



**Department
of Health**

Public Water System Capacity Development Report Federal Fiscal Year 2025

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The Capacity Development Program - An Overview

One of the main focal points of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments is to ensure public water systems provide safe drinking water to the public. The Amendments seek to prevent compliance problems and associated health risks by ensuring that public water systems have the capability to produce safe drinking water now and in the future. To achieve these goals, the Amendments include provisions for several prevention programs – one of which is the capacity development program.

Water system capacity is the ability to plan for, achieve, and maintain compliance with all applicable drinking water standards. There are three components to capacity: technical, managerial, and financial. Technical capacity refers to a water system's ability to operate and maintain its infrastructure. Managerial capacity refers to the expertise of the water system's personnel to administer the system's overall operations. Financial capacity refers to the financial resources and fiscal management that support the cost of operating the water system. Adequate capability in all three areas is necessary for the successful operation of a public water system.

Capacity development is the process by which water systems acquire, maintain, and build upon their technical, managerial, and financial capabilities to enable them to consistently provide safe drinking water to their customers in a reliable and cost-effective manner. As written in the Safe Drinking Water Act, the capacity development program provides a framework for state agencies, local governments, stakeholder groups or organizations, water systems, and the public to work toward ensuring that drinking water systems acquire and maintain the technical, managerial and financial capacity needed to achieve public health objectives (i.e. compliance with applicable State and Federal drinking water regulations).

Capacity Development Provisions in the Safe Drinking Water Act

The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments include three capacity development provisions under which new and existing water systems are to be evaluated for their technical, managerial, and financial capabilities and through which existing water systems can acquire, maintain, and build upon their technical, managerial, and financial capabilities.

1. All new community water systems and all new non-transient noncommunity water systems that begin operation after October 1, 1999, must first demonstrate that they possess adequate capacity.
2. States are prohibited from providing Drinking Water State Revolving Fund assistance to public water systems that lack adequate capacity, unless

that assistance is directly related to improving the system's technical, managerial, or financial capacity.

3. States must develop and implement a strategy to assist existing public water systems in acquiring and maintaining the necessary capacity to remain a viable system over the long term.

The American Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 amended Section 1420(c)(2) of the Safe Drinking Water Act to expand its capacity building framework and required states to include, as appropriate, a description of how the state will:

- encourage the development by public water systems of asset management plans that include best practices for asset management; and
- assist, including through the provisions of technical assistance, public water systems in training operators or other relevant and appropriate persons in implementing such asset management plans.

The asset management description must include how the state will use the five-core-questions framework, as appropriate, to encourage the development of, and assist in the implementation of, asset management plans. The framework is composed of the following five core questions:

1. What is the current state of the utility's assets?
2. What is the utility's required "sustainable" level-of-service?
3. Which assets are critical to sustained performance?
4. What are the utility's best "minimum life-cycle cost" capital improvement plan and operations and maintenance strategies?
5. What is the utility's best long-term financing strategy?

Capacity Development Program-New Systems Provision

Section 1420(a) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the new system provision, applies to all new community water systems and all new non-transient noncommunity water systems that began operations after October 1, 1999. Under this provision New York State was required to demonstrate to the United States Environmental Protection Agency that it has the legal authority to ensure that all new community water systems and all new non-transient noncommunity water systems have the technical, managerial, and financial capacity to comply with all applicable State and Federal drinking water regulations in effect, or likely to be in effect, on the date of commencement of operations. On February 26, 1999, the Environmental Protection Agency determined that New York State met the guidance and statutory requirements under Section 1420(a). On October 1, 1999, New York State began implementing the new system provision of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Since Federal Fiscal Year 2000, the New York State Department of Health has been implementing a fully functioning new water system plan. The new system evaluation plan is ongoing and addresses capacity determinations for new water systems. The New York State Department of Health is satisfying the current annual New System Capacity Development Program reporting requirements through documentation within this Capacity Development Program Implementation Report.

