State of Nevada
2026 Annual Capacity Development Report
to the
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

State Fiscal Year 2026

(July 1, 2025 – June 30, 2026)

July 2026

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)
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
EC-SDC - Emerging Contaminants in Small or Disadvantaged Communities Grant
EPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency
ERP - Emergency Response Plan
ETT - Enforcement Targeting Tool (EPA)
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
LSL - Lead Service Line
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

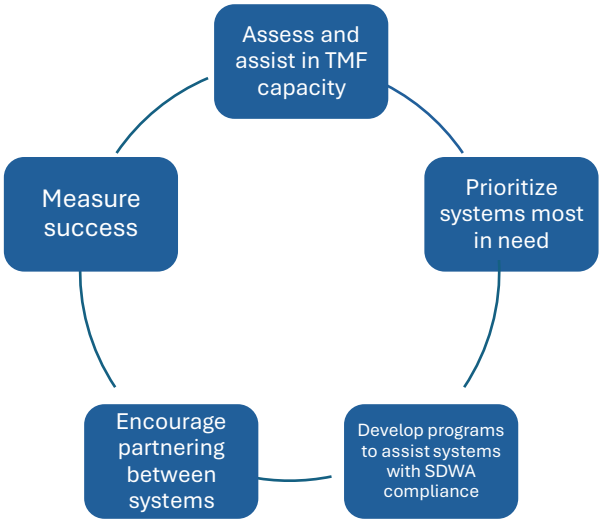
PFOS - Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid
PWS - Public Water System
RCAC - Rural Community Assistance Corporation
RWWAN - Rural Water and Wastewater Association of Nevada
SDC - Small and Disadvantaged Communities
SDWA - Safe Drinking Water Act
SFY - State Fiscal Year
SNHD - Southern Nevada Health District
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 addresses those concerns through each strategy element as it impacted State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2026.

Figure 1. Capacity development strategy objectives



New system program

Routine coordination meetings and the use of pre-Administrative Order letters helped improve water system permitting and compliance. Staff are also developing ongoing training, updated procedures, and project tracking spreadsheets to support internal teams as they transition to the new Drinking Water Enforcement Branch.

Newly Permitted Systems — All Public Water Systems (PWSs) are monitored to see if any have been added to the Enforcement Targeting Tool (ETT) List.

Nevada's Unpermitted (Found) System Program identifies operational PWSs that are not currently permitted by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection's (NDEP) Bureau of Safe Drinking Water (BSDW) and brings them into compliance. The program also provides technical assistance (TA) required to satisfy the permitting requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) regulatory requirements enforced by NDEP.

State Fiscal Year 2026:

A. Newly permitted systems: 6 PWS
B. Found system activity
    a. 28 PWS - Supported with TA
    b. 13 PWS - Activated or reactivated

c. 6 PWS - Issued permits
d. 1 PWS - Permit reclassified
e. 7 PWS - Inactivated

Existing system program

Small system assistance

$248,184.87 assisted 41 projects

Top five task orders completed were:

- Manuals and Plans (18)
- Asset Management Plans (7)
- Project and Funding Outreach (5) Budgeting and Rate Studies (4)
- Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Training (2)

Operator trainings

$276,627.07 33 for training (totaling 1,161 attendees)

Courses included (number of attendees):

- Operator Exam Prep (523)
- Operations and Maintenance (96)
- Treatment (56)
- Operator Safety (44)
- Cyber Security (36)
- Capacity Development (86)

Other small system assistance included aid with Consumer Confidence Reports, Contingency Planning, Lead Service Line (LSL) inventory, and a Level 1 Assessment.

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 2026 is found throughout this document.

Background

NDEP implements the State's Capacity Development Program[1] to assist PWSs. 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, 2025, through June 30, 2026. NDEP's Office of Financial Assistance (OFA), BSDW, and contracted TA providers — Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC) — contributed to this report.

The Capacity Development Program is primarily funded through DWSRF set-aside dollars. Since 1996, the SDWA has required all new community and non-transient, non-community water systems to demonstrate technical, managerial, and financial (TMF) capacity before receiving a permit. In line with Nevada's "living document" approach to its capacity development strategy and implementation, NDEP achieved 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.

Nevada's major concerns are:

- Personnel and management
- Financial sustainability
- PWS characteristics
- Planning
- Source water quality and quantity

The Capacity Development Strategy Objectives were updated to include the following items:

1. **Strategy element: Stakeholder involvement**

The original Capacity Development Strategy was updated through significant input from the community including state, county, local governments, and 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.

[1] State of Nevada Capacity Development Strategy

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, PWS 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 AMPs.

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; therefore, the state uses a prioritization process for funding capacity development, which considers 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 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 September 10, 2025, December 3, 2025, March 10, 2026, and June 24, 2026.

The primary focus of the forum in SFY 2026 was to continue expanding and strengthening participation among Nevada's operators. One successful strategy carried over from the previous year was hosting a meeting at a larger venue with support from Nevada's TA provider, RCAC. The forum met at the RCAC conference, using the ballroom to accommodate a significantly larger audience. Additionally, no other training courses were scheduled during the forum meeting, underscoring its importance and naturally increasing participation compared to SFY 2025.

The forum also boosted engagement by addressing "hot topics" within the operator community. For SFY 2026, the key issue reviewed for potential revision was the policy governing how many continued education hours operators may earn through safety training. After a thorough evaluation, the forum voted to update the safety hour policy. The revised policy allows operators to use two and a half hours of safety training per certification; therefore, operators holding two certifications may apply up to five hours per renewal period. This update not only addressed a critical concern — operator safety — but also demonstrated the forum's commitment to responding to operator needs in a formal, thoughtful, and collaborative manner.

Conferences

- August 4 - 7, 2025: The Tri-State Seminar was held at the Southpoint Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada. The seminar provided workshops, tours, and other training opportunities that qualified for continuing education units (CEUs) for water operators.
- March 10 - 12, 2026: RCAC hosted its annual water and wastewater operator conference in Reno, Nevada. RCAC assumed responsibility for this event in 2025. At the time, the long-

[2] NDEP Operators Forum

established scholarship fund was being under-utilized and conference operating costs were increasing. To address both issues, RCAC used scholarship funds to provide operator certification training while keeping registration fees stable for 2026. The scholarship fund has since been replenished through other sources. Through SRF funding, RCAC also offered test-preparation classes for treatment and distribution, along with several system-maintenance courses, resulting in up to 20 potential contact hours for operators. Scholarships remain available for ten individuals from five systems.

- June 10 - 12, 2026: The joint Nevada Environmental Health Association (NV EHA)/Nevada Food Safety Task Force (NFSTF) conference was held at the Atlantis Hotel in Reno, Nevada. BSDW staff presented to environmental health inspectors working for partner agencies on the importance of found systems to food safety and daily life for Nevadans.

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 residents and visitors 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 2026, 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, funding needs, or both. 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**

Nevada's Legislature meets from February to June in odd numbered years; the Legislature did not meet during the current fiscal year. The following was passed in SFY 2025 but became effective June of this year.

Assembly Bill 96: Heat mitigation plans for Las Vegas and Reno

This requires Clark County and Washoe County to include heat mitigation plans as part of their long-term land use and development planning. The law requires those plans to include strategies to reduce heat impacts in the community, including expanding public cooling spaces, improving access to drinking water, encouraging cool building practices and increasing shade over paved areas through structures or drought-tolerant trees.

