

State Of New Mexico



Capacity Development Annual Report State Fiscal Year 2011

Triennial Capacity Development Report to the Governor State Fiscal Years 2009-2011



September 30, 2011

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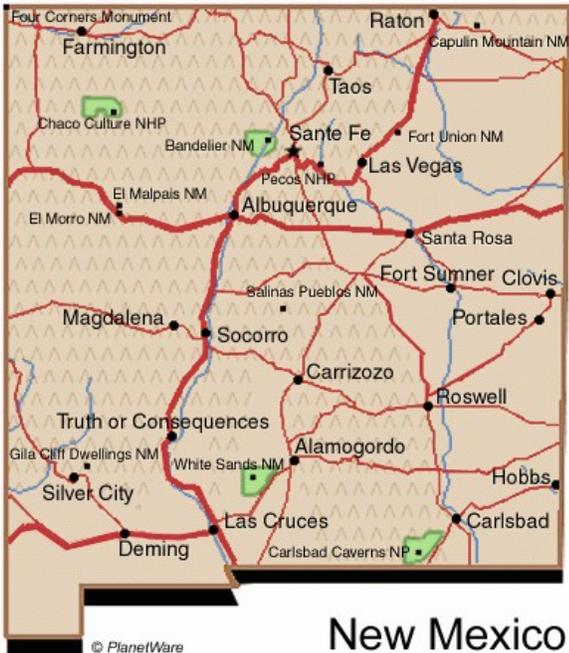
I. INTRODUCTION

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), as amended in 1996, established the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) to make funds available to drinking water systems to finance infrastructure improvements and to provide assistance to public water systems (PWSs) to ensure the protection of public health. States operate their own DWSRF programs and receive annual capitalization grants from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to be used to support low-interest loans and provide assistance to PWSs. The State of New Mexico (the State) adopted the *Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund (DWSRLF) Act* to support these efforts and implement the State's DWSRLF program. DWSRF funds are used to ensure public health protection, compliance with drinking water standards, and affordable access to safe drinking water.

The State, through the New Mexico Finance Authority (NMFA) and the New Mexico Environment Department's Drinking Water Bureau (DWB), utilizes the resources of DWSRF to cooperatively administer the New Mexico's DWSRLF program. Pursuant to state statute NMSA 1978 6-21A-4, the NMFA administers the loan funds of the program and the Administration Set-Aside and the DWB administers the Technical Set-Aside funds. Technical Set-Aside funds are used for providing technical assistance directed toward small PWSs, state program management support for PWS supervision, and local assistance such as capacity development to work with drinking water systems to improve technical, managerial and financial (TMF) capacity. As the State primacy agency, the DWB is required by the SDWA to carry out regulatory supervision of PWSs, enforce SDWA violations and develop strategies to ensure that all public water systems (PWS) have the TMF capacity to provide safe drinking water.

This document serves as New Mexico's *Capacity Development Annual Report* for the state fiscal year 2011 (SFY11) covering the period of July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2011 and the *Triennial Capacity Development Report to the Governor* covering the period of SFY09 through SFY11. In this report, capacity development is viewed broadly to include not only those forms of assistance funded by the capacity development Technical Set-Aside, but also other programs implemented by NMED that improve the state's PWS TMF capacity, such as regulatory enforcement and operator certification activities.

New Mexico is a very rural state. It ranks 5th in the nation for population living below the poverty level. It is the 5th largest state in the nation, but ranks 37th in population and 47th in population density (approximately 17 people per square mile based on the 2010 Census). As a result, New Mexico has a wide diversity of drinking water system sizes and a large number of small systems.



At the end of SFY11, there were 1,201 PWSs regulated by the DWB. Of these, 609 were Community Water Systems (CWS), 152 were Non-Transient Non-Community systems (NTNC) and 440 were Transient Non-Community systems (TNC).

Table 1¹ shows a breakdown of CWSs by population and source type (Groundwater systems include systems that purchase their water from a groundwater system, and similarly for surface water systems). Seventy percent of CWSs serve a population under 500. However, those same small systems provide water to only 4% of the total population served by CWS.

New Mexico is one of the driest states in the U.S. with precipitation averaging between 10 and 20 inches of moisture annually across the state. Most drinking water systems utilize groundwater as the water source (95% of CWSs), though over 48% of the population served by CWSs consume surface water, due to Albuquerque and Santa Fe being surface water systems.

