

STATE OF UTAH

Capacity Development Program

Triennial Report
to the Governor of Utah
for Fiscal Years 2021 – 2023

**In Compliance with the Requirements
of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act
Section 1420(c)(3)**

**Utah Division of Drinking Water
Salt Lake City, UT
September 2023**



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Executive Summary

The 1996 Amendments to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act added provisions for each state to develop a Capacity Development Program. The Program's objective is to enhance public health protection by helping water systems develop and maintain the technical, managerial, and financial capacity, or capability, to maintain compliance with the health-based standards in the Safe Drinking Water Act and national drinking water regulations to protect public health.

The Utah Division of Drinking Water's Capacity Development Program actively evaluates Public Water System technical, managerial, and financial capabilities to assist them as they seek to improve their overall performance goals. The Division's Capacity Development and Technical Assistance personnel provide support and guidance as needed where indicated by these evaluations.

Capacity Development Program staff, in conjunction with partners and stakeholders, strives to identify ways of helping PWSs to address technical, managerial, and financial issues through innovative and improved methods of operation, maintenance, and management. Over 86% of the 505 Community Water Systems in the state serve communities with less than 10,000 people; over 76% serve communities with less than 3,300. Division Capacity Development staff continue to work with all PWS's to improve performance, achieve compliance, and increase technical, managerial, and financial capacity.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Triennial Program Report to the Governor and Annual Program Report to EPA

The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments, Section 1420(c)(3) requires that state Capacity Development Programs submit a Program report to the Governor every three years. The report must be made available to the public as well.

The Triennial Report is intended to inform the Governor and the public about the Capacity Development Program and its effectiveness implementing the state's Capacity Development Strategy. The Strategy informs the Capacity Development Program staff's efforts to assist public water systems acquire and maintain the technical, managerial, and financial capacity, or capability, to comply with the health-based objectives of the SDWA and national drinking water regulations to protect public health.

Following the Office of Inspector General's Capacity Development Program Evaluation in 2003, EPA's Office of Water made a commitment to establish consistent reporting criteria for the required reports. Criteria were compiled to guide and assist the states in developing their annual program reports. The criteria are also intended to help EPA Regions maintain uniformity when assessing each State's implementation of its approved Capacity Development Program. The criteria also act as an aid to the states as they develop their triennial reports to their Governors.

1.2 Safe Drinking Water Act, State Primacy, and State Capitalization Grants

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) was passed in 1974 with the intention to assure safe drinking water in public water systems (PWS's) throughout the United States. SDWA authorized the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to delegate primary enforcement authority, or primacy, to any individual state deemed sufficiently capable to administer its state program of Public Water System Supervision (PWSS). Utah was granted primacy on February 28, 1980 and The Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Drinking Water is the primacy agency for drinking water programs.

Minor amendments to SDWA in 1977, 1979, and 1980, and major amendments in 1986 and 1996 expanded federal focus from the original chemical contaminants of interest to additional concerns with drinking water. The 1986 Amendments focused on disease-causing microbial contaminants in drinking water and established minimum treatment requirements for all surface waters. They also encouraged EPA to quicken the pace of Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) promulgation with specific direction to EPA to establish MCL's and MCLG's (maximum contaminant level goals) for 83 specific contaminants including synthetic chemical contaminants of ground water. The 1986 Amendments also addressed lead and copper contamination in drinking water at the consumer's tap, principally as a result of distribution system and fixture corrosion.

The 1996 Amendments implemented stronger prevention programs, empowered the states with greater flexibility, afforded consumers access to better information ("right to know") in consistent format (Consumer Confidence Reports), and overhauled EPA's regulatory

development process including how many and which contaminants are to be selected for regulation. The 1996 Amendments redirected drinking water contamination prevention efforts to the new programs of source water protection, capacity development, and operator certification. The 1996 Amendments also establish federal funding for states and their PWS's through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Program. The DWSRF assists communities in drinking water treatment and protection in much the same way that wastewater treatment and clean water have been promoted through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF).