2. Regulatory updates

The Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI), and Consumer Confidence Report Rule (CCR) regulations were workshopped in July 2025, presented at the State Environmental Commission (SEC) on Sep. 4, 2025, and approved by the Legislative Commission in the fall of 2025.

BSDW adopted the following regulations by reference:

- LCRR and 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

BSDW created a new Drinking Water Enforcement Branch to address PWSs that have not returned to compliance in a timely manner. Most violations are resolved voluntarily or with assistance from staff soon after issuing the LNC, avoiding the need for enforcement action by BSDW. In many cases, staff work with owners and operators to provide technical assistance, training, funding, and other operational needs.

In cases where the owner does not return the PWS to compliance voluntarily or there are repeat, ongoing, or chronic violations, staff works with the Branch supervisor to discuss potential enforcement options. Enforcement becomes necessary when the PWS does not return to compliance in a timely manner. The case can be referred for either informal or formal enforcement.

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 PWSs 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.

BSDW staff presented 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, general monitoring and reporting requirements, and identification of found systems. Staff also participated in forums, including the Nevada Environmental Health Association conference and the Rural Cooperative Assistance Corporation conference for operators.

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 for the first $100 million in loans committed to three participants in SFY 2025 and two in SFY 2026.

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
- Population demographics (SNAP, disabilities, no health insurance, and second home)

In SFY 2026, OFA awarded **15 Principal Forgiveness Loans** from the DWSRF totaling **$17,867,386.**

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 grants to provide additional

[3] Nevada DWSRF Intended Use Plan State Fiscal Year 2024

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 2026, BSDW had **two subgrant awards** totaling **$961,000** through the **WIIN-SUDC** and **IIJA EC-SDC grants**.

Targeted funding opportunities for Small and/or Disadvantaged Communities have allowed 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 589 permitted PWSs. These systems include:

- 194 Community Water Systems (CWS)
- 160 Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems (NTNC)
- 235 Transient Non-Community Water Systems (TNC)

Nevada requires all CWS and NTNC water systems to have certified operators. In total, 354 systems 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 2026. 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 2026, water system compliance for operator certification is 99 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 2026. 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 2026 the operator certification program had over 100 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 PWSs 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, capacity, or both 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 2026, ISWPP improved on and incorporated new elements into the program based on emerging contaminants (EC) funding. Plans continue to be updated to incorporate new EC guidance and updated action plan elements. To date, the following

communities have participated in, are developing, or have completed countywide protection plans under the ISWPP:

Table 1. Nevada source water protection activities

County	Source water protection activities
Carson City 2015 completed plan 2023 updated	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. ISWPP continue to participate in the local community through the PWS and Carson Water Subconservancy District to implement the plan.
Churchill 2016 completed plan	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 during the next contract cycle based on community interest and staff availability. PWS could see the development of a new Spill Coordination Working group as water source changes could be elevated.
Clark Area 2, Moapa / Overton 2021 completed plan 2026 update in progress Area 3, Mesquite / Bunkerville 2023 completed plan 2026 update in progress Area 8, Piute Valley & Searchlight WHPP 2024 completed Plan Area 6, Ivanpah-Pahrump Valleys 2025/2026 in development	ISWPP continues to partner and tackle the complex nature of southern Nevada water with local stakeholders and partnerships. Work with Clark County Water Reclamation District has been fruitful in giving a home to local CSWPPs and WHPPs in the Clark County 208 Area-Wide Water Quality Management Plan. Their clean water team staff have been indispensable in providing feedback and continuing to improve the voluntary Plans in Clark County. Work with Las Vegas Valley Water District (LVVWD) in the collaboration of developing and updating their CSWPPs is ongoing. They successfully developed an updated WHPP for Searchlight in coordination with NDEP in 2024. They continued to promote the program through the development of an Updated WHPP for Blue Mountain that is ongoing. Currently staff changes at LVVWD have slowed the progress of new plan development but as those staff become familiar with ISWPP this process should continue. In Area 3 the CSWPP has been continually used and in 2025 received Exemplary Source Water Protection Award for a medium water system. This is a great achievement and a reflection of the high-quality work from the staff at the Virgin Valley Water District. Currently the Area 2 WHPP is in the process of being updated. It has been continually used by the PWS. As of 2024 a new CSWPP and WHPP for the Piute Valley is a success in joint planning from LVVWD and ISWPP to create a plan to address source water protection for small systems in southern Nevada. This was one of the first plans to incorporate EC elements into the action plan. A new plan is in development for Area 6, Ivanpah-Pahrump Valleys.
Douglas 2012 completed plan	Douglas County CSWPP was endorsed in 2012 and should be considered for an update under the next ISWPP contract.
Elko 2026/2027 in development	A new CSWPP is in development for Elko County and its PWSs. This will be a large plan to undertake with completion by late 2027.

Esmeralda 2025/2026 in development **PARTNER UPDATES**	Esmeralda County has had some of its individual WHPPs updated by NRWA with support of ISWPP. Technical assistance is given to mapping and potential contaminant sources.
Humboldt 2016 completed plan 2023 updated	Humboldt County's 2023 Updated CSWPP continues to be used to effectively reach local PWSs and in emergency planning.
Lincoln 2024 completed plan	Lincoln County continues to use their CSWPP to work with local partners to protect source water.
Lyon 2014 completed plan	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 or 2029.
Nye 2012 completed plan 2025 u8pdated	A large update of the 2012 CSWPP for Nye County has been completed. This was a large planning effort that has been implemented on projects with assistance of Nye County Water District.
Pershing 2026/2027 in development	A new CSWPP is in development for Pershing County and its PWSs and should be completed by early 2027.
Storey 2024 completed plan	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.

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, 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 2026.

To date, 224 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 438 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.

9. **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 of 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 2026, NDEP forwarded **two emails** regarding cybersecurity training and threats. NDEP had **up to 16.5 CEUs** available in cybersecurity trainings and webinars.

Enhancements and Impairments to Capacity Development

Internal and External Resources

ENHANCEMENTS

Operator Certification Program trainings (SFY 2026)

The Nevada Operator Certification Program set a key objective for SFY 2026: expand training opportunities focused specifically on Nevada's drinking water policies, programs, and regulatory

requirements. To meet this goal, the program partnered with technical staff from the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water to design and deliver state-specific training directly to operators and water system personnel.

Beginning in SFY 2026, the program launched biannual virtual training sessions, ensuring broad accessibility for operators across Nevada. Two courses were offered:

- Monitoring and Reporting - held on September 20, 2025
- Consumer Confidence Report Revisions - held on June 30, 2026

More than 165 participants attended these sessions, benefiting from direct guidance, practical tips, and regulatory insights provided by State of Nevada staff. Because the Operator Certification Program served as the training provider, attendees were also able to earn continuing education units (CEUs) applicable toward certification renewal.

By offering these courses in-house, the program achieved two major outcomes:

1. Improved access to CEUs through free, Nevada-specific virtual training
2. Strengthened communication between operators, water systems, and state regulatory representatives

This approach ensures that operators receive training tailored to Nevada's unique regulatory landscape while fostering stronger relationships between the regulated community and state oversight programs.