The New York State Department of Health along with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, the Public Service Commission, and the Office of the State Comptroller share the legal authority to ensure that new community water systems and new non-transient non-community water systems demonstrate that they possess adequate capacity. In Federal Fiscal Year 2025, the New York State Department of Health continued implementation of a fully functioning new water system capacity assurance plan. In Appendices A through C, documentation shows an ongoing evaluation plan for new systems that addresses capacity determinations for new water systems. New York's Capacity Development Program Implementation and Evaluation Plan for New Systems (approved by Environmental Protection Agency) is provided in Appendix A; and the Environmental Health Manual Item entitled Procedure for Granting Approvals to Operate New Community Water Systems and New Non-transient Non-community Water Systems can be found in Appendix B. In addition, these documents satisfy the reporting requirements for the annual Capacity Development Program Implementation Report by providing both "legal authority" and "control point" information. For New York's New System Provision of the Capacity Development Program, the legal authority and control points remain unchanged from the Capacity Development Program Implementation and Evaluation Plan for New Systems originally approved by the Environmental Protection Agency in 1999.

The New York State Department of Health is also providing in Appendix C, a list of all the new systems that were granted approval to operate within the last three years. This list also identifies those new systems that are currently classified as a "priority system", based upon the Environmental Protection Agency's Enforcement Targeting Tool. The Environmental Protection Agency considers systems with an Enforcement Targeting Tool score of greater than or equal to 11 to be "priority systems", or public water systems that appear to have the most serious, numerous, or longest lasting uncorrected and unaddressed violations. Of the 26 new drinking water systems in New York State, no system incurred an Enforcement Targeting Tool score greater than or equal to 11.

The documentation found in Appendices A through D indicates that the New York State Department of Health water system review, evaluation, and approval process has been successful. Therefore, the New York State Department of Health will continue to implement the new water system capacity development

plan in Federal Fiscal Year 2026 as approved by the Environmental Protection Agency.

Capacity Development Program-Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Applicants

Section 1452(a)(3) of the Safe Drinking Water Act applies to those public water systems for which assistance is sought from the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. Under this provision, states are prohibited from providing Drinking Water State Revolving Fund assistance to a public water system that lacks the technical, managerial, and financial capability to ensure compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act or that is in significant noncompliance with applicable State and Federal drinking water regulations. However, states are allowed to provide Drinking Water State Revolving Fund assistance to such a public water system if the use of the assistance will assure compliance, or if the owner or operator of the system agrees to undertake feasible and appropriate changes to acquire and maintain the system's technical, managerial, and financial capabilities over the long term. Each Drinking Water State Revolving Fund applicant must demonstrate that its water system possesses adequate technical, managerial, and financial capacity prior to receiving Drinking Water State Revolving Fund assistance from New York State.

To comply with the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund provision of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the New York State Department of Health and the Environmental Facilities Corporation conduct capacity assessments of all Drinking Water State Revolving Fund applicants. New York State's capacity development review criteria for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund applicants are described in each year's Intended Use Plan. Appendix D (Table 4) shows the public water systems seeking financing that are also identified as having technical and/or managerial concerns. New York State's capacity assessment review criteria are provided below.

Technical Capacity Assessment

To assure adequate technical capacity, the applicant must demonstrate adequacy of source water, infrastructure and technical knowledge. The New York State Department of Health reviews central office and local office records to assure that the system is being properly operated and maintained. The water system must not have outstanding drinking water compliance problems unless the project is aimed at correcting those problems. The engineering report and plans and specifications for the proposed project are evaluated to ensure that the system has a reliable source for its drinking water and that it is adequately protected; that the project will maintain system compliance; and that the education, experience, and technical skills and capabilities of the system operator are appropriate for that system.

Managerial Capacity Assessment

To assure adequate managerial capacity, the water system must have clear ownership identity and be appropriately staffed by personnel with expertise to administer overall water system policies and operations. The New York State Department of Health reviews the applicant's managerial capacity to assure that management is involved in the day-to-day supervision of the water system, is aware and responsive to all required regulations, is available to respond to emergencies, can identify and address all necessary capital improvements, is responsive to their customers and is capable of keeping accurate records and assures financial viability. The water system must have a qualified water operator in accordance with the State's existing operator certification regulation (10 NYCRR Subpart 5-4).