The 1996 Amendments to SDWA allow the option of designation of portions of a state's grant monies as set-aside funds for specific priority activities and other administrative requirements. As much as 10 percent of a state's capitalization grant may be used for implementation of source water protection, capacity development, and operator certification programs, as well as for the state's overall drinking water program [§1452(g)]. Up to 15 percent (no more than 10 percent for any one purpose) can be used for prevention projects in water systems, including source water protection loans, technical and financial assistance to systems as part of a state capacity development strategy, source water assessments, and wellhead protection [§1452(k)].

The 1996 Amendments to SDWA make it incumbent upon the states to adopt program modifications and additions prescribed by EPA. EPA designates these program requirements for the states as either *mandatory* or *voluntary*. Failure of a state to enact a *mandated* program by the allotted deadline can result in state forfeiture of *primacy* for its own Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program and loss of the entire program capitalization grant. Failure to enact a *voluntary* program calls for loss of only a portion of the program capitalization grant, typically 20 percent.

1.3 State-Level Capacity Development Programs

In the time leading up to the 1996 Amendments to SDWA, EPA became aware of demonstrated success in several states in reliably delivering safe drinking water. These states had each focused on improvements in the technical, managerial, and financial capabilities of their PWS's. The 1996 Amendments represent EPA's efforts to build nationally on this demonstrated success by imposing certain mandates on the states.

Namely, in order to receive the full allotment of funds to which they are entitled under the DWSRF, states have had to develop:

1. A program to ensure that all new community and new non-transient, non-community water systems commencing operation after October 1, 1999, demonstrate sufficient technical, managerial, and financial capacity to comply with national primary drinking water regulations (NPDWR's); and,
2. A strategy to assist existing PWS's in acquiring and maintaining technical, managerial, and financial capacity to comply with SDWA requirements.

As intended by the 1996 SDWA Amendments, "capacity" encompasses the technical, managerial, and financial capabilities of a water system to achieve, maintain, and plan for

compliance with applicable drinking water standards given the available water resources and the characteristics of the population served by the water system. It is EPA's intent that states use DWSRF set-aside funds for their capacity development program and implementation efforts.

Technical capacity refers to the physical infrastructure of the water system, including but not limited to the adequacy of source water, infrastructure adequacy (source, treatment, storage, and distribution), and the ability of system personnel to implement the requisite technical knowledge.

Managerial capacity refers to the management matrix of the water system, including but not limited to ownership accountability, staffing and organization, and effective external linkages.

Financial capacity refers to the financial resources of the water system, including but not limited to the revenue sufficiency, credit worthiness, and fiscal management and controls.

Failure to meet the requirements of the provisions for Capacity Development published by EPA subjects a state to a 20 percent withholding from its DWSRF allotment. In the several years since the 1996 Amendments, most states have identified and prioritized PWS's most in need of assistance in enhancing their technical, managerial, and financial capacity. In addition, the states (including Utah) have for a number of years been targeting deficient PWS's for technical and financial assistance.

Capacity Development is intended to be a commitment by the states on behalf of their PWS's to

- (i) protect public health by ensuring consistent compliance with drinking water standards, including federal and State regulations and other applicable standards of performance;
- (ii) enhance performance beyond compliance through measures that bring about efficiency, effectiveness, and service excellence; and
- (iii) promote continuous improvement through monitoring, assessment, and strategic planning.

EPA's policy position is that all water systems, regardless of size or other characteristics, can benefit from a program of ongoing capability development. Capable water systems are better positioned to consistently comply with applicable standards and provide customers with safe and reliable water service. Furthermore, capable systems also are better positioned to meet other standards of performance that are generally accepted in the industry or required by other regulatory agencies – e.g., the aesthetic quality of water (taste, color, and odor), water pressure, water loss minimization, or other measurable aspects of performance.