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. Attachment 3 includes a list of TA assistance available to water systems in SFY 2026. Attachment 4 provides a list of TA assistance and training courses offered in SFY 2026. 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 2025 has been successfully implemented throughout SFY 2026. A capacity assessment is a valuable tool used by water systems to measure strengths and identify weaknesses. BSDW and RCAC have 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 2026 helped systems resolve deficiencies noted in the sanitary surveys. Purveyors 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 2026, 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. 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 available on the NDEP-BSDW website and used by PWS owners,

operators, and vendors assisting the PWSs. NDEP believes this consistency will help in managing, educating, and operating PWSs across Nevada. Such additional value is significant to the Nevada PWS operations network as limited workforce remains a high-concern capacity issue.

IMPAIRMENTS

Technical assistance providers

The National Rural Water Association Membership Committee approved the Rural Water and Wastewater Association of Nevada (RWWAN) as an alternative technical assistance provider in February of this year. A steering committee created RWWAN with seasoned NDEP, water, and wastewater professionals. RWWAN, in conjunction with California Rural Water Association, will host a fall training conference at the Nugget Casino Resort for training before drinking water and water treatment certificate renewals are required on December 31. National Rural Water Association provided a conference in March 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.

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, Nevada Health Authority and Nevada Department of Agriculture – Environmental Health Section created a need for interagency training in field work and identifying potential unpermitted systems to support managing rules and PWS. Regulatory requirements that required training for both NDEP staff, partner agencies, as well as drinking water systems include such items as Chemical Monitoring Rule requirements, the Arsenic Rule, the Lead/Copper Rule, PFAS Rule, Legionella, 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 (GRR), non-lead, or lead status unknown.

On October 8, 2024, EPA finalized the LCRI. This new rule superseded the LCRR and aims to reduce lead in drinking water by requiring all lead and GRR service lines be replaced within 10 years. The LCRI will also lower the threshold of lead in drinking water, requires water systems to take more action when they are over the threshold and increases communication regarding the risk of lead between the water system and their customers.

The compliance date for the LCRI is November 1, 2027. Systems will be required to submit their updated service line inventory, a replacement plan if they have any lead, GRR, or unknowns in their inventory, and a list of schools and childcare facilities they will need to sample from by the compliance date. In efforts to prepare impacted water systems, NDEP BSDW staff presented at the RCAC conference in March. The training highlighted the most significant changes system need to be ready for in 2027.

PFAS

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 was filled 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.

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA has the authority to set enforceable National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs) for drinking water contaminants and require monitoring of PWSs. In March 2021, EPA published "Regulatory Determinations for Contaminants on the Fourth Contaminant Candidate List" which included a final determination to regulate PFOA and PFOS in drinking water. As a part of that final determination, EPA indicated it would also evaluate additional PFAS and consider regulatory actions to address groups of PFAS.

Table 2. PFAS minimum and maximum contaminant levels

Chemical	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
PFOA	0	4.0 ppt
PFOS	0	4.0 ppt

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety and are non-enforceable public health goals.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology and taking cost into consideration. MCLs are enforceable standards.
ppt: parts per trillion

The Emerging Contaminants in Small and Disadvantaged Communities (EC-SDC) grant was awarded on August 22, 2023, for $18,914,000, with subsequent allotments of $9,457,000 on April 10, 2024, and April 15, 2026. Requests for proposals and subgrants are being prioritized:

Table 3. EC-SDC summary of projects

Project Name	Project Type	Project Award Period	Amount
PFAS Hydrogeologic Risk Assessment Tool	Contract	6/11/2024 to 6/10/2028	$553,668
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	$1,095,049
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	8/12/2025 to 7/7/2028	$136,649

TOF Surrogate to predict PFAS breakthrough	Subgrant	9/8/2025 to 2/29/2028	$437,000
Private well testing for PFAS	Subgrant(s)	2/26-27/2026 to 10/31/2028	$524,000

Being developed as follows:

The EC-SDC grant will provide financing for PFAS analytical capability and capacity to the Nevada State Public Health Laboratory (NSPHL). This funding allows for the procurement of analytical instrumentation as well as the creation and staffing of a chemist position to perform analyses.

IMPAIRMENTS

Existing rules

With high staff turnover rates at PWSs and NDEP BSDW, training in 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

Although all required systems have now submitted their initial service line inventory to BSDW, fifteen inventories did not meet LCRR requirements. BSDW is working with these systems to resolve this. Additionally, seventy water systems submitted inventories with either galvanized service lines requiring replacement or unknown service lines. These water systems will be required to submit a replacement plan and begin replacing or identifying service lines in addition to all the other new requirements starting in 2027 due to the LCRI. Many systems with need technical assistance to help them stay in compliance.

PFAS Rule

On May 15, 2025, 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 OUT-Reach Initiative. This rule was reopened for public comments on May 18, 2026, and has not been finalized. EPA rescinded the regulations and the regulatory determinations for perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS), perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA commonly known as GenX), and the Hazard Index mixture of these three plus perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS), to ensure that the determinations and any resulting drinking water regulations follow the legal process laid out in the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Federal review and changes to the PFAS Rule resulted in uncertainties for some PWSs about formulating compliance strategies. Hesitations 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.

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 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

[4] Nevada Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (NvWARN)

and construction is expected to start in SFY 2026. Funding agreements with OFA were signed on April 23, 2026, and a prime construction contract is expected to be in place by the end of July, 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 rivers to comply with required return flow credits. Projects are being designed and construction has begun to address this urgent need.

The $7.5 million Rivermount Neighborhood Septic-to-Sewer Conversion project with the City of Reno completed design in January 2026 and a construction contract and a construction management contract were awarded in March. Construction is expected to begin in June 2026 and be completed by November 2026.

IMPAIRMENTS

Based on the most recent Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) data, there has been one disaster declaration in Nevada in SFY 2026, the Peavine Fire on August 2, 2025. A disaster declaration is more than recognizing an event — it's a formal request for federal aid when state, local, or tribal resources are overwhelmed. The president approves these declarations when they determine that federal support is necessary. The problem is only expected to worsen as wildfires occur with more frequently and grow bigger and more intense.

Earth is hotter than it has been in 125,000 years, according to Desert Research Institute scientists, and this warming trend shows no signs of changing. Here in the U.S., Nevada, already the driest state in the country, is at some of the greatest risk. Reno tops the list of the nation’s fastest warming cities, with Las Vegas coming in second place.

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.

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 continues to coordinate 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. 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 to spend the federal money. Furthermore,

implementing cross-cutting requirements and federal grant conditions is a new workload for NDEP BSDW and OFA 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. BABA waivers that take over 12 months to be approved delays projects unnecessarily. 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