Population	< 500			500 – 10,000			> 10,000			Total
	GW	SW	GU	GW	SW	GU	GW	SW	GU	
# of CWS	404	14	5	138	23	0	19	6	0	609
Population Served	67,431	2,685	592	319,811	85,752	0	545,033	790,139	0	1,811,443

Table 1: CWS size distribution in New Mexico at the end of SFY11. GW = groundwater, SW = surface water, GU = groundwater under direct influence of surface water.¹

A discussion of the DWB’s Capacity Development Program and related activities during SFY11 is presented below. The DWB continually strives to improve its Capacity Development Program, and SFY11 was a period of gains and maturation for the program.

¹ Table 1 is based on data obtained from the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS), the system of record used by DWB and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to enter, store and retrieve water system data. The population numbers in Table 1 are estimations based on the number of connections.



II. PROGRAM ELEMENTS

A. Systems Strategy for Capacity Development

The DWB created a Capacity Development Strategy (Strategy) in 1999, which was revised in 2000 and 2002. Since this Strategy was first established, there have been several changes and improvements to New Mexico's Capacity Development Program. These improvements include: 1) a new approach to the solicitation and analysis of Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund (DWSRLF) projects; 2) a significant increase in the amount of direct assistance given to PWS by the DWB capacity development staff; 3) a new capacity assessment methodology; 4) a greater emphasis on regionalization and group training; 4) increased public outreach; 5) development of standard operating procedures; and 6) an effort to require capacity improvements as a condition for all PWS funding. The DWB is currently revising the Strategy to reflect these changes and to better serve the needs of the program.

The major components of the current Strategy include the following:

1. **Water System Prioritization.** Systems are prioritized to help direct limited resources to the systems most in need of those resources. The existing strategy identifies factors that will be considered when prioritizing systems, but does not describe an objective and systematic way to accomplish prioritization. A prioritization approach has since been implemented for DWSRLF purposes and is described in the SFY11 Intended Use Plan (see Section I).
2. **Technical Assistance from the DWB and Technical Assistance Providers.** This includes group training and direct assistance. In the past, New Mexico relied heavily on its Technical Assistance (TA) providers for direct assistance and group training to water systems in need, but beginning in SFY10 the DWB significantly increased the amount of direct assistance and group training provided. On-site assistance, regionalization assistance and group training are described in Section G.
3. **Capacity Assessments.** Capacity assessments are tools to evaluate and measure the TMF capacity of water systems. Although the Strategy only discusses using assessments for purposes of DWSRLF funding, New Mexico also uses capacity assessments to evaluate the TMF capacity of new systems, and to target and prioritize systems for capacity assistance. Capacity assessments are discussed in greater detail in Section B.
4. **Promotion of Regionalization Efforts.** The DWB and the State of New Mexico are increasingly promoting and fostering water system regionalization. Regionalization efforts are discussed in Section G.
5. **Operator Training.** Operator training in SFY11 was provided by contractors and the DWB staff. Ragsdale and Associates was contracted using funds from the Expense

Reimbursement Grant to provide operator certification training in SFY11. The DWB staff participated as instructors for the New Mexico Water and Wastewater Association trainings, and as presenters at the New Mexico Rural Water Annual Conference, the New Mexico Infrastructure Finance Committee, and New Mexico Municipal League conferences. In addition to providing support for the Water and Wastewater Association and other New Mexico conferences, the DWB scheduled and conducted trainings. Operator certification is discussed in more detail in Section F.

6. **Establishment of a Baseline and Measurement of System Capacity.** The DWB conducts capacity assessments in response to new system applications, DWSRLF funding requests, and assistance requests. These assessments provide quantitative and qualitative data that is used to measure and evaluate system capacity. See Section B for more detail on assessments.
7. **Engineering Reviews, Sanitary Surveys, Comprehensive Performance Evaluation Implementation, Source Water Assessments, and Operator Certification.** These components are all consolidated into one item in the current Strategy. They are important aspects of capacity development and will be placed more prominently in the revised Strategy. Engineering review is addressed in Section C; Sanitary Surveys in Section E, and Operator Certification in Section F. During SFY11 no PWS was required to have a comprehensive performance evaluation.
8. **New System Strategy.** A New system must demonstrate that it has sufficient TMF capacity before receiving approval from the DWB for construction and operation. The DWB's New System Strategy is discussed in Section C.
9. **Enforcement.** One important component that was given little mention in the current Strategy is the DWB enforcement program. This is because New Mexico did not have its own enforcement program when the strategy was written. The DWB enforcement program was created in March of 2003. Enforcement is discussed in Section D below.