2 UTAH'S CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

2.1 Rule Promulgation

2.1.1 Authority

The Utah Drinking Water Board, a nine-person Board appointed by the Governor, operates under authority granted in Utah Code Title 19 Chapter 4, the Utah Safe Drinking Water Act. Section 104 of the Act defines the Board's authority, including adopting rules governing the design, operation, and maintenance of Utah's public drinking water systems. The Utah Capacity Development Program is codified in Utah Administrative Code *Rule 309-800 Capacity Development Program*.

2.1.2 Most Recent Reporting Period

During FY2023 the Division of Drinking Water completed the process to update *R309-800 Capacity Development Program* to meet the new Asset Management requirements. The updated rule became effective on May 22, 2023. The updated rule is available from the Division of Administrative Rules [website](#). Other program rules related to Capacity Development, *R309-700 State Drinking Water Project Revolving Loan Program* and *R309-705 Federal Drinking water Revolving Loan Program* were also updated to include sections on Asset Management.

2.2 Range of Program and Activities

2.2.1 Allocation of Budget Resources

The State of Utah allocates money to a specific Capacity Development set-aside fund in accordance with SDWA program guidelines. The State's fiscal year begins each calendar year on July 1st and ends on June 30th of the following calendar year. The Division of Drinking Water (DDW, the Division) began FY2023 with \$47,800 in the Capacity Development set-aside fund (state financial tracking Unit Code 3823). During the year \$21,041 was charged against this fund. The Division expects to have \$26,800 for Capacity Development Program oversight for FY2024.

2.2.2 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF)

The Utah Capacity Development Program supports the federal and state Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) programs. For FY2023, the State of Utah Drinking Water Board authorized funding for 93 total projects through the DWSRF programs. 44 of those projects were planning projects and 49 were infrastructure construction or rehabilitation projects. Total DWSRF funding authorizations in FY2023 were approximately \$233,260,159 of which \$204,650,159 was allocated from the federal SRF program, \$21,614,000 was allocated from the State SRF program, and \$6,996,000 was allocated from American Rescue Plan Act funds appropriated to the State of Utah and then reallocated by the Utah Legislature to the Drinking Water Board.

From the pool of previously authorized projects, Division Staff closed loans to complete the funding process for 27 projects during FY2023. Fourteen of those projects were planning projects and thirteen were infrastructure construction or rehabilitation projects. Total obligated financial assistance funds in FY2023 were approximately \$51,870,463 of which \$35,806,963 was allocated from the federal SRF program, \$1,999,500 was allocated from the State SRF program, and \$14,064,000 was allocated from American Rescue Plan Act funds appropriated to the State of Utah and then reallocated by the Utah Legislature to the Drinking Water Board. *System Consolidation and Restructuring*

2.2.3 Training Efforts Fiscal Year 2020

A portion of Utah's Capacity Development Program fund is allocated to drinking water system operator education and certification. State Drinking Water Information System database records for the State of Utah report 505 community water systems and 83 non-transient non-community water systems during FY2023. Collaboration between State Division of Drinking Water staff and the Intermountain Section of the American Water Works Association, the Rural Water Association of Utah, and the Rural Community Assistance Corporation, to provide operator training resources, including pre-certification training, is an ongoing effort to assure that all water systems in the state of Utah have access to certified personnel.

Utah had 2,706 certified operators holding 3,226 certifications in FY2023. Operator Certification records show that 637 written examinations were administered in Utah for all levels of distribution and treatment operators during FY2023. Water distribution is the more common certification and accounts for approximately 78 percent of the total number of operator certificates in the State of Utah.

In addition to water system operator training and certification, the Division of Drinking Water also provides funding (through DWSRF set-aside funds) for training and certification for backflow technicians. Division records indicate there are 1,137 certified backflow technicians holding 1,204 certifications in the State of Utah and that 408 written examinations were administered during FY2023.

