



2020 TRIENNIAL REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR

DRINKING WATER CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

OUR MISSION and VISION

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality's (ADEQ's) mission is to protect and enhance public health and the unique environment in Arizona. To achieve this, ADEQ administers the state's environmental laws and delegated federal programs to prevent pollution of the air, water and land, and to ensure cleanup when pollution occurs.

ADEQ's vision is to be the No. 1 state in the nation in:

- Balanced, leading edge environmental protection through
- Technical and operational excellence, and
- Radical simplicity for customers and staff

Since 2015, ADEQ has implemented the Arizona Management System (AMS) to achieve impressive results.

AMS is a set of concepts, principles and tools used to create and deliver the most value from the customer's perspective and provides the foundation for engaging people in continuous problem solving.

AMS helps the Safe Drinking Water Program improve its tools and implement activities that further technical, managerial and financial capacity development in public water systems.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Arizona's Drinking Water Capacity Development Program was created by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments of 1996. Under SDWA 1420(c)(3), ADEQ provides this triennial status report to the Governor on the effectiveness of our drinking water capacity development strategy.



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

Our program goal is to strengthen the technical, managerial and financial (TMF) capacity of the state's public drinking water systems. In pursuing this goal over the last three fiscal years (2018-2020), we:

- Dedicated **\$587,910** from the Small Drinking Water Systems Fund (SDWSF) to install treatment and make infrastructure improvements for **10** small systems
- Helped **830** public water systems save nearly **\$3 million** in analytical costs
- Completed risk and resiliency assessments and asset management plans for **20** small water systems
- Provided **\$1.5 million** in technical assistance to **86** small water systems
- Approved Elementary Business Plans for **5** new public water systems
- Increased the number of systems with properly certified operators to over **99.95 percent**
- Reviewed and approved more than **1,000** drinking water applications averaging a **12-day** turnaround

Technical Capacity:
Adequacy of physical infrastructure, water source and operational knowledge

Managerial Capacity:
Ability to manage system operations effectively

Financial Capacity:
Stewardship of funds to sustain operations for the long term

We implement strategies to help public water systems (PWSs) improve their TMF capacity to provide consistent, sustainable, cost-effective and healthy drinking water to their customers. Capacity development activities include helping with compliance-related issues, providing technical assistance, developing asset management tools, revising budgets and finances, certifying operators and providing training for operators, owners and managers.

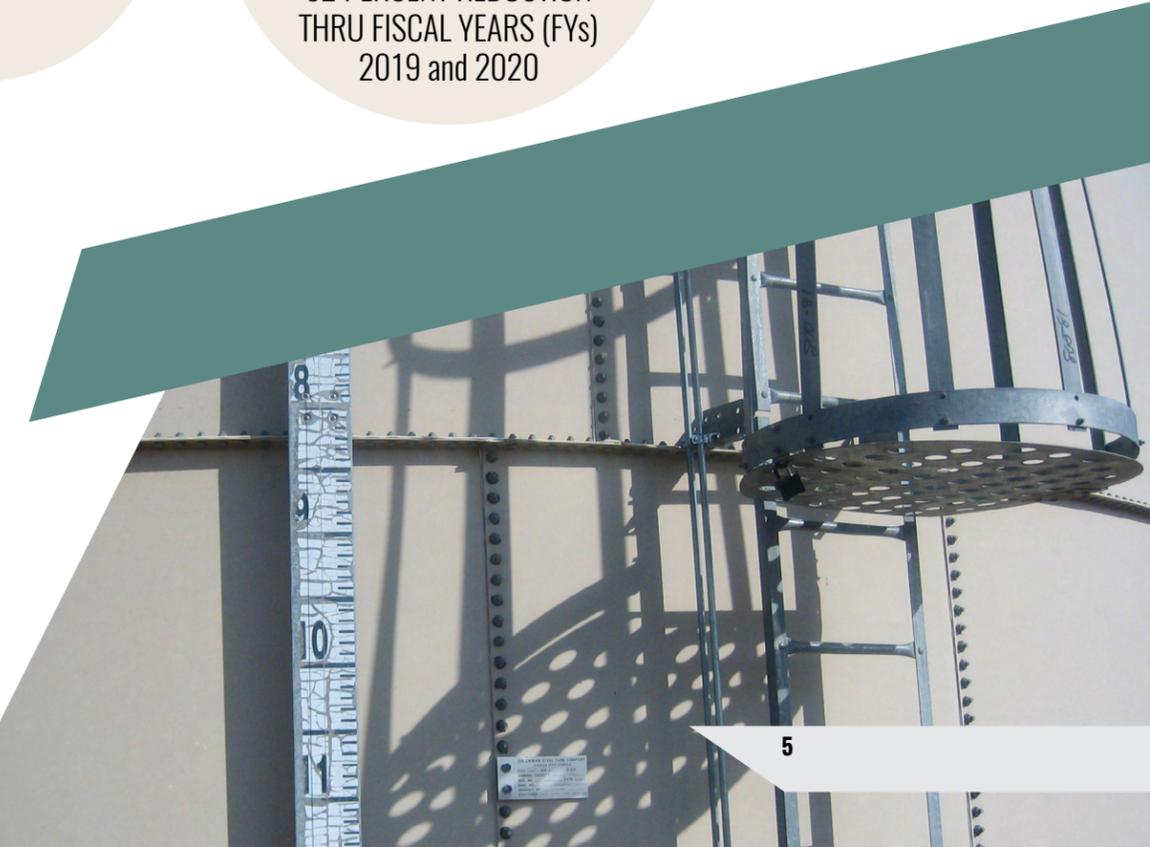
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY TO KNOWN ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