The following sections list key DWB activities that have improved the TMF capacity of PWSs in New Mexico.

B. Capacity Assessments

In 1998-1999, the DWB developed and implemented the capacity assessment component of the Capacity Development Program. In SFY04, the DWB contracted with the New Mexico Environmental Finance Center to develop a new three-tiered capacity assessment approach. The tiered capacity assessments were designed to focus more time and attention on systems that had immediate compliance or capacity problems (Tier 1), and less time and attention on systems that appeared to be in good working order but may have had capacity deficiencies that would have resulted in public health issues over the long term. In SFY11, the DWB revised the tiered

capacity assessments, creating separate assessments for specific purposes:

1. A *New System Capacity Assessment*, used to determine whether a PWS has adequate capacity to begin construction and operation;
2. A *Capacity Assessment for Assistance Actions*, used to determine the capacity assistance a system should be offered; and
3. A *DWSRF Capacity Assessment*, used to determine whether a PWS meets the capacity criteria for a DWSRF loan.

The DWB undertook the revisions to the assessments in recognition of the fact that the capacity criteria differed depending on the purpose of the assessment. For example, the capacity criteria used to evaluate a new system must be tailored to systems that are beginning operations or setting up management structures.

A DWB capacity development staff member participated in the EPA-sponsored “Measuring Managerial Capacity” workgroup during SFY11, which was created at the 2010 Capacity Development and Operator Certification Workshop in Dallas, TX. As part of the workgroup, the staff member helped to draft a guidance document on assessing water system managerial capacity. The revisions to the capacity assessments as noted above reflect the broader, national effort to develop clear and purpose-driven indicators of capacity as exemplified by the EPA work group.

In SFY11, the DWB completed twenty-seven (27) capacity assessments. In SFY10, it completed twenty-one (21) assessments, and in SFY09, it completed ninety-eight (98) assessments. The large number of capacity assessments in SFY09 resulted from the significant increase in Project Interest Forms for ARRA grant funding.

C. New Systems and Engineering Review

New Mexico’s legal authority to implement the New Systems Program has not changed over the previous 3-year period nor has there been change to the State’s control points (a control point is a point in time when the primacy agency can exert control to review and influence the system’s capacity). The Capacity Development Strategy for New Systems, dated September 1999, indicates one control point: new system application review. New Mexico Drinking Water Regulation 20.7.10.201.F NMAC requires new public water systems to demonstrate such capacity prior to receiving approval from the DWB for construction and operation. New systems in New Mexico must submit an “Application for Construction or Modification of Public Water System.” This application must include plans and specifications, an engineering design summary, disinfection and sampling plan, an inventory of contamination sources and a set of documents from which it can be determined whether the public water system has sufficient technical, managerial and financial capacity.

In the period from July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011 there were fifteen (15) PWSs that were activated. Of these, five (5) were CWSs. These new CWSs were not significant non-compliers (SNC) and did not appear on the enforcement targeting tool (ETT) list with a score of 11 or more. All of the new systems that were activated since July 1, 2008 (a total of sixty-six [66] PWSs) and the SNC status are listed in Appendix 1. None of these systems have been on the SNC list during that period and only one, Encantado Resort, appeared on the ETT list with a score of 11 or more.

Before a new system is constructed or an existing system modified, it is required by state law to submit plans and specifications of the proposed work to the DWB engineering staff for review of compliance with the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act. In SFY11, seventy eight (78) sets of plans and specifications were received and reviewed, none of which were for any of the new systems activated in SFY11.

D. Enforcement Program

The DWB enforcement program began in mid-SFY03, but was not fully active until SFY04. The enforcement program typically follows an escalated approach. When a PWS violates a New Mexico Drinking Water Regulation the system will receive a notice of violation. Based upon the number of violations and the Enforcement Targeting Tool score, an Administrative Order (AO) or Administrative Order on Consent may be issued. If the system does not meet the terms of the Administrative Order or Administrative Order on Consent, an Administrative Order with penalties may be issued. The DWB may, however, go directly to an AO with penalties if the violation(s) directly threaten public health. *Table 2* lists the number of formal enforcement actions that were issued by enforcement action type in SFY09, SFY10 and SFY11. There has been a steady increase in the number of enforcement actions each year.