However, small water systems in Utah struggle to adequately compensate certified water operators. Of the 505 water systems that serve water to primary residences, 50% serve a population of fewer than 500 people. These systems are much more likely to rely on volunteer or temporarily assigned, unpaid, unskilled people to handle all of their drinking water requirements. This leads to operational mistakes and missed samples that create real public health risks.

2.3 State Capacity Development Program for New Water Systems

2.3.1 Background

At the state level, Utah Code 19-4-104(1)(a)(v) was promulgated and specifically grants

authority to the Drinking Water Board to make rules regarding the Capacity Development Program and it references SDWA Section 1420. Utah Drinking Water Rule *R309-800 Capacity Development Program* requires that new water systems demonstrate they have adequate technical, managerial, and financial capacity before they may be approved as a public water system (PWS). It also requires both new community and new non-transient non-community water systems to submit a Capacity Assessment Review, which includes a Project Notification Form and a Business Plan. The Business Plan must include a Facility Plan, a Management Plan, and a Financial Plan as described in R309-800-6(1).

The Facility Plan must describe the scope of the water services that the proposed community or non-transient non-community water system plan to provide, and must include:

1. A description of the nature and extent of the area to be served and provisions for extending the water supply system to meet growth;
2. An assessment of current and expected drinking water compliance based on monitoring data from the proposed water source;
3. A description of the alternatives considered, including interconnections with other existing water systems, and the technical, managerial, financial, and operational reasons for the approach selected; and,
4. An engineering description of the facilities to be constructed, including the construction phases and future phases as well as future plans for expansion and an estimate of the full cost of any required construction, operation, and maintenance.

The Management Plan must describe how the proposed community or non-transient non-community water system will provide effective system management and operation. It must include:

1. Documentation that the applicant has water rights, and the legal right and authority to construct, operate, and maintain the system;
2. An Operating Plan that describes the tasks to be performed in managing and operating the system including administrative and management organization charts, plans for staffing the system with certified operators, and provisions for an operations and maintenance manual; and,
3. Documentation of management credentials of operations personnel and documentation of cooperative agreements or service contracts including demonstration of compliance with the water system operator certification rule.

The Financial Plan must describe the proposed community or non-transient non-community water system's projected revenue, cash flow, and debt (issuing and repayment) for meeting the costs of construction as well as the costs of operation and

maintenance for five years from the date the applicant expects to begin system operation. After the Division deems that the information submitted by the applicant is complete, the Division conducts a Capacity Assessment Review. The applicant is notified in writing whether or not the proposed new system has met the Rule requirements for technical, managerial, and financial capacity. *R309-800 Capacity Development Program* stipulates that no new community water system, nor non-transient non-community water system, shall be approved in the absence of demonstrated adequate capacity.

2.3.2 *Most Recent Reporting Period*

In any given fiscal year, the Division of Drinking Water receives numerous inquiries from developers, landowners, and other entities about creation of new public water systems. In such inquiries, the Division promotes alternatives such as consolidation with, or annexation by, existing public water systems where such alternatives are available. *R309-800 Capacity Development Program* is written in straightforward language and the Division refers those individuals proposing the new water system to this Rule to acquaint them with the tasks involved in creating a new water system.

In an average year 5-10 new water systems are proposed, about half of which are new community or new non-transient non-community water systems that are subject to the requirements of *R309-800 Capacity Development Program*. Staff typically responds to the initial inquiry and capacity assessment within 30 days.

2.4 **State Capacity Development Program for Existing Water Systems**

2.4.1 *Background*

Congress, in the 1996 SDWA Amendments, worked from the premise that enhancing and ensuring the technical, managerial, and financial capabilities of small water systems is the best strategy for correcting and preventing noncompliance with public drinking water system requirements. To this end, penalties for not implementing strategies “to assist public water systems in acquiring and maintaining technical, managerial, and financial capacity” (SDWA Sec. 1420(c)) were included in the legislation to prompt states to adhere to this philosophy.

