management Plans	**2**	**$7,975.10**	**1.11%**
BIG BEND WATER DISTRICT	1	$6,244.70	0.87%
ELKO CITY OF	1	$1,730.40	0.24%
Board and Staff Training	**1**	**$1,799.82**	**0.25%**
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Training	**1**	**$162,293.85**	**22.65%**
Lead and Copper Inventory DW	**17**	**$435,765.65**	**60.81%**
Manuals and Plans	**1**	**$4,466.50**	**0.62%**
SHOSHONE ESTATES WATER CO INC	1	$4,466.50	0.62%
Operator Certification Training	**2**	**$104,299.60**	**14.55%**
Grand Total	**24**	**$716,600.52**	**100.00%**

Rural Community Assistance Corporation Trainings SFY 2025

Class	Date	Atendees	City	Contact Hours	Countact Hours Awarded
Nevada Water and Wastewater Operator's Conference	03/18/25 07:00	270	Sparks		2,437
Capacity Development Through Partnerships (Nevada) 061125-10	06/11/25 10:00	14	Online	2	28
Operator Math 301; Advanced Math Problems (Nevada) 060525-10	06/05/25 10:00	28	Online	2	56
Distribution Operator Exam Prep Series Part 3 of 3 (Nevada) 060425-1	06/04/25 13:00	57	Online	2	114
Treatment Operator Exam Prep Series Part 3 of 3 (Nevada) 060425-10	06/04/25 10:00	35	Online	2	70
Operator Math 201; Applied Problems (Nevada) 060325-10	06/03/25 10:00	29	Online	2	58
Operator Math 102; Area and Volume (Nevada) 052925-10	05/29/25 10:00	40	Online	2	80
Operator Math 101; Conversions (Nevada) 052725-10	05/27/25 10:00	42	Online	2	84
Distribution Operator Exam Prep Series Part 2 of 3 (Nevada) 052125-1	05/21/25 13:00	60	Online	2	120
Treatment Operator Exam Prep Series Part 2 of 3 (Nevada) 052125-10	05/21/25 10:00	47	Online	2	94
Distribution Operator Exam Prep Series Part 1 of 3 (Nevada) 051425-1	05/14/25 13:00	61	Online	2	122
Treatment Operator Exam Prep Series Part 1 of 3 (Nevada) 051425-10	05/14/25 10:00	54	Online	2	108
Dealing with Your Unknown Connections 050625	05/06/25 08:30	2	Winnemucca	6	12
How Much Does Water Really Cost (Nevada) 043025-10	04/30/25 10:00	38	Online	2	76
Arsenic Treatment and Solutions 032625	03/26/25 08:30	8	Eureka	6	48
Emergency Response Planning and Sanitary Survey Prep (Nevada Hybrid) 031225	03/12/25 08:30	34	Carson City	6	204
Disinfection and Chemical Feed (Nevada Hybrid) 020525	02/05/25 08:30	53	Las Vegas/Henderson	6	318
Emergency Response Planning and Sanitary Survey Prep (Nevada Hybrid) 020425	02/04/25 08:30	25	Las Vegas/Henderson	6	150
Cyber Security for Small Water Systems (Nevada) 011425-10	01/14/25 10:00	29	Online	2	58
Storage and Distribution (Nevada Hybrid) 121124	12/11/24 08:30	27	Ely	6	162
Cross Connection Control 121024	12/10/24 08:30	7	West Wendover	6	42
Rate Setting for Water Systems (Nevada) 111924-10	11/19/24 10:00	21	Online	2	42
Treatment 101 (Nevada Hybrid) 100924	10/09/24 08:30	19	Henderson	6	114
Asset Management Planning (Nevada Hybrid) 100824	10/08/24 08:30	22	Henderson	6	132
Distribution Operator Exam Prep 3-Part Series (Nevada) 092524-1	09/25/24 13:00	39	Online	2	78
Treatment Operator Exam Prep Series Part 3 of 3 (Nevada) 092524-10	09/25/24 10:00	37	Online	2	74
Operator Math 301; Advanced Math Problems (Nevada) 091924-10	09/19/24 10:00	39	Online	2	78
Distribution Operator Exam Prep Series Part 2 of 3 (Nevada) 091824-1	09/18/24 13:00	37	Online	2	74
Treatment Operator Exam Prep Series Part 2 of 3 (Nevada) 091824-10	09/18/24 10:00	30	Online	2	60
Operator Math 201; Applied Math Problems (Nevada) 091724-10	09/17/24 10:00	36	Online	2	72
Operator Math 102; Area and Volume (Nevada) 091224-10	09/12/24 10:00	32	Online	2	64
Operator Math 101; Conversions (Nevada) 091024-10	09/10/24 10:00	32	Online	2	64
Distribution Operator Exam Prep Series Part 1 of 3 (Nevada) 090424-1	09/04/24 13:00	37	Online	2	74
Treatment Operator Exam Prep Series Part 1 of 3 (Nevada) 090424-10	09/04/24 10:00	35	Online	2	70
Essentials of Nevada SRF Applications and Federal Financing (Nevada) 082724-9	08/27/24 09:00	13	Online	3	39
Small Systems Operations and Maintenance 081424	08/14/24 08:30	18	Silver Springs	6	108
Capital Planning for Small Systems 081324	08/13/24 08:30	9	Silver Springs	6	54
Operator Safety; An Overview (Nevada) 072324-10	07/23/24 10:00	30	Online	2	60
Drought Contingency and Water Conservation (Nevada) 070924-9	07/09/24 09:00	48	Online	3	144
				Total Contact Hours	**5,986**

ATTACHMENT 5:

Vulnerability Assessment and Monitoring Waiver Form

FORM B
WAIVER APPLICATION

Please Print Name: _____

Title: _____

Public Water System: _____
Name PWS ID

Public Water System Source: _____
(Fill for Waivers Only) Name PWS Source ID

☐ Applying for New Waiver
Submit a separate form for each source

☐ Applying to Renew Waiver
Submit a separate form for each source

☐ IOC II	☐ IOC V	☐ Cyanide	☐ SOC II & V	☐ Dioxin	☐ Asbestos

Have there been any major changes to your water system source? (If yes, please elaborate in the space provided below.)	☐ YES ☐ NO

Has there been any new construction, development, or zoning changes within a 3000-foot radius of your well in the past 3 years? (If yes, please elaborate in the space provided below.)	☐ YES ☐ NO

Have there been any activities or occurrences (chemical spills, floods, improper storage of chemicals, etc.) in the past 3 years that may have potentially increased the possibility of contamination to the aquifer supplying your source water within a 3000-foot radius? (If yes, please elaborate in the space provided below.)	☐ YES ☐ NO

Have there been any major changes to your water distribution system? (If yes, please elaborate in the space provided below.)	☐ YES ☐ NO

Has the water system had any violations that are unresolved? (If yes, please elaborate in the space provided below.)	☐ YES ☐ NO

For questions, please contact **Rheanna Morgan at 775-687-9519 or rmorgan@ndep.nv.gov**

I hereby affirm the above information I have provided is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____
APPLICANT DATE