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

Teams work in constructive problem solving meetings to identify the root cause of the problem and implement a remedy for each site. From staff to director, all known environmental or public health problems are reported on daily. Increased visibility, transparency and accountability helps us more quickly solve the state's most pressing environmental concerns. Spotlighting these sites got problems solved faster since adjusting our approach in 2018:

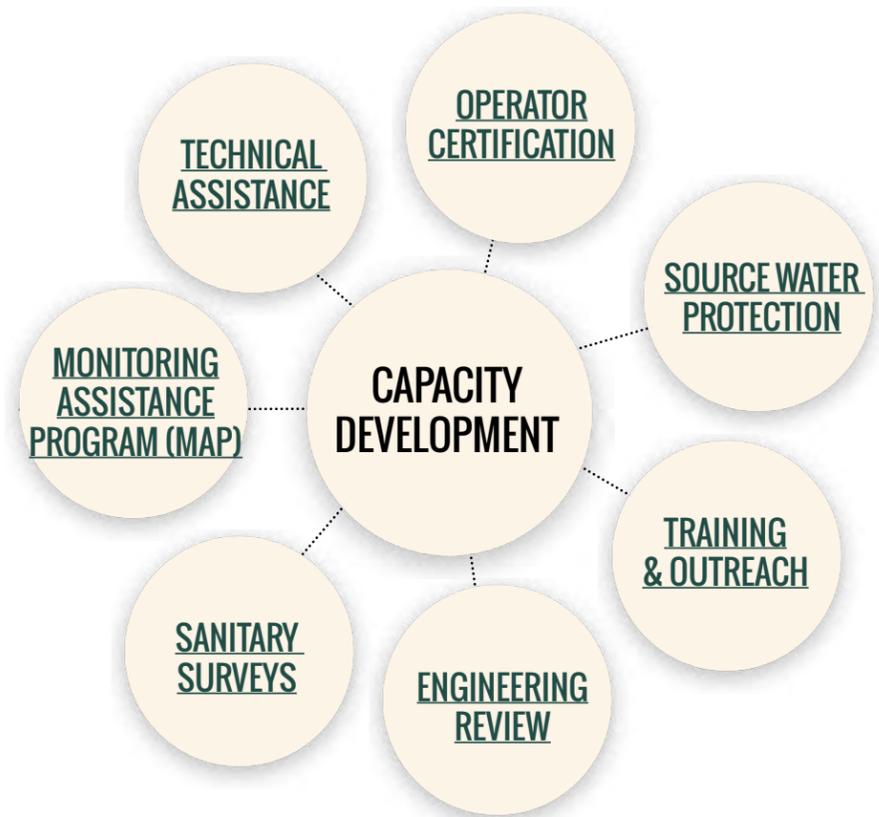
10
PRIORITY SITES REMEDIATED
WITH 12 MORE ENROLLED IN
TECHINICAL ASSISTANCE

AVERAGE TIME TO
REMEDY REDUCED FROM
275 TO
188 DAYS
32 PERCENT REDUCTION
THRU FISCAL YEARS (FYs)
2019 and 2020



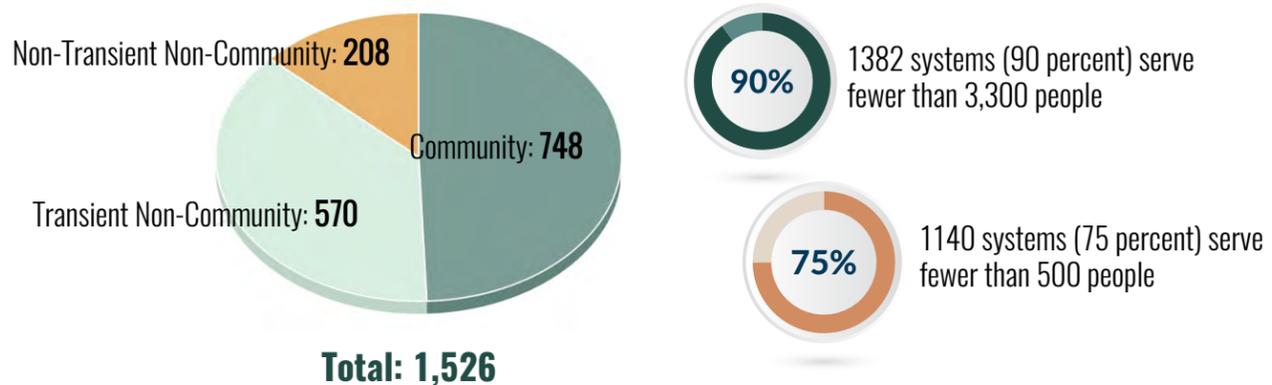
PROGRAM OVERVIEW

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



UNIVERSE OF ARIZONA PWSs BY SYSTEM TYPE

Currently, there are 1,526 PWSs of various types in Arizona. We work primarily with very small systems:



ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ELEMENTARY BUSINESS PLAN APPROVALS

New PWSs are often managed and operated by personnel new to the water industry who may not be readily familiar with the requirements of developing and maintaining a sustainable water system. To ensure all new community and non-transient non-community water systems have adequate TMF capacity to remain viable and sustainable, we require systems to submit an elementary business plan for review and approval before the system can be activated. We closely monitor new systems for the first three years to ensure they are properly managed and financially secure.

| ELEMENTARY BUSINESS PLANS REVIEWED AND APPROVED | | | |
|---|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| FY 2018 | Retreat at Oak Creek | Settlin' Inn RVP | The Hub Water System |
| FY 2019 | No plans approved | | |
| FY 2020 | Rio Viejo Water Co. | Riverbound Storage & RV Park | |