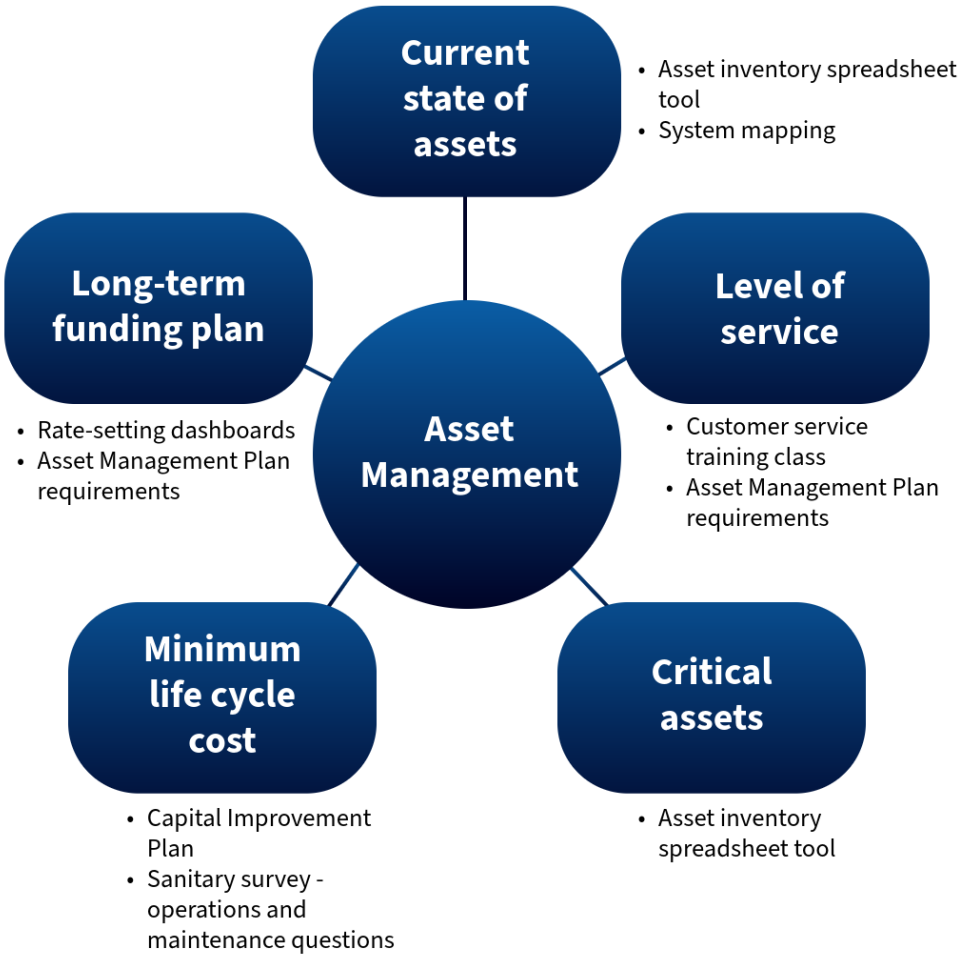
Nevada has seen a significant drop in borrowers willing to take out traditional loans. Some facilities have indicated that the federal funding requirements have contributed to their resistance to using the SRF program. In addition, many smaller systems have not kept up rate increases to address system 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 2026 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.

Figure 2. Core framework of asset management



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 2026 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, 46 systems have received support for AMPs through technical assistance funded through the DWSRF grants. Within SFY 2026, 10 systems received support for AMPs. 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 in Figure 3 and Table 4, Nevada continues to track the program's progress in assisting water systems to return to compliance.

Figure 3. Number of Nevada PWS listed on the U.S. EPA enforcement targeting tool with a score greater than or equal to six

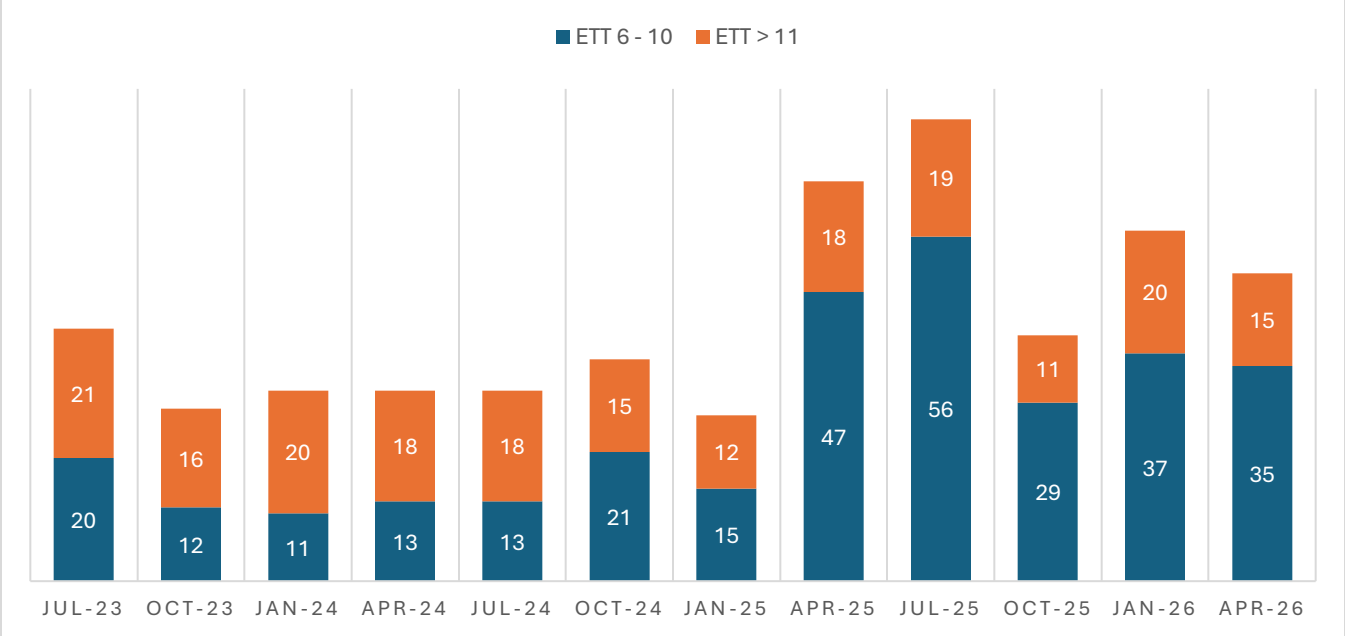


Table 4. Number of Nevada PWS listed on the U.S. EPA enforcement targeting tool with a score greater than or equal to six

ETT score	Jul-23	Oct-23	Jan-24	Apr-24	Jul-24	Oct-24	Jan-25	Apr-25	Jul-25	Oct-25	Jan-26	Apr-26
ETT 6 - 10	20	12	11	13	13	21	15	47	56	29	37	35
ETT > 11	21	16	20	18	18	15	12	18	19	11	20	15

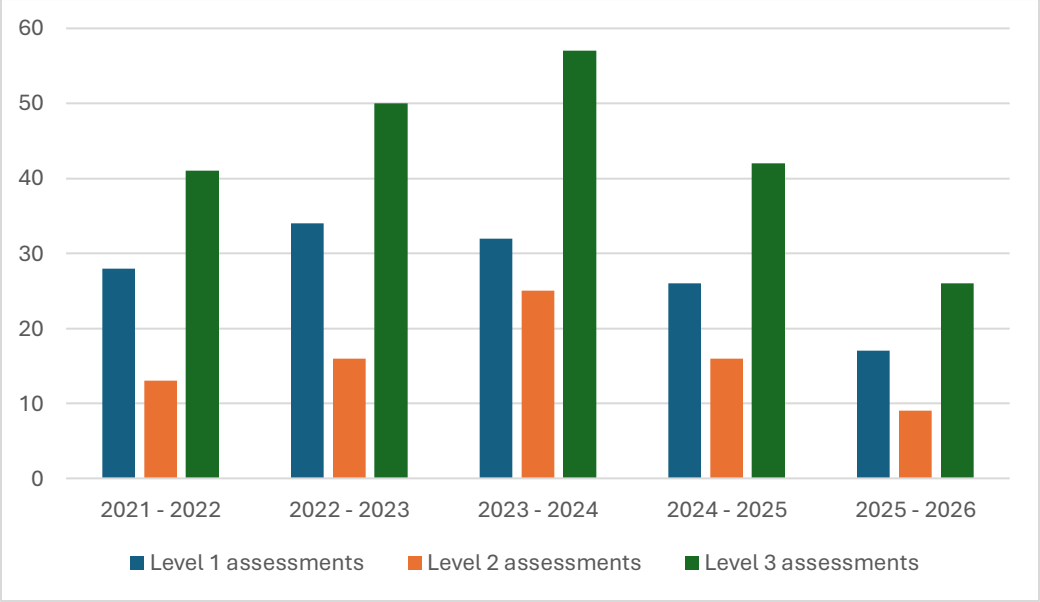
A total of 15 systems scored 11 or above during the end of the current reporting period (January - March 2026). Out of these, three systems are new this quarter; five systems were listed in the quarter of the reporting period, and four systems have been on the list for at least a year. The April