Year	AO	AO w/Penalties	Administrative Orders on Consent	Total
SFY09	19	2	0	21
SFY10	25	1	2	28
SFY11	20	1	9	30

Table 2: Formal enforcement actions for SFY09, SFY10 and SFY11

Table 3 shows the breakdown of the formal enforcement actions by violation type for SFY09, SFY10 and SFY11. This table does not list all violation types. Several enforcement actions were for multiple violations.

Violation Type	Year		
	SFY09	SFY10	SFY11
TC M/R	7	3	4
TC MCL	7	0	1
SWTR	3	0	0
Fluoride	1	3	1
Radionuclides	0	0	1
Nitrate	0	0	0
Heavy Metals (including U)	0	5	8
Operator Certification	6	10	13
CCR	2	8	9
Lead and Copper M/R	1	1	8
DBP MCL	5	0	0
DBP M/R	0	0	2
Arsenic	8	11	6
Public Notification	0	1	2

Table 3: Breakdown of violation types for formal enforcement actions for SFY09, SFY10 and SFY11

Quarterly phone conferences were conducted in SFY11 between the DWB enforcement staff and the EPA enforcement staff to discuss progress on systems with current enforcement actions or systems which are either in Significant Non-Compliance or have an Enforcement Targeting Tool score in excess of ten.

E. Sanitary Surveys

The DWB's goal is to complete sanitary surveys for PWSs within the required schedule and enter the current data into SDWIS in a timely manner. A total of two hundred eighty-eight (288) sanitary surveys were completed in SFY11 based on SDWIS data. Two hundred and seventy-five (275) sanitary surveys were completed in SFY10, and three hundred and fifty-eight (358) sanitary surveys were conducted in SFY09.

The Capacity Development Program utilizes sanitary surveys performed on PWS by the DWB compliance staff to inform capacity development staff of the current conditions of a PWS. Capacity development staff review the most recent sanitary survey prior to conducting a capacity assessment or to providing direct capacity assistance.

The DWB is in the process of updating the sanitary survey form to align it with the revised

capacity assessment. In addition, the completed sanitary surveys will now be forwarded to capacity development staff for review. If it appears, based on the data that the system will benefit from capacity assistance, a letter will be sent to the system offering such assistance. This new process will be reflected in the revised Strategy.

F. Operator Certification

Oversight of the operator certification program is accomplished by the Facility Operations Section (FOS) of the NMED Surface Water Quality Bureau. *Table 4* shows the percentage of CWS with a certified operator for SFY08 through SFY11. SDWIS data shows that the percentage of certified operators in SFY11 for Community Water Systems is approximately 93%. The percentages in SFY11 for NTNC and TNC water systems are 91% and 88%, respectively. Efforts continue to ensure that systems comply with the requirements of the state Utility Operator Certification Act. The number of enforcement actions for lack of a certified operator increased from ten (10) in SFY10 to thirteen (13) in SFY11. The DWB will continue to enforce for lack of a certified operator in SFY12 which will help increase the percentage of PWS with certified operators.

Year	% CWS w/Certified Operator
SFY08*	77%
SFY09*	77%
SFY10**	92%
SFY11**	93%

Table 4: Operator Certification statistics for SFY08 – SFY11

*Data was obtained from FOS Certman database – reported in the FOS annual reports to EPA.

**Data was obtained from Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) database.

G. Technical, Managerial and Financial Training and Assistance

TMF assistance is principally provided to PWS by three groups within the DWB:

- *Compliance staff* provide regulatory oversight of PWS. Staff is available to answer questions, provide guidance and address problems as needed for PWSs. Assistance includes notifying systems of violations, providing recommendations on how to return to compliance and conducting group training on drinking water regulations to PWS board members and operators. Problem systems also receive frequent phone contact and site visits on an as-needed basis.
- *Engineering staff* are available to provide PWS with technical assistance and engineering guidance to ensure compliance.
- *Capacity development staff* conduct board training sessions and provide direct managerial and financial assistance to PWS. Problem systems also receive frequent phone contact and site visits on an as-needed basis.