Utah implemented the wishes of Congress on several regulatory fronts. Utah Drinking Water Rule *R09-705, Financial Assistance: Federal Drinking Water Project Revolving Loan Program*, has several components that interface with issues of system capacity and systems with histories of significant noncompliance. The purpose of *R309-705* is to establish criteria for financial assistance to public drinking water systems in accordance with a federal grant established under 42 U.S.C. 300j *et seq.*, federal Safe Drinking Water Act. The Rule defines an *eligible water system* as any community drinking water system, either privately or publicly owned, and nonprofit non-community water systems.

Historically, financial assistance through *Rule 309-705* has been sought by water systems across the entire compliance spectrum from those systems with significant compliance issues to those with few if any compliance issues. An important stipulation of *Rule 309-705-4(3)(a)* is that no financial assistance is authorized for any project for a water system in significant noncompliance, as measured by a *not approved* rating, unless the project will resolve all outstanding issues causing the noncompliance. *Rule 309-705-5(3)* further requires that as part of the application and project initiation procedures, Division staff will prepare a capacity development analysis (i.e., capacity assessment) of the applicant water system. Thus, the elements of the State’s Capacity Development Program for new community water systems and non-transient non-community (NTNC) water systems (see Section 2.3, State Capacity Development Program for New Systems) can be used in the analysis of existing water systems.

2.4.2 Most Recent Reporting Period

During FY2023, staff completed Capacity Assessments, according to the procedures outlined in *R309-800 Capacity Development Program*, for the following federal DWSRF applicants:

Loan No.	System Name	System No.
3F1876	CANYON MEADOWS MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	UTAH26069
3F1874	BEAVER CITY WATER SYSTEM	UTAH01001
3F2002	UKON WATER COMPANY	UTAH02014
3F1911	HIDDEN LAKE ASSOCIATION	UTAH22029
3F1908	OGDEN CITY WATER SYSTEM	UTAH29011
3F1900	UPPER WHITTEMORE WATER CO	UTAH25136
3F1883	HANNA WATER & SEWER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT	UTAH07062
3F1847	HOLDEN TOWN WATER SYSTEM	UTAH14013
3F1878	MORONI CITY	UTAH20013
3F1850	GRANGER-HUNTER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT	UTAH18007
3F2001	GENOLA CITY	UTAH25012
3F1928	STOCKTON TOWN WATER SYSTEM	UTAH23010
3F1889	WALLSBURG TOWN WATER SYSTEM	UTAH26009
3F1913	PARAGONAH TOWN WATER SYSTEM	UTAH11014
3F1892	LEEDS DOMESTIC WATER USERS ASSOCIATION	UTAH27010
3F1851	SCIPIO TOWN	UTAH14011
3F1856	LEVAN TOWN WATER SYSTEM	UTAH12001
3F1904	WILSON ARCH WATER & SEWER SSD	UTAH19069
3F1930E	GREEN HILLS COUNTRY ESTATES	UTAH29053
3F1909	VIRGIN	UTAH27020
3F1890	PINE VALLEY MT FARMS	UTAH27061
3F1873	PROVO CITY	UTAH25006
3F1910	BRIAN HEAD TOWN WATER SYSTEM	UTAH11001
3F1929	WALES TOWN WATER SYSTEM	UTAH20010
3F1862	JOHNSON WATER DISTRICT	UTAH07006

3F1896	BALLARD WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT	UTAH24001
3F1926	SPRING CITY	UTAH20008
3F1920	LEAMINGTON TOWN WATER SYSTEM	UTAH14012
3F1877	TIMBER LAKES WATER SSD	UTAH26057
3F1925E	GREEN RIVER CITY	UTAH08005
3F2008	KANE COUNTY WCD - JOHNSON CANYON	UTAH13038
3F2003	PAYSON CITY WATER SYSTEM	UTAH25021
3F1879	SOUTH DUCHESNE CULINARY WATER	UTAH07067

A capacity assessment report was prepared and submitted to the water system and a copy was placed in each applicant's project folder.