Financial Capacity Assessment

To assure adequate financial capacity, the applicant must have sufficient rates, charges and revenues to cover necessary costs, demonstrate credit worthiness and fiscal condition in accordance with Environmental Facilities Corporation criteria. The Environmental Facilities Corporation reviews the applicant's financial capacity during the application process to determine financial viability before awarding financial assistance. The Environmental Facilities Corporation's review includes, but is not limited to, the project budget, municipal bond resolution(s), annual financial reports to the Office of the State Comptroller, and other financial information to assure adequate financial capacity of the applicant.

Systems with Inadequate Capacity

For all systems that seek funding under the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, the New York State Department of Health reviews any history of violations, outstanding compliance problems, reported source contamination or inadequacies, treatment failures, needs survey data, operations and maintenance issues, and operator and owner coverage to determine whether a system lacks adequate capacity. A system that requires improvements to obtain adequate capacity can apply to the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund provided the improvements will ensure compliance and render the water system viable. Using the procedures outlined in the paragraphs above to evaluate the system's technical, managerial, and financial capacity, the New York State Department of Health assesses whether Drinking Water State Revolving Fund assistance will help to ensure compliance. In addition, the New York State Department of Health consults with the local health department, which provides the daily oversight and regulation of the water system, to make this assessment.

Capacity Development Program-Existing Systems Provision

Section 1420(c)(2) of the Safe Drinking Water Act requires that New York State develop and implement a capacity development strategy to assist public water systems in acquiring and maintaining technical, managerial, and financial capacity.

In 2021, the New York State Department of Health convened a diverse group of stakeholders to discuss factors that either enhance or impair water system capacity or asset management. The New York State Department of Health used stakeholder feedback to inform and revise the state's Capacity Development Strategy. The updated Strategy included the 2018 American Water Infrastructure Act requirements, which amended this section of the Safe Drinking Water Act to include additional elements related to asset management. The revised Strategy also considers the following:

- identifying and prioritizing public water systems most in need of improving their technical, managerial, and financial capabilities [§1420(c)(2)(A)];
- identifying the institutional, regulatory, financial, tax, or legal factors that encourage or impair capacity development at the federal, state, or local level [§1420(c)(2)(B)];
- describing how the State will use the authority and resources of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments to assist public water systems in need, encourage cooperative arrangements between public water systems, and assist in the training and certification of operators [§1420(c)(2)(C)];
- re-establishing a baseline measure of public water system capacity and a means to measure improvements in capacity of public water systems [§1420(c)(2)(D)]; and
- identifying those persons with an interest in capacity development [§1420(c)(2)(E)].

On April 26, 2023 the Environmental Protection Agency determined that the 2022 New York State Capacity Development Strategy was consistent with the Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended by the American Water Infrastructure Act. The review was to ensure that the requirements of the statute and guidance listed in Section 1420(c)(2)(A-F) were met. On April 27, 2023 the New York State Department of Health began partial implementation of the revised strategy. Partial implementation is because the newly revised Capacity Assessment form has not been formally rolled out internally. The assessment was field tested at 24 systems across the state, however there are internal policy documents and other program details that need to be finalized before the Department is ready to fully

transition to the new form. Until then, New York State Department of Health is implementing 1999 existing systems provisions.

In the December 2024 Capacity Development Program Implementation Report: Improving the Technical, Managerial and Financial Capabilities of Public Water Systems in New York, the New York State Department of Health indicated that it would continue to implement the existing systems provision of the capacity development program by undertaking the following activities during Federal Fiscal Year 2025:

- Identifying and prioritizing those public water systems that need assistance with their technical, managerial, and/or financial capacity.
- Providing direct assistance to public water systems in need.
- Measuring improvements in system capacity relative to the baseline measure.
- Utilizing other available resources in New York State to assist public water systems with their technical, managerial, or financial capacity.
- Ensuring that projects financed through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program comply with the Smart Growth Public Infrastructure Policy Act, which was enacted into New York State Environmental Conservation Law on August 30, 2010.
- Assisting operators of non-community and small community water systems.
- Promoting the regionalization and interconnections of public water systems that apply for financing under the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund program to enhance managerial, technical, and financial capacity for those systems.
- Encouraging communities that apply for financing under the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund program to prepare and submit an asset management plan.
- Implementing the New York State Water Infrastructure Improvement Act and the Intermunicipal Grant Program including assisting Environmental Facilities Corporation with public outreach, evaluating grant applications, ranking grant projects, publishing amendments to the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Intended Use Plan to include Water Infrastructure Improvement Act and Intermunicipal Grant projects, and assisting Environmental Facilities Corporation with administering the financing of

Water Infrastructure Improvement Act and Intermunicipal Grant infrastructure improvement projects;

- Utilizing the “circuit rider” assistance program to assist non-community and small community water systems with their capacity development needs;
- Providing relevant outreach and training to public water system operators, New York State Department of Health staff, technical assistance providers, and others; and
- Posting relevant capacity development information on the New York State Department of Health website.