Training

Ragsdale and Associates conducted four operator training sessions with a total attendance of approximately eighty-seven (87) students prior to the Expense Reimbursement Grant expiration in SFY11. Board and operator training sessions offered by the DWB in SFY11 are outlined in *Table 5* (this does not include ERG trainings). The DWB capacity development staff offer two different full-day board training workshops: Board Training I covers board responsibilities, the Sanitary Projects Act and basic financial management; and Board Training II covers drinking water regulations, operator certification, water rights, the Audit Act, the Open Meetings Act, the Inspection of Public Records Act and the state Procurement Code. The Board Training I series was revised and updated in SFY11. The DWB hosted three days of training at the 2011 NMRWA annual conference held in April in Albuquerque. The DWB is developing a series of advanced board trainings. Some of the topics under consideration include advanced financial management, effective board meetings, bylaws, and elections.

Course Title	Location	Date	Number of Attendees
Board Training II	Truth or Consequences	Aug 9, 2010	16
Board Training II	Alamogordo	Aug 10, 2010	38
Board Training II	Silver City	Aug 27-28, 2010	14
Drinking Water Regulations**	Albuquerque	Sept 13-14, 2010	188
Board Training II	Gallup	Sept 22, 2010	8
Board Training II	Chamita	Sept 29, 2010	11
Sampler Training	Buckman	Oct 13, 2010	18
Board Training II	Las Vegas	Oct 21, 2010	11
Board Training II	Bloomfield	Nov 3, 2010	10
Drinking Water Regulations**	Las Cruces	Jan 27, 2011	130
Sampler Training	Albuquerque	Feb 10, 2011	21
Board Training I	Chamita	Mar 25, 2011	21
Board Training I*	Albuquerque	Apr 11-13, 2011	43
Waterborne Disease *	Albuquerque	Apr 11-13, 2011	45
Proposed Changes to the Total Coliform Rule *	Albuquerque	Apr 11-13, 2011	99
Sanitary Surveys *	Albuquerque	Apr 11-13, 2011	48
SDWA Regulations *	Albuquerque	Apr 11-13, 2011	111
Lead and Copper Rule *	Albuquerque	Apr 11-13, 2011	90
Taste & Odor Problems in Drinking Water *	Albuquerque	Apr 11-13, 2011	61
New Web-based Monitoring & Reporting Application *	Albuquerque	Apr 11-13, 2011	51
Certified Operators, Operations, & Contracting *	Albuquerque	Apr 11-13, 2011	44

Calculating CT/The Groundwater Rule *	Albuquerque	Apr 11-13, 2011	36
Board Training I	Taos	May 17, 2011	18
Surface water and DBP regulations, Taste and odor problems**	Espanola	May 18, 2011	154
CCR Training	Las Vegas	May 25, 2011	9
CCR Training	Albuquerque	June 9, 2011	42
CCR Training	Espanola	June 17, 2011	8
Sampler Training	Farmington	June 14, 2011	12

Table 5: Board and operator training offered by the DWB in SFY11. * = presented at 2011 RWA Conference. ** = presented at NM Water and Wastewater Association schools.

The total number of board training days offered by DWB in SFY09, SFY10, and SFY11 is provided in *Table 6*. Note that in SFY09, the DWB contracted with the Rural Community Assistance Corporation to provide four (4) of the seven (7) training days.

Fiscal Year	Number of DWB Board Training Days
SFY09	7
SFY10	12
SFY11	10

Table 6: Number of DWB board training days by fiscal year

Assistance

During SFY11, the DWB capacity development staff gave direct managerial and/or financial assistance to approximately seventy-two (72) water systems. In SFY10, the DWB provided assistance to forty-eight (48) systems. In SFY09, the DWB had a contract with the Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC) to provide capacity assistance for part of the fiscal year. In SFY09, RCAC assisted thirty (30) systems; DWB staff assisted forty-five (45) systems.

Direct assistance can take the form of individualized training sessions, mediation, or assistance with budgeting, setting reserve funds, rate-setting, capital planning, developing/revising governing documents (e.g. articles of incorporation, bylaws, and rules) and policies, and regionalization.

Assistance can last one day or continue for several months. Several representative examples of capacity assistance actions in SFY11 are provided below:

- ❖ Cañon Mutual Domestic Water Consumers Association [MDWCA] (Taos County, Population=591): Provided assistance with extensive revision of Bylaws to clarify

association policies concerning membership transfers, open meetings, member input to the board, and elections. Assistance triggered by customer complaints to the DWB.