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Our Safe Drinking Water Technical Assistance Program has developed new approaches to improve small water systems' TMF capacity. When addressing water quality or infrastructure-related issues, we work with technical assistance contractors to evaluate non-treatment and cost-effective solutions first, before considering more complex and expensive treatment solutions. These solutions include blending with a second source, raising/lowering the pump in the well column, rehabilitation of the existing well, zonal sampling to isolate the contaminant(s), and consolidation with a nearby, existing water system who demonstrates TMF capacity. While the contractors are working on solutions, we work with the water system to identify funding sources for improvements, which often depend on their corporate structure and the scope of necessary improvements.

2018-2020: AWARDED 102 TASK ASSIGNMENTS FOR 86 SMALL WATER SYSTEMS WORTH \$1,482,120. AVERAGE COST PER ASSIGNMENT WAS \$17,200.

Technical Assistance worked on 136 projects from 2018 to 2020 including infrastructure upgrades, system and treatment evaluations, water loss audits, asset management plans, site investigations and engineering reports, assessments and design.

Key project successes in Technical Assistance include:



Sun Leisure Estates: an age 55+ mobile home subdivision largely comprised of retirees located in unincorporated Yuma County. Technical Assistance staff contracted design and permitting services and recommended the community for a \$95,000 SDWSF grant. The funds allowed installation of a uranium treatment system to provide healthy drinking water to 58 homes.



Town of Springerville: an eastern Arizona town of less than 2,000 people that was experiencing high levels of combined radium in its drinking water from the west side of town. Technical Assistance staff contracted design and permitting services and recommended Springerville for a \$185,000 grant from the SDWSF for construction of an underground vault that allows low radium concentration water from the east side wellfield to be blended with the west side wellfield water to achieve the MCL.