During Federal Fiscal Year 2025, the New York State Department of Health conducted the following activities in its continuing effort to implement the existing system provision of the capacity development program:

- In conjunction with local health departments, the New York State Department of Health provided direct technical assistance to systems in need through ongoing programs intended to protect source water and public health. In addition, prior to taking enforcement action on a public water system that persistently fails to comply with drinking water regulations, the New York State Department of Health engages in activities designed to assist the troubled system to come into compliance. These activities include engineering support, training, and establishing compliance schedules.
- During the previous federal fiscal year, the New York State Department of Health and local health departments addressed technical and managerial capacity issues as they completed 4,467 sanitary surveys at public water systems. Approximately 74,000 monthly operation reports submitted by public water suppliers were reviewed to identify potential violations and other technical or managerial problems that required appropriate follow-up action. In addition, the New York State Department of Health operator certification program assured that water systems were properly operated by certifying 460 new operators and renewing the certifications of 1,640 operators.
- New York State Department of Health utilized a data management system developed to assist in the identification of public water systems in need of capacity development. The data management system is able to prioritize public water systems in need of capacity development by evaluating the systems against specific criteria established in the Capacity Development Program Strategy Report. Efforts focused primarily on those systems identified as being in critical need of capacity development. Some of the

tools used to address capacity concerns at systems identified as needing capacity development included Drinking Water State Revolving Fund project financing, financing provided by New York State Department of Health's partners or through the Co-funding Initiative, Water Infrastructure Improvement Act and Intermunicipal Grant project funding, system consolidation, direct technical assistance provided by New York State Department of Health or its partners, engineering support, and specific training and enforcement actions.

- New York State Department of Health measured improvements in the capacity of each public water system in New York relative to the baseline measure (i.e., Federal Fiscal Year 2002) and relative to the previous year. The data management system discussed above was utilized to determine a score for each individual public water system based on the capacity development evaluation criteria. The capacity score for each system was then compared to the baseline capacity and to the capacity score from the previous year to determine the improvements in public water system capacity.
- Based on capacity scores through Federal Fiscal Year 2025, and as a result of providing technical, managerial, and financial assistance to public water systems in need of capacity development, 3,157 public water systems demonstrated improvements in system capacity relative to Federal Fiscal Year 2024. In addition, 305 public water systems are no longer considered to be in critical need of capacity development when compared to the Federal Fiscal Year 2024 measure of system capacity.
- On August 31, 2010 the Smart Growth Public Infrastructure Policy Act was signed into NYS law. The purpose of the act is to maximize the benefits from public infrastructure development through minimizing unnecessary costs of sprawl development. State infrastructure agencies are required to ensure that public infrastructure projects meet smart growth principles prior to approvals or funding. The New York State Department of Health and Environmental Facilities Corporation are working to ensure that future projects financed through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program comply with the Smart Growth Public Infrastructure Policy Act.
- As part of an ongoing initiative under the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund program, New York State Department of Health promotes consolidation, regionalization and interconnections for public water systems in an effort to enhance managerial, technical, and financial capacity for those systems. Therefore, when the possibility to interconnect to another public water system exists for a project seeking assistance, and if that interconnection will address the scope of the project with respect to its priority health ranking, the interconnection must be a carefully considered alternative and must also be discussed in detail in the

engineering report. If the system applying for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund assistance decides not to pursue a possible interconnection alternative when it would address the scope of the project with respect to its priority health ranking, then a detailed justification satisfactory to New York State Department of Health must be provided demonstrating that the interconnection is a technically, financially, or managerially disadvantageous option.