2025 ETT category for scores from six to ten has decreased from 47 PWS (April 2025) to a total of 35 PWS (April 2026). 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 have continued a downward trend for a second consecutive fiscal year. Figure 4 illustrates the number of coliform assessments over the last five fiscal years. The decrease reflects the quality and value of prior assessments, as well as sanitary surveys, in identifying and correcting sanitary defects. The fiscal years that incurred a larger volume of coliform assessments resulted in more staff and time spent by the state identifying sanitary defects that triggers the assessments as well as collaborating with the water systems that triggered assessments specifically addressing these causes and concerns. The downward trend reflects the effective engagement with PWSs from assessments triggered in previous years, making it less likely that those same PWSs would have sustained coliform detections. TA is often used to support smaller PWS systems conducting Level 1 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 4. Overview of coliform assessments fiscal years 2021 - 2026



Focused technical assistance under EPA grant

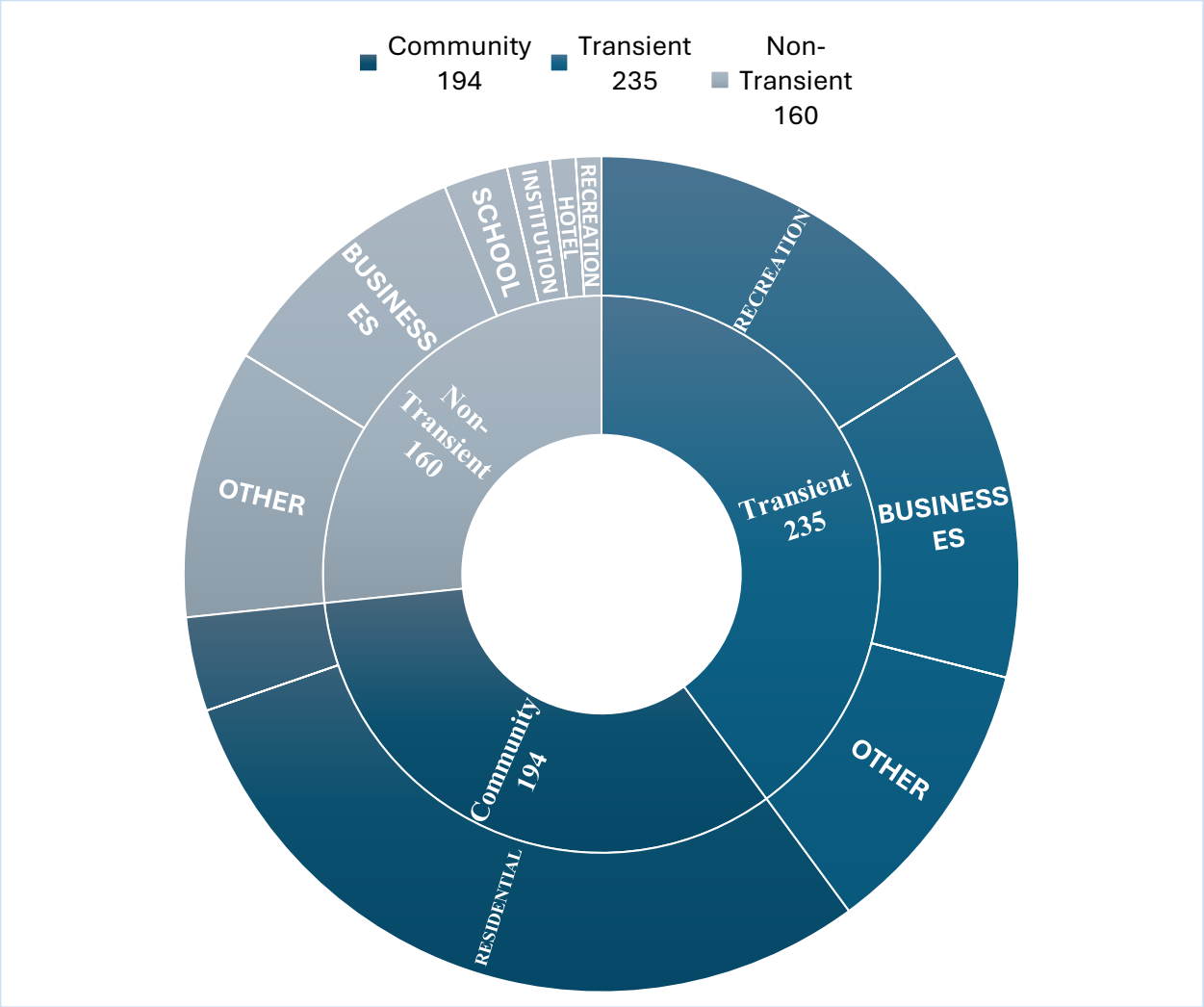
PWSs in Nevada: Ensuring PWS compliance with laws and regulations requires a multi-faceted approach. NDEP currently oversees 589 (including 19 unpermitted systems) PWSs with diverse

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 (22, including businesses such as casinos) serve a population greater than 10,000, and 434 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, 92.7% of all 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 589 PWSs. These systems include:

- 194 Community Water Systems (CWS)
- 160 Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems (NTNC)
- 235 Transient Non-Community Water Systems (TNC)

Figure 5. Nevada PWS types



Newly permitted systems— CWS and NTNC

In SFY 2026, NDEP permitted five non-transient non-community systems and zero community water systems. Enforcement Targeting Tool scores through the end of SFY 2026 have been monitored. See Table 5 for the details of these systems.

Table 5. NTNC newly permitted systems

Activity Date	County	PWS Type	PWS ID	PWS Name	Population Served	ETT Score
SFY 2026	MINERAL	NTNC	NV0001156	ISABELLA PEARL MINE	45	0
SFY 2026	CLARK	NTNC	NV0000307	LEE CANYON SKI AREA	352	0
SFY 2026	CHURCHILL	NTNC	NV0004028	OLAM SVI	125	6
SFY 2026	CLARK	NTNC	NV0001207	TERRIBLE HERBST 392	275	0

SFY 2026	WASHOE	NTNC	NV0001203	WESTERN NEVADA MATERIALS	40	0

Found systems program technical assistance

A PWS is defined by the EPA as a drinking water system that regularly serves at least 25 people, 15 service connections, or both for 60 days a year. On occasion, water systems cross this minimum threshold and require permitting without knowing that their status has changed and that they are now subject to SDWA regulatory requirements enforced by NDEP. Such systems are found to be operating without a permit and have thus been dubbed "found systems." A unique program was implemented in SFY 2015 to actively look for these types of PWSs, 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 economy and political decisions impact the number of found systems in Nevada and the classifications of PWSs. The number of found systems fluctuates with changing economies and NDEP 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 PWSs. In SFY 2026, these outreach efforts included coordinating with local, regional and state public and environmental health agency staff. The Nevada Department of Behavioral and Public Health, Environmental Health Section was split out into two agencies. All food, drink, and meat processing operations would now be inspected and regulated by the Nevada Department of Agriculture. All other public health concerns (swimming pools, schools, hospitals, day cares, mobile home parks, etc.) are now regulated and inspected by the Nevada Health Authority. NDEP staff has been diligent in sharing expertise and collaborating with the new organizational structure and incoming staff inspectors. 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. In SFY 2026, staff presented on the found systems program at two interagency forums of PWS operators and public health inspectors.