And customers are saying:

“The District could not have done this on their own.”
- Mayer Domestic Water Improvement District

“Town of Wellton is very happy with the assistance we received. I would recommend that any entity that needs help with compliance seek your guidance early and often.”
- Larry Killman, Town Manager of Wellton, Arizona

Since 2017, Technical Assistance program staff has focused on small water systems with ongoing maximum contaminant level (MCL) exceedances and lead and/or copper action level exceedances. Technical assistance contractors, as well as ADEQ staff, provide a range of services including evaluating compliance options, pilot testing, treatment system design and the necessary permit documentation needed to construct the treatment facility.

LEVERAGING CONSTRUCTION FUNDS

Many small water systems lack the financial capacity to obtain funding to resolve underlying technical issues. Established under ARS 49-355, the SDWSF, consisting of monies appropriated by the legislature, provides grants to owners of small water systems to repair, replace or upgrade water infrastructure to comply with rules and requirements. Since FY 2018, ADEQ, with concurrence from the Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC), has recommended 10 small water systems receive grants from this fund totaling \$587,910.

In FY 2020, the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act allocated \$763,000 in federal grant dollars to assist building capacity for small and disadvantaged PWSs in Arizona. The WIIN grant provides up to 55 percent of the total project cost and requires a 45 percent non-federal match. We were awarded the full allocation in April 2020 and used the SDWSF as the 45 percent match for cases where the small water system could not provide funding or in-kind match.

We identified seven small PWS projects for which to utilize the FY 2020 WIIN funding. Of these, four projects have been completed, with the remaining three on track for completion in FY 2021. Total costs for these projects are estimated to be over \$1,632,000, which includes \$332,000 in technical assistance funds spent on design and construction management and \$1.3 million in estimated construction costs, both WIIN grant and match.

PROJECTS LAUNCHED USING WIIN ACT FUNDS

| PROJECT NAME | POPULATION SERVED | PROJECT TYPE | ISSUE ADDRESSED | PROJECT COST |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---|--------------|
| White Hills Water Company Unit 1 | 46 | Treatment | Arsenic | \$40,000 |
| Cibola Mutual Water Company | 200 | Disinfectant modifications | Disinfection byproducts - trihalomethanes | \$50,000 |
| Citrus Park Water Company | 30 | Treatment | Arsenic and fluoride | \$280,000 |
| Town of Springerville | 2,000 | Treatment | Radium | \$185,000 |
| Monte Vista Water Company | 150 | Treatment and blending | Arsenic | \$25,000 |
| Sequoia Village School | 235 | Consolidation | Selenium | \$57,000 |
| Valley Vista Water Company | 300 | Consolidation | Lead and copper | \$950,000 |

With no additional funding appropriated for the SDWSF for FY 2021, some small water systems may be delayed in resolving their issues.

INCREASING TECHNICAL & MANAGERIAL CAPACITY THROUGH EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING

ADEQ’s technical assistance program offered to help small water systems comply with the new federal requirements in Section 2013 of America’s Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA). AWIA requires community drinking water systems serving greater than 3,300 people to:

1. Conduct a risk and resilience assessment - gauge the water system’s risk to natural hazards and malevolent acts, infrastructure resilience, monitoring practices, financial systems (e.g. billing systems), chemical storage/handling and operations and maintenance
2. Develop an emergency response plan - address risks identified in the assessment and establish procedures to respond to emergencies related to the water system
3. Certify to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the completion of the risk and resilience assessment and emergency response plan

ADEQ’s technical assistance program helped 10 small water systems in FY 2020 and plans to assist an additional 29 systems in FY 2021.

RISK AND RESILIENCE ASSESSMENTS AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS COMPLETED/UNDERWAY

| | FY 2020 | FY 2021 |
|----------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Goal | 10 | 29 |
| Completed | 10 | 2 |
| Funding Spent | \$90,950 | Up to \$200,000 |

INCREASING MANAGERIAL & FINANCIAL CAPACITY THROUGH ASSET MANAGEMENT

Section 2012 of the AWIA requires state drinking water programs to consider and include asset management into their state capacity development strategies. State drinking water programs are expected to revise their capacity development strategies to include a description of how asset management will be promoted. PWSs need asset management to address aging water infrastructure, make sound investment decisions to maximize limited financial resources and make costs transparent to support financial decisions. With a proper plan for asset management, a PWS can improve service and reliability, reduce risk and unexpected costs and enhance communication with customers and stakeholders while realizing many additional benefits.