- In another ongoing initiative under the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund program, New York State Department of Health and the Environmental Facilities Corporation encourage communities that apply for financing to prepare and submit an asset management plan to accompany the engineering report and/or plans and specifications for their project. An asset management plan would support communities by encouraging the building of sustainable infrastructure. The New York State Department of Health reserves the right to require an asset management plan for any project that has shown deficiencies with respect to technical, financial, and managerial capacity.

- New York State Department of Health, along with Environmental Facilities Corporation, is successfully implementing the State water infrastructure grant programs, which provides \$2 billion over several state fiscal years to support drinking water and wastewater infrastructure improvements throughout New York State. These grant programs were established as part of the 2015-2016 New York State Budget and initially provided \$200 million in grants over three State fiscal years (2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18). Additional appropriations authorized by subsequent State budgets have increased the total grant funds available to \$2 billion providing much needed capital resources to municipalities for water infrastructure projects.
 - Under the Water Infrastructure Improvement Act grant program, municipal water systems may receive grant funding in an amount up to \$5 million, not to exceed 60% of the project cost, for drinking water projects. Through Federal Fiscal Year 2025 there have been nine rounds of Water Infrastructure Improvement Act grant funding, during which \$1.6 billion has been awarded to 632 drinking water infrastructure projects throughout New York. The total estimated project cost for the 632 projects is approximately \$4.1 billion. Additional grants will be available under the Water Infrastructure Improvement Act program in Federal Fiscal Year 2026.

 - Additional Water Infrastructure Improvement Act grant funding is available for infrastructure projects that specifically address the emerging contaminants perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA),

perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) or 1,4-dioxane. Through Federal Fiscal Year 2025, approximately \$465 million has been awarded to 103 emerging contaminant drinking water infrastructure projects. Additional grants to address emerging contaminants will be available in Federal Fiscal Year 2026.

- The Intermunicipal Grant program provides \$150 million to support intermunicipal drinking water and wastewater infrastructure improvements throughout New York State. Intermunicipal grants are available for projects that serve multiple municipalities and may include a shared water quality infrastructure project or interconnection of multiple municipal water quality projects.
 - Under the Intermunicipal Grant program, municipalities received grant funding in an amount up to \$30 million, not to exceed 40% of the project cost. Through Federal Fiscal Year 2025 approximately \$140 million has been awarded for 19 drinking water Intermunicipal Grant projects. The total estimated project cost for the 19 Intermunicipal Grant projects is approximately \$500 million. Additional grants will be available under the Intermunicipal Grant program in Federal Fiscal Year 2026.
- New York State Department of Health and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, in collaboration with the New York State Department of State and the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, continued to implement the Drinking Water Source Protection Program (DWSP2). The goal is to empower municipalities to take critical actions to improve and protect public drinking water sources and the environment. New York State Department of Health and New York State Department of Environmental Conservation recently updated a guidance document, “DWSP2 Framework 2025,” to help municipalities and their technical assistance providers develop and implement their drinking water source protection plan. New York State Department of Health staff provide free technical assistance to communities by creating or strengthening stakeholder groups, updating source water assessments and maps, identifying protection and management strategies, and assisting with implementation. To date, the program has developed 80 plans, 31 plans have been approved by New York State Department of Health /New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, and 102 municipalities are participating in the program. Another round of technical assistance is anticipated in 2026.
- New York State Department of Health serves on the Water Quality Rapid Response Team, which was created by Governor Cuomo in 2016, and is charged with identifying and developing plans to swiftly address critical

drinking water contamination concerns, as well as related groundwater and surface water contamination problems across the state.