- ❖ Tajique MDWCA (Torrance County, Population=181): Provided assistance with creating an annual budget. Assistance requested by board member following group board training session.
- ❖ Correo Water Association (Valencia County, Population=222): Provided individual board training session on board responsibilities and financial management. Assistance requested by association board.
- ❖ Cuchilla Del Llano MDWCA (Taos County, Population=400): Provided assistance with reorganization of the board and revision of the Articles of Incorporation, Bylaws, and Rules. Assistance requested by community members.
- ❖ El Creston MDWCA (San Miguel County, Population=175): Provided assistance in response to private wells going dry, including reorganization of the association, development of plans for water hauling and exploration of possibilities for developing a community public water supply system. Assistance requested by association board.
- ❖ La Cueva MDWCA (San Miguel County, Population=158): Provided assistance to the board on delinquent account collection including final notice letters, a payment plan agreement, and recovering costs in Magistrate Court. Assistance requested by association board.
- ❖ Butterfield Park MDWCA (Dona Ana County, Population=1,132): Provided assistance to board in researching IRS Form 990 reporting requirements for New Mexico Domestic Non-Profit Association organized under the Sanitary Projects Act. Assistance requested by association board.
- ❖ Lower Des Montes MDWCA (Taos County; Population=350): Provided assistance with reorganizing association's corporate documents, filling vacant board seats, community meetings, raising rates to meet operation expenses, planning system improvements, and obtaining Community Development Block Grant planning funds for a Preliminary Engineering Report.

Numerous water systems were given more limited assistance, such as supplying documents or answering questions by telephone or email. Because of the tremendous infrastructure needs of small systems and the persistent management problems with some of the smaller systems in New Mexico, there is a multi-agency effort to support the appropriate regionalization of PWSs in this state. The DWB staff, working in coordination with Rural Community Assistance Corporation, New Mexico Rural Water Association, regional Councils of Government and other organizations, has assisted regionalization groups with the myriad of tasks required to successfully regionalize. During SFY11, the DWB assisted more regionalization groups than in any previous year and include the following:

- ❖ Rio Embudo Mutual Domestic Water Consumers Association (MDWCA) located in Rio Arriba County consisting of Dixon MDWCA, Montecito MDWCA, Apodaca MDWCA and Upper Canoncito MDWCA
- ❖ Santa Cruz Regional MDWCA located in Rio Arriba County consisting of Santa Cruz MDWCA, El Llano MDWCA, Española, and Valley Estates
- ❖ Greater Glorieta Community MDWCA located in Santa Fe County consisting of Glorieta East MDWCA and Glorieta Estates MDWCA
- ❖ Valdez MDWCA and Lower des Montes MDWCA in Taos County
- ❖ Union del Llano MDWCA located in Taos County consisting of Llano San Juan MDWCA and Cuchilla del Llano MDWCA
- ❖ Santa Cruz River Valley Coalition located in Rio Arriba County consisting of Greater Chimayo MDWCA and Cuatro Villas MDWCA

Regionalization is a statewide need and the DWB will continue to identify opportunities to foster the interest and provide the assistance for resource sharing among water systems.

The level of assistance given to water systems by capacity development staff in SFY11 is much more substantial than in previous years due to the DWB's commitment to having staff deliver these services rather than contractors. In addition to cost savings, the benefits of providing capacity assistance and training in-house include: i) the DWB capacity staff gain a deeper understanding of capacity issues and how to resolve them; ii) the DWB capacity staff develop a more direct relationship with water system personnel; and iii) the DWB has a much better understanding of the progress made as assistance is delivered.

The DWB coordinated with other assistance providers such as the New Mexico Rural Water Association, the Rural Community Assistance Corporation and regional Councils of Government to ensure assistance was directed where needed and was not in conflict with the efforts of others.

H. Outreach

Since the inception of the capacity program, the DWB has created numerous outreach materials and conducted outreach activities. In SFY11 the DWB continued to maintain the DWB website and revise existing flyers and brochures. In addition, the DWB completed a Model Operator Contract for use by PWSs when contracting certified operators. The contract helps protect a PWS when contracting for operator services. It provides water systems guidance on many important aspects of contracting with an operator. These aspects include: what type of tasks the operator is expected to complete; how the operator will be paid; how to terminate the contract; and if the operator will be required to obtain liability insurance. The DWB also refined an Excel-based program which helps public water systems develop rate structures and annual budgets. The DWB also learned that one of the



best methods for outreach is conducting classroom trainings around the state. The trainings conducted in SFY11 resulted in numerous calls for clarification and requests for assistance on technical, managerial and financial issues.