In the past three years, our technical assistance program completed asset management plans for 10 PWSs. Where we have provided support for system improvements or treatment, PWSs are offered asset management planning and rate review to ensure they are setting aside sufficient funding to properly maintain and manage these improvements.

PARTNERSHIPS WITH OTHER TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDERS

The Water Infrastructure Finance Authority of Arizona (WIFA) and ADEQ continued our co-leadership of the Rural Water Infrastructure Committee (RWIC), an informal partnership of federal and state agencies and not-for-profit organizations that provide loans, grants and technical assistance to water and wastewater systems in rural Arizona. The RWIC serves as a “one-stop-shop” for rural communities and small water/wastewater systems serving communities of less than 10,000. The RWIC plays a prominent role in implementing the capacity development strategy.



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

ADEQ continues to update its funding resources matrix as new funding sources become available. The resource matrix guides water and wastewater systems to the appropriate funders according to structure, needs and eligibility. See the matrix at: https://static.azdeq.gov/dw/resource_matrix.pdf.

DRINKING WATER PROGRAMS SUPPORTING CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

OPERATOR CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

ADEQ Operator Certification is a pivotal partner in building technical capacity at small PWSs, issuing certifications to ensure that individuals who operate these vital systems are qualified and capable of performing their duties. The operator training program focuses primarily on the technical knowledge required to treat and deliver healthy drinking water and maintain compliance with the SDWA.

Arizona currently has 1,526 water systems all requiring a certified operator. Some water utilities, especially those in rural areas of the state, experience difficulties attracting and retaining qualified operators. During this reporting period, our focus was on expanding operator training and providing opportunities for practice certification tests at any of our offices and at capacity development trainings. As a result of these efforts, coupled with the daily focus on systems with staffing issues, we increased the percentage of systems with properly certified operators from 82 percent in FY 2008, to over 99.95 percent as of July 1, 2020 (all but 1 system).

In FY 2020, we developed a Field Compliance Guide for owners and operators of small groundwater systems. The flipchart format is easy to carry and use and is intended to help small water systems maintain compliance and prepare for their sanitary survey. The guide covers topics such as water system components, Monitoring Assistance Program, disinfection requirements, required plans, sampling and record keeping and it provides a list of contacts and resources. View the guide at: https://static.azdeq.gov/comp/dw/operator_flipchart.pdf.

TRAINING AND OUTREACH

ADEQ conducts training workshops statewide, both independently and in partnership with private consulting firms and nonprofit organizations, to improve TMF capacity of existing PWSs. Each workshop provides operators the opportunity to earn professional development hours.

We have developed a specialized training curriculum for owners, managers and decision-makers at small water systems. We plan to deploy it in the coming years both in-person and through virtual meetings. In FY 2019, we introduced a series of targeted workshops, each of which addressed a contaminant of focus that was particularly problematic in the area where the workshop was held. Targeted workshops educate owners and operators of the area on monitoring, reporting and treatment techniques. For example, we targeted arsenic at the Phoenix workshop and trihalomethanes in Yuma. In FY 2020, the workshops were targeted in Prescott for arsenic, online for trihalomethanes, and in Florence for nitrates.

In addition to offering trainings, we participate in events organized by other agencies and associations. ADEQ staffed booths and gave presentations at both Rural Water Association of Arizona Leadership Conferences (August 14-16, 2018, and March 5-7, 2019) and the Arizona Water Association Conference (April 16-18, 2019).

NUMBER OF TRAINING SESSIONS AND ATTENDANCE BY YEAR

| Fiscal year | One-day trainings | Two-day trainings | In-person attendance | Webinar attendance |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 2018 | 12 | 6 | 735 | 298 |
| 2019 | 7 | 0 | 277 | 247 |
| 2020 | 10 | 1 | 394 | 367 |

ENGINEERING REVIEW

Our Engineering Review team conducts a detailed technical review of PWS designs in Arizona prior to and after construction to ensure the water systems are built to standards that provide healthy drinking water to customers. Over the past three years, we have reviewed and approved more than 1,000 drinking water applications with an average turnaround time of 12 days. The goal is consistent, thorough reviews in a timely manner.