3. STATE APPROACH TO IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND CONCERNS

3.1 Improvement Priority System (IPS)

3.1.1 Program Description

The State of Utah employs a system for assessing deficiency points against public water systems on the basis not only of the monitoring and reporting shortcomings addressed in the *EPA Enforcement Targeting Tool (ETT)* but also a spectrum of other public health concerns. According to information in the quarterly ETT list submitted to the states: “The purpose of the Enforcement Targeting Tool is to prioritize public water systems for enforcement response. It assigns points for each unaddressed violation at a PWS during the last 5 years, which are added to create a total score for each PWS.”

Utah public drinking water systems are subject to additional observation and compliance monitoring than that included on the EPA ETT list alone. The program is authorized under *State of Utah Administrative Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems Rule 309-400, Improvement Priority System Rule*, which enumerates Improvement Priority System (IPS) deficiency points for administrative violations, infrastructure construction irregularities, unauthorized water source or other infrastructure use, and other practices that are inconsistent with delivering safe drinking water to public drinking water system users.

IPS points are assigned as a result of deficiencies identified during water system inspections (i.e., sanitary surveys), for failure to comply with monitoring and reporting requirements and are typically assigned as soon as the deviations from these requirements are noted in the State’s data base, or for failure to follow design and construction rules (such as using an unapproved source, failure to follow plan approval procedures, or failure to obtain an operating permit). The Improvement Priority System (IPS) Rule was completely revised in 2018 and 2019 and the new rule went into effect January 1, 2020. Rule revisions included examining each violation and its associated penalty points to assure more severe violations were assessed correspondingly more severe penalty points. This revision significantly impacted the number of water systems that would potentially become “not approved” systems. However, Division staff and technical assistance providers worked closely with water system staff and operators to bring systems into compliance and greatly reduced the number of impacted systems.

DDW evaluates a PWS’s compliance record and based on the total number of deficiency points, rates the system as “approved,” or “not approved.” The PWS classification determines how many deficiency points the PWS may accumulate before being assigned a “not approved” status. Community systems may

accumulate 150 points, non-transient, noncommunity systems may accumulate 120 points, and noncommunity systems may accumulate 100 points before become “not approved.”

Four times per year, the Division staff meets with technical assistance providers and local health department staff to discuss systems that are out of compliance or are approaching non-compliance status. These Utah Action Compliance Strategy Meetings provide common ground for all concerned individuals to discuss how best to help struggling water systems return to compliance an which assistance provider may be best suited to provide the necessary help.

It is not unusual for Utah water systems with severe technical, managerial, and financial challenges to regularly and repeatedly appear on this list. In contrast, water systems that achieve and maintain sufficient technical, managerial, and financial capabilities rarely appear on the list for more than one quarter. An isolated incident, such as failure to complete the design approval process correctly for new water system infrastructure, or failure to take scheduled water samples, occasionally occurs among even the most capable water systems but is generally resolved as soon as the problem is brought to the attention of a technically, managerially, and financially capable public water system.

3.1.2 Most Recent Reporting Period

For Fiscal Year 2023, Utah Action Compliance Strategy (ACS) quarterly meetings were held in August 2022, November 2022, February 2023, and May 2023. Meetings are normally held within 45 days of the end of the previous quarter.

3.2 Utah Rating Change List

3.2.1 Origin of the List

This list identifies water systems whose IPS scores have fallen below (a good development) or exceeded (a bad development) the critical IPS point threshold between “*Approved*” and “*Not Approved*” status. This list thus serves as a convenient method to identify on a quarterly basis those systems that either merit a return to “*Approved*” status or warrant a change to “*Not Approved*” status relative to their previous quarter's status.