I. The Sustainable Water Infrastructure Management Portal and the Capacity Development Program

The Sustainable Water Infrastructure Management portal (SWIM), formerly referred to as the Uniform Funding Application, continues to evolve. The purpose of SWIM is to ensure projects are fully funded and meet minimum capacity requirements. Project interest forms submitted through the SWIM for water projects were forwarded to the DWB to perform a Capacity Assessment if the PWS did not have recent assessment. In addition to conducting the capacity assessments, DWB staff collaborated with the NMED Construction Programs Bureau to assist the PWS in identifying and determining qualifications for funding of infrastructure projects.

III. SUMMARY

Despite the continuing challenges to increase the capacity of small drinking water systems in New Mexico, the DWB made significant progress in SFY11 and will continue to improve its efforts in the coming years.

Some of the capacity highlights for SFY11 are:

- ❖ Delivery of Board Training I and II workshops throughout New Mexico.
- ❖ Development of advanced training topics.
- ❖ More direct assistance to water systems than in any previous year.
- ❖ Strong presence of the DWB at the 2011 New Mexico Rural Water Association Annual Conference.
- ❖ Participation in the EPA-sponsored “Measuring Managerial Capacity” workgroup.
- ❖ Assistance to more regionalization groups than in any previous year.

Some important accomplishments during the last three years are:

- ❖ DWB staff designed and began presenting board training workshops throughout New Mexico and at the New Mexico Rural Water Association Annual Conference.
- ❖ DWB staff dramatically increased the amount of direct assistance given to small PWSs.
- ❖ The DWB revised the enforcement program to include more Administrative Orders on Consent and steadily reduced the number of PWSs in Significant Non-Compliance or with an Enforcement Targeting Tool score above 10.
- ❖ The DWB improved tracking of systems with certified water operators and steadily reduced the number of systems without a certified water operator.

The DWB’s expectations for capacity development in SFY12 include the following:

- ❖ Fill a vacant capacity development and a vacant engineering position to assist with technical, managerial, and financial capacity issues.
- ❖ Provide advanced board trainings for board members who have attended the current basic trainings.
- ❖ Complete revisions to the Capacity Development Strategy. Implement revisions to the DWSRLF comprehensive priority list which would allow PWS projects to remain on the comprehensive list longer, providing capacity staff additional time to provide assistance to the PWS.

- ❖ Prepare a Request for Proposal for contractors to provide targeted capacity assistance to PWSs.
- ❖ Improve internal procedures for tracking PWS assistance actions to help target specific training and assistance areas and enhance the DWB's ability to monitor PWS capacity improvements.

Appendix I

New Water Systems Since 7/1/2008

PWS CODE	PWS NAME	ACTIVITY DATE	PWS TYPE	SNC/ETT
NM3580302	ALMA STORE AND GRILL	7/1/2008	NC	
NM3595004	SUGARITE - SODA POCKET CAMPGROUND	7/1/2008	NC	
NM3595626	PINON RV PARK	7/1/2008	NC	
NM3503101	MANZANO MOUNTAIN EARLY LEARNING CTR	7/15/2008	NTNC	
NM3502214	INSPIRATION HEIGHTS	7/16/2008	C	
NM3500504	ANGEL FIRE WATER CO.	7/21/2008	NC	
NM3500131	NORTHEAST NM DETENTION FACILITY	7/23/2008	NTNC	
NM3593726	ENCANTADO RESORT	7/24/2008	NTNC	12
NM3593223	REDONDO CAMPGROUND USFS SANTA FE	8/4/2008	NC	
NM3501919	CRYSTAL SPRINGS	8/13/2008	NC	
NM3502019	BOOTHILL RV PARK	8/13/2008	NC	
NM3500403	GENERATIONS OF LEARNING	8/14/2008	NTNC	
NM3503921	HOPEWELL LAKE CAMPGROUND USFS CARSON	8/20/2008	NC	
NM3596329	FAWN LAKES & ELEPHANT ROCK CG - USFS	9/3/2008	NC	
NM3501625	PANCHUELA CAMPGROUND	9/30/2008	NC	
NM3591025	FIELD TRACT CAMPGROUND USFS SNF	9/30/2008	NC	
NM3504021	EL RITO REGIONAL WATER & WASTE WATER ASN	10/7/2008	C	
NM3502314	LINCOLN HILLS WATER CO-OP	10/9/2008	NC	
NM3502526	JOE TO GO, LLC	10/28/2008	NC	
NM3592829	AMALIA - COSTILLA SENIOR CITIZENS CENTER	12/1/2008	NC	
NM3501729	TAOS TENNIS RANCH, LLC	12/3/2008	NC	
NM3501829	PIONEER PLAZA	1/14/2009	NTNC	