- Since March 2005, the New York State Department of Health has contracted with the New York Rural Water Association for a “circuit rider” assistance program to provide help to small community water systems and non-community water systems. The current contract is effective through July 31, 2028. The circuit riders are assigned tasks that include improving the capacity of the public water systems identified as needing capacity development. During Federal Fiscal Year 2025, NYRWA conducted 223 general technical assistance (TA) on-site visits to 205 different systems, 126 lead TA on-site visits to 116 different systems, and 28 fluoride TA on-site visits to 24 different systems.
- Various other government agencies within the State, as well as the State’s partners, have programs, services, tools, and other available resources that continue to be used to assist public water systems to acquire, maintain, and build upon their technical, managerial, and financial capabilities. In addition to the New York State Department of Health, the Department of State, Environmental Facilities Corporation, Division of Homes and Community Renewal, New York State Public Service Commission, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, New York Association of Towns, New York Conference of Mayors, New York State Association of Regional Councils, New York Rural Water Association, New York Section of the American Water Works Association, Northeast Rural Community Assistance Program, Tug Hill Commission, United States Department of Agriculture Rural Development, and Syracuse University Environmental Finance Center have provided education and training to water system owners, operators, and managers; direct technical, managerial, or financial assistance to public water systems; regional community assistance, training and education to elected officials; and funding in the form of grants and loans to eligible systems in need.
 - In February 2023, Governor Hochul launched a statewide Community Assistance Team (CAT) initiative to help small, rural, and disadvantaged communities to access water infrastructure funding. Since then, New York State Department of Health, Environmental Facilities Corporation, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Department of State, Division of Homes and Community Renewal and United States Department of Agriculture Rural Development have conducted over 54 in-person and virtual events and meetings to engage municipalities and raise awareness of the various drinking water infrastructure funding programs. The total number of attendees for all events is 1094. New York State Department of Health and Environmental Facilities

Corporation have also coordinated an additional 146 one-on-one virtual consultations with municipalities. New York State Department of Health and Environmental Facilities Corporation's outreach highlights the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law funding through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund as well as the Water Infrastructure Improvement Act grant.

- The Environmental Protection Agency's Water TA provider, Syracuse University Environmental Finance Center, provides managerial and financial assistance to disadvantaged communities that request assistance. The Center just completed year 2 of their contract and has worked with 17 new communities in New York as well 5 communities from year 1. This assistance included completion and submission of 5 lead service line inventories and submission of 4 funding applications, with 2 successful awards so far. The Center has also hosted 4 funding roundtable events across the state connecting municipal leaders with funding agency representatives. The Department of Health and the Environmental Facilities Corporation meet monthly to review project status and coordinate with each other about technical assistance objectives. Syracuse University Environmental Finance Center will continue providing this assistance through 2028.
- Training, disseminating information, and providing tools to public water systems are essential components in fostering capacity development. The New York State Department of Health participates in the biannual meeting of the New York Section of the American Water Works Association and the Annual Meeting of the New York Rural Water Association where technical presentations are made on topics ranging from regulations, compliance, financing and other tools available to assist public water systems.
- In April 2022, the New York State Department of Health contracted with Cadmus Group LLC (Cadmus) to deliver Ground Water Systems and Surface Water Systems courses using curricula that meet the requirements of the Environmental Protection Agency, New York State and Safe Drinking Water Act. These curricula are approved by the New York State Department of Health and are designed to prepare participants to identify potential sanitary risks at water systems. Cadmus may hold up to four trainings per year. The current contract expires on March 31, 2027.
- In 2025, the New York State Department of Health supplemented the Ground Water Systems and Surface Water Systems courses provided by Cadmus by providing additional coursework in areas of the State that are in need of additional training on identifying potential sanitary risks.

- During Federal Fiscal Year 2025, the New York State Department of Health provided guidance and direction to Environmental Protection Agency contractors, New York Rural Water Association, the Rural Community Assistance Partnership, and the Syracuse University Environmental Finance Center that provide assistance to small drinking water systems. Such guidance and direction included information on water systems in need of on-site technical or managerial capacity assistance, and suggested priority training topics for water operators. New York State Department of Health reviews reports from New York Rural Water Association and Rural Community Assistance Program that summarize technical assistance work conducted in the field.