Furthermore, in SFY 2026, 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. SFY 2026 saw the formation of an Enforcement Branch in NDEP BSDW, with the hiring of an enforcement supervisor and early standardization of efforts to bring systems into compliance.

NDEP is made aware of potential PWSs through multiple methods; public calls, 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:

1. 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 PWS rank highest on the list for review and assistance due to the relative potential impact and risk to public health.
2. 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 an ongoing outreach process used to review and update PWS status determinations. Staff routinely reach out to systems to collect information on current usage and to assess potential qualification as a PWS. Periodic outreach and investigations are currently managed collectively for these potential systems by the Northern Nevada Public Health District and Southern Nevada Health District in cooperation with BSDW.

Table 6 provides a summary of each found system supported during the 2026 state fiscal year, and following is a summary of the information:

- Twenty-eight unpermitted PWS were supported by BSDW, NNPH, SNHD and RCAC with TA
- Completed: Five PWS completed the permitting process, and new permits were issued during SFY 2026
- New PWS activations: Twelve existing, unpermitted PWS, were discovered and activated during SFY 2026. Three of these were inactivated after the initial inspection due to clarifications or changes in operations
- Two formerly active PWS reactivated during SFY 2026

- Inactivation: Three PWS were inactivated and were placed into the continuous verification program. One more PWS is in the process of consolidation with a larger PWS and will be inactivated in SFY 2027

Table 6. Found systems in Nevada and their status at the end of SFY 2026

Activity Date	County	PWS Type	Name	Description
04/13/2016	Churchill	NTNC	Olam SVI	PWS permit was issued in SFY 2026.
01/24/2020	Mineral	NTNC	Isabella Pearl Mine	PWS permit was issued in SFY 2026.
2/28/2020	Clark	NTNC	Lee Canyon Ski Area	PWS permit was issued in SFY 2026.
04/01/2020	Douglas	CWS	Pineview Estates	Turned over to BSDW by EPA in 2019. Plan to operate application submitted to BSDW in SFY 2026. PWS permit expected in SFY 2027.
09/08/2020	Clark	CWS	Fort Apache Ann NE Water Assoc	Water project was approved via BSDW engineering. SRF awarded in SFY 2026. Construction completion and permit expected in SFY 2027.
06/30/2021	Clark	TNC	Cowboy Trail Rides	PWS changed operations. Permit inactivated during SFY 2026. Returned to CV program.
12/31/2022	Clark	NTNC	Blue Diamond Rainbow SW Plaza Water	PWS is in the process of consolidation through SFY 2026, plans have been approved by LVVWD for consolidation. PWS Permit inactivation expected SFY 2027.
01/10/2023	Clark	CWS	Elkhorn Water Association LLC	PWS is taking steps towards compliance with SNHD and BSDW. Permit expected SFY 2027.
10/05/2023	Nye	TNC	Blosser Park	Permit issued in SFY 2026.
02/22/2024	Nye	TNC	Dollar General 15044	Permit issued SFY 2026.

Activity Date	County	PWS Type	Name	Description
08/12/2024	Churchill	NTNC	Fallon RV Park	PWS operations appear to be within permit limits during SFY 2026. Water project underway, coordination with NDEP/BWPC. Reclassification of PWS may ensue once TP water project is completed in SFY 2027.
02/22/2024	Clark	CWS	Desert Sunrise Water Users Assoc	PWS is in the BSDW engineering review process. Permit expected SFY 2027.
01/30/2025	Nye	TNC	Waterhole RV Park	PWS is in the BSDW engineering review process. Permit expected in SFY 2027.
04/23/2025	Esmeralda	TNC	Wagon Wheel RV Park	PWS activated during SFY 2025, splitting from another PWS. Reclassification anticipated during SFY 2027. Permit expected in SFY 2027.
05/21/2025	Nye	TNC	Martell Market	PWS activated during SFY 2026, then changed operation of PWS. Inactivated during SFY 2026. Returned to CV program.
07/17/2025	Humboldt	NTNC	P&L Denio RV Park	PWS reactivated during SFY 2026. Permit expected in SFY 2028.
08/05/2025	Washoe	NTNC	Western Nevada Materials – SSQ	PWS activated during SFY 2026. Investigating consolidation but expect permit issuance in SFY 2027.
08/05/2025	Washoe	TNC	The Chocolate Factory	PWS activated during SFY 2026. Permit expected in SFY 2027.
08/20/2025	Nye	TNC	Family Dollar Store #11680	PWS activated during SFY 2026. Permit expected in SFY 2027.
08/20/2025	Nye	TNC	Family Dollar Store #28576	PWS activated during SFY 2026. Permit expected in SFY 2027.
08/20/2025	Nye	TNC	Family Dollar Store #31679	PWS activated during SFY 2026. Permit expected in SFY 2027.
09/05/2025	Nye	CWS	Rancho Vista 3	PWS activated during SFY 2026. Permit expected during SFY 2027 or SFY 2028.
11/20/2025	Lincoln	NTNC	Western Elite Alamo Landfill	PWS activated during SFY 2026. Permit expected during SFY 2027 or SFY 2028.
01/13/2026	Pershing	CWS	Rocky Canyon Association	PWS activated during SFY 2026. Permit expected during SFY 2027 or SVY 2028.

Activity Date	County	PWS Type	Name	Description
01/22/2026	Clark	CWS	Red Coach Estates	PWS activated during SFY 2026. Upon reviewing updated census, PWS inactivated during SFY 2026. Placing into CV program.
02/05/2026	Mineral	NTNC	Walker Lane (Rawhide) Mine	PWS reactivated during SFY 2026. Permit expected during SFY 2027.
02/11/2026	Carson City	NTNC	Carson Tahoe Hospital	PWS activated during SFY 2026. Permit expected during SFY 2027.
04/15/2026	Churchill	TNC	The Mall at 5070 Reno Hwy Fallon	PWS activated during SFY 2026. Permit expected during SFY 2027.

Measurements of Success

Personnel and management

Elements of capacity: Water Operator Certification testing, surveys, and system staffing.

Benchmarks: Between SFY 2025 and SFY 2026, the number of approved conversions increased significantly. A total of 54 additional certificates converted to full status, reflecting improved operator retention and a growing number of operators choosing to remain in the field.

Financial Sustainability

Elements of capacity: Water rate studies completed.

Benchmarks: Five DW rate studies were completed by Nevada's TA providers in SFY2026.

PWS Characteristics

Elements of capacity:

1. Number of PWSs with a sanitary survey showing no significant deficiencies.
2. Health based violations that were returned to compliance.
3. Number of PWSs that are out of compliance with health-based violations.
4. Number of PWSs with IIJA funding to address emerging contaminants.