Our engineers leverage their knowledge and expertise in the office and in the field. One example involves a small PWS that was struggling to get their arsenic treatment system to work properly and they were considering a new treatment option. An ADEQ staff engineer helped the system conduct a pilot study to ensure the treatment would work before making the investment. It was also an opportunity for the operator to learn how to operate and maintain the treatment system. The engineers work collaboratively with the entire Safe Drinking Water team to assist small PWSs to get back into compliance and serve healthy drinking water.

MONITORING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (MAP)

Developed in the 1990s and one of the first in the nation, Arizona’s Monitoring Assistance Program (MAP) helps small drinking water systems comply with the SDWA by assisting with the collection, transportation, analysis and reporting of regulated contaminants. All community and non-transient non-community PWSs (except state- or federally-owned water systems) serving less than 10,000 people are required to participate in MAP. The program currently assists more than 830 small drinking water systems.

Over the past three years for which data are available, MAP was instrumental in saving a total of \$2,978,287 for its participants (approximately \$3,500 for each water system over three years). This program is essential for saving small water systems money in sampling, shipping and laboratory fees, and for keeping them in compliance with monitoring and reporting requirements for more than 85 percent of the regulated drinking water contaminants.

SAVINGS FOR MAP PARTICIPANTS

| Calendar year | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| All small water systems | \$1,588,988 | \$590,669 | \$798,630 |
| Average savings per water system | \$1,898 | \$705 | \$960 |

SANITARY SURVEYS

Sanitary surveys assess a PWS’s capacity to provide healthy drinking water by inspecting the physical integrity of its infrastructure and reviewing monitoring, sampling and reporting procedures. Sanitary surveys are generally conducted every three to five years and systems are encouraged to use a provided pre-inspection checklist. This helps systems prepare the proper documents and conduct self-inspections prior to any sanitary surveys. Previous data showed that nearly 60 percent of water systems that completed the pre-inspection checklist had significantly fewer violations during the actual sanitary survey.

In addition, over the past three years, our Safe Drinking Water Inspections team has:

- Developed pre-inspection checklists for each type of water system (community, non-transient non-community, transient non-community and surface water)
- Periodically reviewed the types of violations issued and adjusted the pre-inspection checklist to highlight the most common violations
- Tracked any inconsistencies among inspection staff and adjusted practices to standardize sanitary surveys
- Reduced the average time from an inspection to the report and notice being issued (if applicable), allowing PWSs to start addressing all items identified in the inspection report in a timely manner

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION

ADEQ’s Source Water Protection program is a voluntary program developed to protect Arizona’s drinking water sources from contamination through the implementation of best management practices (BMPs). Over the past three years, Source Water Protection staff has completed 14 source water protection plans implementing 42 BMPs for the protection of drinking water sources at small PWSs.

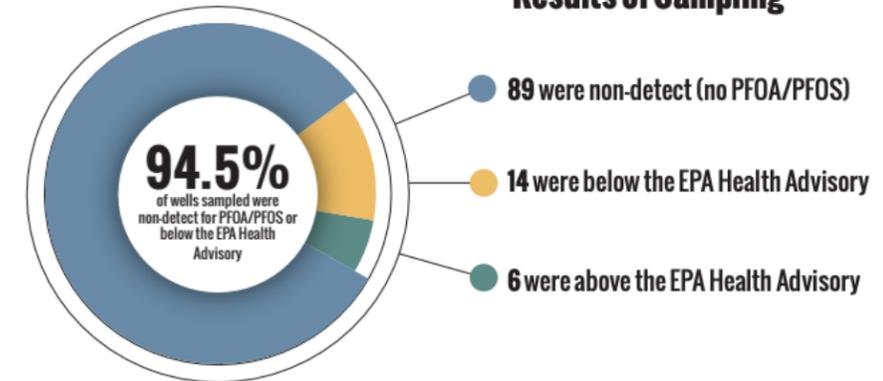
INNOVATIONS

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS: PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES

In 2017, we received an EPA grant to screen PWS drinking water wells (Phase 1 study) in Arizona potentially impacted by per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) contamination. The Phase 1 study focused on two compounds, perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and /or perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS). Results showed 89 of the drinking water well samples were non-detect (no PFOA/PFOS), 14 were below the EPA health advisory and 6 exceeded the EPA health advisory. Water systems with test results above the EPA health advisory level are currently voluntarily working with ADEQ to reduce exposure to customers.