3.2.2 Most Recent Reporting Period

In any given fiscal year, the four quarterly Utah ACS meetings serve as a forum to address the *EPA ETT List* and serve as a forum for discussing public water systems whose ratings warranted change from *approved* or *not approved*. In each case, the meeting’s findings are officially sent to the affected water systems.

3.3 Review of Program Implementation

The Division of Drinking Water has not conducted regularly scheduled reviews of the implementation of its Capacity Development Program. There is a great deal of flexibility in program administration under *Rule R309-800 Capacity Development Program* and program implementation evolves in response to water system applicant (new systems) and operator (existing systems) feedback. However, according to new guidance from EPA and under the America's Water Infrastructure Act, state's are encouraged to establish a schedule to review their capacity development program strategy documents annually and update them as necessary to meet new industry and regulatory requirements and demands for program implementation.

3.4 New Systems

During the previous three fiscal years nine new public water systems were identified or organized in the State of Utah. These systems are detailed in the table below.

New Water Systems State Fiscal Years 2021-2023

PWSID	PWS Name	First Reported to SDWIS	Highest ETT (if over 11 what qtr did the ETT rtn to <11)	Discovered or Planned	TMF self -assessment or TMF assistance - provide narrative
UTAH13060	CLARK BENCH WATER COMPANY	8/19/2020	0	Discovered	Self Assessment – system provided information when applying for financial assistance, system is consolidating with local water conservancy district, infrastructure improvement project is in progress
UTAH29126	COBBLES CONDOMINIUM HOA	8/19/2020	0	Discovered	Assistance – Initial Order for New Public Water System, system is currently rated “Approved” under Utah’s IPS Rule
UTAH24051	DESERT SAGE HOA	8/19/2020	30 Q4/22	Discovered	Assistance – System received guidance and assistance from Division staff and local Improvement District, financial assistance from American Rescue Plan Act to improve infrastructure and consolidate with the local improvement district, project is in progress
UTAH11099	FOOTHILL WUA	11/19/2020	19	Discovered	Assistance – Corrective Action/Enforcement Order, system is currently rated “Not Approved” under Utah’s IPS Rule and is pursuing financial assistance to correct physical deficiencies, system is also working on resolving operator certification, source protection, and monitoring and reporting violations.
UTAH18183	MUIRHOUSE HOA	5/13/2020	3	Discovered	Assistance – Initial Order for New Public Water System, system is currently rated “Approved” under Utah’s IPS Rule
UTAH19080	SAN JUAN SPANISH VALLEY SSD	8/19/2020	1	Planned	Self Assessment – system provided information when applying for DWSRF financial assistance, system is currently rated “Approved” under Utah’s IPS Rule

UTAH29131	THE RUBY	5/23/2022	1	Discovered	Assistance – Initial Order for New Public Water System, Compliance Agreement/Enforcement Order, system is rated “Not Approved” under Utah’s IPS Rule
UTAH29128	WEBER STATE UNIVERSITY - OGDEN CAMPUS	11/19/2020	2	Discovered	Assistance – Initial Order for New Public Water System – the system is currently rate “Approved” under Utah’s IPS Rule
UTAH06045	ARMSTRONG WATER COMPANY	5/23/2022	0		This is a non-public system and therefore not regulated under current SDWA or state statutes

3.5 Modifications to the Program Strategy

The Division of Drinking Water began updating the State's Capacity Development Program Strategy Document during FY2022. The Division submitted its updated Program Strategy Document to EPA Region 8 on January 9, 2023. The updated State Strategy Document is available on the Division's website.

3.6 Availability of the Report to the Public

The Division of Drinking Water posts its annual Capacity Development Program Report to EPA and its Triennial Capacity Development Report to the Governor on its web site.

<https://deq.utah.gov/drinking-water/capacity-development-division-drinking-water>