Benchmarks:

1. Of the 189 Sanitary Surveys completed in SFY 2026, 79 had no significant deficiencies; 26 systems were issued Ground Water Rule violations for failure to address significant deficiencies, zero of which returned to compliance.
2. 157 health-based violations were returned to compliance in SFY2026.
3. 80 PWSs had health-based violations in SFY 2026; 35 systems were returned to compliance.
4. One PWS completed a PER and pilot study for PFAS treatment. The PWS will start the design of the treatment facility in SFY 2027.

Planning

Elements of capacity:

1. Developing and reviewing plans (Emergency Response Plan, Cross-Connection Control Plan, Operation/Maintenance Plan, etc.).
2. Developing and submitting of Asset Management Plans.

Benchmarks:

1. A total of 30 O&M, ERP, and CCCP were submitted. At the end of SFY 2026, six have been approved. The remainder of the other plans are either under initial review or have been reviewed and are awaiting a response to comments.
1. A total of eight Plans to Operate were submitted. At the end of SFY 2026, two have been approved. The remainder of the other plans are either under initial review or have been reviewed and are awaiting a response to comments.
2. In SFY 2026, ten TA opportunities were provided and ten AMPs were submitted.

Source water quality and quantity

Elements of capacity:

1. Number of consolidations for capacity development.
2. Number of Integrated Source Water Protection Plans and updates.

Benchmarks:

1. In SFY 2026, no systems physically consolidated as a PWS, and thus no actions were required.
2. In SFY 2026, one large update to a CSWPP was completed and endorsed.
    - Four CSWPP are being updated.
    - Three CSWPP is under development.
    - Thirteen CSWPPs are completed and endorsed in Nevada as of SFY 2026.

State Revolving Fund

Elements of capacity:

1. Board of Financing Water Projects.
2. Construction projects completed.

Benchmarks:

1. For FY2026, the Board approved 16 DW resolutions for $11,946,655.
2. SFY 2026 saw completion of nine SRF funded drinking water infrastructure projects; Beatty Water & Sanitation District, City of Elko, City of North Las Vegas, Golconda GID, Humboldt County, Imlay Water System, Las Vegas Valley Water District-Big Bend, Town of Tonopah, and Weed Heights Development.

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, third-party support to enable you to provide safe, reliable water service to your community.

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.

TMF Brief Assessment[5]

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?

[5] TMF Brief Assessment

☐ 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 2026

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 2026

SFY 2025 Technical Assistance Suammry	Count	Amount	Percentage of Total	Average Amount
Small Set-Aside	**41**	**$248,184.87**	**34.50%**	**$6,053.29**
Manuals and Plans	18	$112,734.47	15.67%	$6,263.03
Asset Management Plans	7	$62,334.87	8.67%	$8,904.98
Project and other Funding Outreach	5	$10,220.71	1.42%	$2,044.14
Budgeting and Rate Setting	4	$42,714.94	5.94%	$10,678.74
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Training	2	$3,370.20	0.47%	$1,685.10
Sanitary Surveys and Deficiency Resolution DW	1	$2,379.55	0.33%	$2,379.55
Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 Assessment DW	1	$898.72	0.12%	$898.72
PNR and CCR DW	1	$4,635.24	0.64%	$4,635.24
Lead and Copper Inventory DW	1	$5,782.08	0.80%	$5,782.08
PWS Compliance DW	1	$3,114.09	0.43%	$3,114.09
Local Set-Aside	**12**	**$471,126.57**	**65.50%**	**$39,260.55**
Manuals and Plans	4	$19,132.73	2.66%	$4,783.18
Asset Management Plans	3	$25,020.09	3.48%	$8,340.03
PWS Compliance DW	2	$164,874.00	22.92%	$82,437.00
Operator Certification Training	2	$150,885.46	20.98%	$75,442.73
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Training	1	$111,214.29	15.46%	$111,214.29
Grand Total	**53**	**$719,311.44**	**100.00%**	**$13,571.91**

Vendor by Funding Source	Tasks	Amount
Small Set-Aside	**41**	**$248,184.87**
Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC)	41	$248,184.87
Local Set-Aside	**12**	**$471,126.57**
Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC)	12	$471,126.57
Grand Total	**53**	**$719,311.44**

2% Small System Set-Aside

System Name	Number	Pop	Amount	Percentage of Total
Asset Management Plans			**$62,334.87**	**25.12%**
GOLD COUNTRY ESTATES	NV0003079	500	$5,109.24	2.06%
JEAN UTILITY SERVICES INC	NV0000089	560	$7,129.86	2.87%
KYLE CANYON WATER DISTRICT	NV0000142	1,040	$5,444.76	2.19%
PIOCHE PUBLIC UTILITIES	NV0000186	700	$20,582.91	8.29%
PIOCHE PUBLIC UTILITIES CASTLETON	NV0000187	60	$898.72	0.36%
SEARCHLIGHT WATER COMPANY	NV0000219	760	$8,927.30	3.60%
SILVER PEAK WATER SYSTEM	NV0000363	138	$14,242.08	5.74%
Budgeting and Rate Setting			**$42,714.94**	**17.21%**
ELY MUNICIPAL WATER DEPARTMENT	NV0000038	5,000	$5,209.86	2.10%
GERLACH GID	NV0000071	180	$17,092.86	6.89%
GOLD COUNTRY ESTATES	NV0003079	421	$6,010.19	2.42%
VERDI MEADOWS UTILITY COMPANY INC	NV0000196	510	$14,402.03	5.80%
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Training			**$3,370.20**	**1.36%**
COLD CREEK CANYON HOMEOWNERS	NV0004000	180	$1,123.40	0.45%
PINEVIEW ESTATES	NV0000172	450	$2,246.80	0.91%
Lead and Copper Inventory			**$5,782.08**	**2.33%**
GRANDVIEW TERRACE WATER DISTRICT	NV0000035	328	$5,782.08	2.33%
Manuals and Plans			**$112,734.47**	**45.42%**
AMARGOSA WATER COMPANY	NV0002558	54	$7,551.88	3.04%
C VALLEY MHP	NV0002538	54	$6,954.79	2.80%
ELKO RV PARK AT RYNDON	NV0002075	357	$7,473.64	3.01%
ESMERALDA MARKET AND GAS LLC	NV0000890	25	$898.72	0.36%
GAS STORE WEST	NV0002587	25	$10,851.33	4.37%
GOLD DIGGERS SALOON & GRUBB HOUSE	NV0001124	25	$10,447.15	4.21%
KINGS ROW TP	NV0000287	860	$1,277.31	0.51%
MCGILL WATER AND SEWER DIST	NV0000163	1,200	$12,159.10	4.90%
OROVADA WATER DISTRICT	NV0003032	200	$1,388.90	0.56%
PINEVIEW ESTATES	NV0000172	450	$5,109.24	2.06%
RUBY VALLEY LDS CHAPEL	NV0003070	90	$6,237.90	2.51%
SHOSHONE ESTATES WATER CO INC	NV0005028	240	$9,437.67	3.80%
SOUTH CRESTVIEW HOMEOWNERS	NV0000351	60	$7,361.30	2.97%
STAR POINT MHP RV PARK	NV0002517	25	$9,754.23	3.93%
SUNRISE ACRES WATER ASSOCIATION	NV0000124	231	$9,930.43	4.00%
VALLEY VIEW RV PARK	NV0000805	250	$5,900.88	2.38%
PNR and CCR			**$4,635.24**	**1.87%**
PIOCHE PUBLIC UTILITIES	NV0000186	598	$4,635.24	1.87%
Project and other Funding Outreach			**$10,220.71**	**4.12%**
C VALLEY MHP	NV0002538	54	$1,487.39	0.60%
FORT APACHE ANN NE WATER ASSOC	NV0000430	25	$3,370.20	1.36%
KINGS ROW TP	NV0000287	860	$2,554.62	1.03%
ROSEMOUNT WATER CO	NV0000767	54	$1,685.10	0.68%
SUNRISE ACRES WATER ASSOCIATION	NV0000124	231	$1,123.40	0.45%
PWS Compliance DW			**$3,114.09**	**1.25%**
GOLD COUNTRY ESTATES	NV0003079	421	$3,114.09	1.25%
Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 Assessment			**$898.72**	**0.36%**
EAST 50 BAR	NV0003098	50	$898.72	0.36%
Sanitary Surveys and Deficiency Resolution DW			**$2,379.55**	**0.96%**
EASTLAND HEIGHTS WATER ASSOCIATION	NV0000106	400	$2,379.55	0.96%
Grand Total			**$248,184.87**	**100.00%**