Phase 1 study results revealed data gaps that could leave the agency unprepared for a potential PFAS MCL currently being considered by EPA. To proactively address these concerns, we initiated Phase 2 of the sampling project in 2019 to further evaluate PFAS in drinking water wells throughout Arizona. Additional potential sources not included in the Phase 1 study were identified. Phase 2 sampling began in May 2020 and is expected to be completed by December 2020.

Results of Sampling



ANALYTICS PROGRAM FOR SYSTEMS PREDICTED TO EXCEED ARSENIC MCL

Small water systems often lack the TMF resources to address an unexpected MCL exceedance. To assist PWSs in filling this gap, we are piloting a predictive model that can identify when a PWS may exceed the arsenic MCL. Using this information, we are conducting a statewide compliance consultation, visiting systems forecasted to have arsenic exceedances and identifying conditions causing changes to water quality at the impacted sites. This voluntary consultation program is free to water systems and may provide insight into how they can avoid future arsenic MCL violations.

To better leverage staff knowledge and experience, this program includes staff across all our Safe Drinking Water teams: Technical Assistance, Source Water Protection, Engineering Review, Monitoring and Protection, and Inspections and Enforcement. In the future, ADEQ plans to expand predictive modeling to other prevalent contaminants in Arizona, such as nitrate.

PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS PROGRAM RESULTS

| Calendar Year | 2019 | 2020 |
|--|------|------|
| Water systems contacted | 7 | 51 |
| Site visits completed | 1 | 9 |
| Water systems referred to the Technical Assistance Program | N/A | 4 |
| Outreach hours | 21 | 153 |
| Site visit hours | 12 | 108 |

Since the start of the project in August 2019, we reached out to 16 “at risk” systems identified by the predictive model. Of those 16 systems:

- 10 have implemented a solution/countermeasure (media change, operation/maintenance adjustments and updates to standard operating procedures) and, to date, none have reported an exceedance
- 3 are in the process of implementing a solution (treatment optimization, starting discussions with decision makers based on site visit results, etc.)
- 3 are working with Technical Assistance staff on implementing a solution (zonal sampling, consolidation, treatment, etc.)

HELPING SMALL WATER SYSTEMS WITH DATA REPORTING

The Compliance Monitoring Data Portal (CMDP) was developed by EPA to allow for water systems and laboratories to electronically transfer drinking water data to state agencies that use the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS). We adopted the use of this program in FY 2018. As of today, around 80 percent of our drinking water data is reported through CMDP, with two major laboratories and five municipalities currently using it. This enables drinking water systems and laboratories to report data with fewer errors and in a more efficient manner. In addition, the portal reduces the reporting burden on PWSs while still increasing data accuracy and completeness.

LOOKING AHEAD

Arizona’s capacity development strategy has been in place for nearly two decades. Over the next year, we will convene a stakeholder group to revisit the strategy and incorporate revisions as needed.

Among topics to discuss are:

- The ability to do TMF review of existing or newly discovered water systems
- Incorporating asset management into the strategy by December 31, 2021
- Explore options for a dedicated funding source for SDWSF
- Revising the SDWSF to allow other sources of funding to be deposited besides exclusively monies appropriated by the Legislature
- Develop a self-assessment tool that a PWS can use to determine TMF capacity
- Improve the elementary business plan application and process



DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

- **COMMUNITY PWS:** At least 15 service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals year round
- **NON-TRANSIENT NON-COMMUNITY PWS:** Regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons more than six months per year but not year round
- **TRANSIENT NON-COMMUNITY PWS:** Regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year but not more than 6 months

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

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

SMALL WATER SYSTEM: PWS serving 10,000 individuals or less

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

ACRONYMS

| | |
|------|---|
| ADEQ | ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY |
| ARS | ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES |
| AWIA | AMERICA'S WATER INFRASTRUCTURE ACT |
| EPA | U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY |
| FY | FISCAL YEAR |
| MAP | MONITORING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM |
| MCL | MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL |
| PFAS | PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES |
| PFOA | PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID |
| PFOS | PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONATE |
| RWIC | RURAL WATER INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE |
| TMF | TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL AND FINANCIAL |
| WIFA | WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AUTHORITY OF ARIZONA |
| WIIN | WATER INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE NATION |



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