PWS CODE	PWS NAME	ACTIVITY DATE	PWS TYPE	SNC/ETT
NM3590317	MANUELITO REST AREA	1/21/2009	NC	
NM3503026	CHIMAYO HEAD START	2/18/2009	NTNC	
NM3503126	SANTA FE COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS/UTILITIES	2/18/2009	NTNC	
NM3590526	EL RANCHO SENIOR CITIZENS CENTER	2/19/2009	NC	
NM3502626	REAL FOOD NATION	3/11/2009	NC	
NM3502726	ARROYO SECO TEEN CENTER	3/12/2009	NC	
NM3501104	EAGLE NEST LAKE STATE PARK	4/23/2009	NC	
NM3591014	RIVER RANCH RV PARK	4/29/2009	NC	
NM3590018	FORT UNION REST AREA - NORTH BOUND	6/16/2009	NC	
NM3503201	WHISPERING PINES RETIREMENT	7/15/2009	NC	
NM3500913	COWBOY JUNCTION CHURCH	8/3/2009	NC	
NM3500813	B & B HALFWAY BAR & GRILL	8/8/2009	NC	
NM3502029	ROOTS & WINGS COMMUNITY SCHOOL	8/24/2009	NTNC	
NM3501013	LES NATIONAL ENRICHMENT FACILITY	8/25/2009	NTNC	
NM3502129	TAOS COMMUNICATION CORPORATION (KTAO)	8/31/2009	NC	
NM3502229	LA VIDA FELIZ CONDO ASSOCIATION	9/14/2009	NC	
NM3586801	SANDIA PARK CENTER	9/25/2009	NTNC	
NM3595726	RANCHO DE CHIMAYO	10/26/2009	NC	
NM3598108	QUEEN CAFE & RV	11/1/2009	NC	
NM3502223	VILLAGE PLAZA	11/18/2009	NC	
NM3581423	HANNAH AND NATE'S MARKET CAFE	1/21/2010	NC	
NM3580019	ALAMO ROSA FUEL STOP	2/17/2010	NC	
NM3502119	PLATEAU ESPRESSO #2	2/19/2010	NC	
NM3503301	EAST MOUNTAIN WATER HAULING	3/1/2010	C	
NM3597013	KOUNTRY KORNER MINI-MART	3/12/2010	NC	
NM3590404	VERMEJO PARK LLC COSTILLA	3/16/2010	NC	
NM3592319	BARNDOR RESTAURANT	4/29/2010	NC	
NM3592304	VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL STATE PARK	6/15/2010	NC	

PWS CODE	PWS NAME	ACTIVITY DATE	PWS TYPE	SNC/ ETT
NM3500120	RUSSELL'S ENDEE TRUCK & TRAVEL CTR #2	6/16/2010	NTNC	
NM3503401	PAJARITO MESA MDWCA	7/15/2010	C	
NM3502323	PLACITAS COMMUNITY LIBRARY	7/16/2010	NC	
NM3502414	ALONG THE RIVER RV CAMP	8/13/2010	NC	
NM3502514	PINON HILLS RV PARK	8/13/2010	NC	
NM3581604	CYPHERS MINE - PHILMONT OUT CAMP	8/17/2010	NC	
NM3500410	HOLLYWOOD RANCH DOMESTIC WUA	9/10/2010	C	
NM3502826	BUCKMAN REGIONAL WATER TREATMENT PLANT	1/1/2011	C	
NM3502407	LOWER RIO GRANDE PUBLIC WORKS AUTHORITY	1/19/2011	C	
NM3582604	PONIL - PHILMONT OUT CAMP	2/1/2011	NC	
NM3591021	ESCALANTE HIGH SCHOOL	2/21/2011	NTNC	
NM3502926	LA BAJADA MDWCA	3/1/2011	C	
NM3580021	NAVAJO CITY ROADHOUSE CAFE	3/10/2011	NC	
NM3503501	ALTAMONTE LITTLE LEAGUE	3/28/2011	NC	
NM3581021	EL ALAMO DINNER BELL	5/25/2011	NC	
NM3592504	CIMARRON CG/SHUREE PONDS- CARSON - USFS	6/1/2011	NC	