15 % Local Assistance Set-Aside	Tasks	Amount	Percentage of Total
Asset Management Plans	**3**	**$25,020.09**	**5.31%**
ELKO CITY OF	1	$3,220.45	0.68%
GRANDVIEW TERRACE WATER DISTRICT	1	$14,809.82	3.14%
SUNRISE ACRES WATER ASSOCIATION	1	$6,989.82	1.48%
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Training	**1**	**$111,214.29**	**23.61%**
Manuals and Plans	**4**	**$19,132.73**	**4.06%**
GRANDVIEW TERRACE WATER DISTRICT	1	$2,696.16	0.57%
MOOSE LODGE 808	1	$9,295.02	1.97%
YERINGTON CITY OF	1	$7,141.55	1.52%
BLUE DIAMOND TRAVEL CENTER H-325	1	$0.00	0.00%
Operator Certification Training	**2**	**$150,885.46**	**32.03%**
PWS Compliance DW	**2**	**$164,874.00**	**35.00%**
Grand Total	**12**	**$471,126.57**	**100.00%**

Rural Community Assistance Corporation Trainings SFY 2026

Class	Event Start Dat	Event End Date	Contact Hour	City	Attendance Count	Contact Hours Awarded
Distribution Operator Exam Prep Series Part 1 of 3 (Nevada) 090325-10	9/3/2025 10:00	9/3/2025 12:00 PM	2	Online	27	54
Treatment Operator Exam Prep Series Part 1 of 3 (Nevada) 090325-1	9/3/2025 13:00	9/3/2025 3:00 PM	2	Online	21	42
Operator Math 101; Conversions (Nevada) 090925-9	9/9/2025 9:00	9/9/2025 12:00 PM	3	Online	18	54
Distribution Operator Exam Prep Series Part 2 of 3 (Nevada) 091025-10	9/10/2025 10:00	9/10/2025 12:00 PM	2	Online	26	52
Treatment Operator Exam Prep Series Part 2 of 3 (Nevada) 091025-1	9/10/2025 13:00	9/10/2025 3:00 PM	2	Online	25	50
Operator Math 102; Area and Volume (Nevada) 091125-9	9/11/2025 9:00	9/11/2025 12:00 PM	3	Online	20	60
Operator Math 201; Applied Math Problems (Nevada) 091625-9	9/16/2025 9:00	9/16/2025 12:00 PM	3	Online	17	51
Distribution Operator Exam Prep Series Part 3 of 3 (Nevada) 091725-10	9/17/2025 10:00	9/17/2025 12:00 PM	2	Online	17	34
Treatment Operator Exam Prep Series Part 3 of 3 (Nevada) 091725-1	9/17/2025 13:00	9/17/2025 3:00 PM	2	Online	17	34
Operator Math 301; Advanced Math Problems (Nevada) 091825-9	9/18/2025 9:00	9/18/2025 12:00 PM	3	Online	16	48
Preparing for Sanitary Surveys and Water System Leak Repairs 100725	10/7/2025 8:30	10/7/2025 3:30 PM	6	Pioche	2	12
Clean Water, Safe Communities; Arsenic Treatment Essentials (Nevada Hybrid) 102125	10/21/2025 8:30	10/21/2025 3:30 PM	6	Elko	27	162
Distribution Systems 101 110425	11/4/2025 8:30	11/4/2025 3:30 PM	6	Moapa	0	0
A Day in the Life of an Operator (Nevada) 111925-4	11/19/2025 16:00	11/19/2025 6:00 PM	2	Online	21	42
AIS, BABA and Davis-Bacon for Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Projects 112025	11/20/2025 8:00	11/20/2025 4:00 PM	7	Henderson	11	77
Public Notification (Nevada) 120425-10	12/4/2025 10:00	12/4/2025 12:00 PM	2	Online	42	84
Balancing Customer Needs, System Capacity, and Regulatory Expectations (Nevada Hybrid) 121725	12/17/2025 8:00	12/17/2025 4:00 PM	7	Henderson	12	84
2026 Nevada Water and Wastewater Operator's Conference	3/10/2026 8:00	3/12/2026 4:00 PM	16	Sparks	364	5824
Water Sampling 101 042826	4/28/2026 8:00	4/28/2026 16:00	7	Carson City	4	28
Introduction to Distribution Systems 050526-10	5/5/2026 10:00	5/5/2026 12:00	2	Online	46	92
Cybersecurity for Small Water Systems 051126-10	5/11/2026 10:00	5/11/2026 12:00	2	Online	36	72
Distribution Operator Exam Prep Series Part 1 of 3 052726-10	5/27/2026 10:00	5/27/2026 12:00	2	Online	53	106
Treatment Operator Exam Prep Series Part 1 of 3 052726-1	5/27/2026 13:00	5/27/2026 15:00	2	Online	32	64
When Disaster Strikes 052826-10	5/28/2026 10:00	5/28/2026 12:00	2	Online	44	88
Operator Math 101: Conversions 060226-9	6/2/2026 9:00	6/2/2026 12:00	3	Online	36	108
Distribution Operator Exam Prep Series Part 2 of 3 060326-10	6/3/2026 10:00	6/3/2026 12:00	2	Online	42	84
Treatment Operator Exam Prep Series Part 2 of 3 060326-1	6/3/2026 13:00	6/3/2026 15:00	2	Online	31	62
Operator Math 102: Area & Volume 060426-9	6/4/2026 9:00	6/4/2026 12:00	3	Online	30	90
All Things Nitrates 060426-1	6/4/2026 13:00	6/4/2026 15:00	2	Online	29	58
Operator Math 201: Applied Math Problems 060926-9	6/9/2026 9:00	6/9/2026 12:00	3	Online	21	63
Distribution Operator Exam Prep Series Part 3 of 3 061026-10	6/10/2026 10:00	6/10/2026 12:00	2	Online	30	60
Treatment Operator Exam Prep Series Part 3 of 3 061026-1	6/10/2026 13:00	6/10/2026 15:00	2	Online	23	46
Operator Math 301: Advanced Math Problems 061126-9	6/11/2026 9:00	6/11/2026 12:00	3	Online	21	63
		Contact Hours			Attendees	Contact Hours
			115		1161	7848

Attachment 5: Vulnerability Assessment and Monitoring Waiver Form

NDEP

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

901 S. Stewart Street, Suite 4001 • Carson City, Nevada 89701 • p: 775.687.4670 • f: 775.687.5856 • ndep.nv.gov

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