New York State updated the Capacity Development Program Strategy in Federal Fiscal Year 2022. The update included a new Public Water System Capacity Assessment Form which integrates the five core concepts of asset management. Before formal use of the assessment can begin, New York State Department of Health needs to finalize database logistics and train local health department and district office staff. Until then, New York State Department of Health will continue to implement the previous existing systems provision of the Capacity Development Program which includes the following activities:

- Identifying and prioritizing those public water systems that need assistance with their technical, managerial, or financial capacity;
- Providing direct assistance to public water systems in need;
- Measuring improvements in system capacity relative to the baseline measure;
- Utilizing other available resources in New York State to assist public water systems with their technical, managerial, or financial capacity;
- Ensuring that projects financed through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program comply with the Smart Growth Public Infrastructure Policy Act, which was enacted into New York State Environmental Conservation Law on August 30, 2010;
- Assisting operators of non-community and small community water systems;
- Promoting the consolidation, regionalization and interconnections for public water systems that apply for financing under the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund program in an effort to enhance managerial, technical, and financial capacity for those systems;

- Encouraging communities that apply for financing under the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund program to prepare and submit an asset management plan;
- Implementing the Water Infrastructure Improvement Act and Intermunicipal Grant programs including assisting Environmental Facilities Corporation with public outreach, evaluating grant applications, ranking grant projects, publishing amendments to the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Intended Use Plan to include Water Infrastructure Improvement Act and Intermunicipal Grant projects, and assisting Environmental Facilities Corporation with administering the financing of Water Infrastructure Improvement Act and Intermunicipal Grant infrastructure improvement projects;
- Providing guidance and technical assistance to communities on developing and implementing drinking water source protection plans.
- Utilizing the “circuit rider” assistance program to assist non-community and small community water systems with their capacity development needs;
- Providing relevant outreach and training to public water system operators, technical assistance providers, and others; and
- Posting relevant capacity development information on the New York State Department of Health website.

Capacity Development Program- Asset Management

As required by the 2018 American Water Infrastructure Act, New York State Department of Health will encourage asset management in the following ways to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements:

- New York State Department of Health integrated the 5 core Asset Management questions into the capacity assessment scorecard. Once the assessment has been formally rolled out, the Department will analyze data to assess public water system needs for each core question. Please refer to capacity assessment scorecard on New York State Department of Health’s website:
<https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/capacity/>.
- Through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund program, the New York State Department of Health will continue to encourage communities that apply for financing to prepare and submit an asset management plan for their project. The Department may require an asset management plan for

any project that has shown deficiencies with respect to technical, financial, and managerial capacity. New York State Department of Health will continue to offer reimbursement for asset management planning through Drinking Water State Revolving Fund's capital funds.

- Encourage asset management planning through capacity assessment scorecard follow up correspondence.
- Provide technical assistance for asset management planning internally and through partners such as New York Rural Water Association and Rural Community Assistance Partnership.
- New York State Department of Health will consider adding asset management training into the New York Rural Water Association circuit riders' contract for training to water operators.
- New York State Department of Health will consider adding an asset management component to the basic environmental health course, which is required to be taken by New York State Department of Health public health specialists who conduct the sanitary surveys of water systems.
- New York State Department of Health will continue to explore other partnerships and/or contracts to assist public water system development and implementation of asset management plans.
- New York State Department of Health will consider creating asset management templates for public water system use.

Appendix A

Capacity Development Program Implementation and Evaluation Plan for New Systems

In New York State, the legal authority to ensure that all new community water systems and new non-transient, noncommunity water systems commencing operation after October 1, 1999, demonstrate technical, managerial and financial capacity with respect to each national primary drinking water regulation in effect, or likely to be in effect, on the date of commencement of operations, resides within several State agencies. The State agencies with the primary authority to intervene in the process of new system development include the New York State Departments of Health, Environmental Conservation and Public Service and the Office of the State Comptroller. The Department of Health, as the Safe Drinking Water Act primacy agency, will be the lead agency responsible for coordinating the State agencies' response to new system applicants and for implementing the new system capacity assurance program.

As outlined in the accompanying matrix, a new system in New York can be characterized as a municipally owned community water system, a privately-owned community water system as defined in the Public Service Law, a mobile home park community water system, or a non-transient, noncommunity water system (schools, etc.). The basis of authority for the technical, managerial and financial aspects of capacity were reviewed for each type of system. The State agency within which the actual authority resides, the legal citations, and the control points through which the authority is exercised have been identified on the matrix for each type of system and aspect of capacity.

A coordinated effort among the State agencies is required to successfully implement the capacity development plan to ensure that new water systems will be able to provide safe and reliable water service to its customers, both when operations begin and for the foreseeable future. The Department of Health will make the necessary arrangements for interagency meetings to discuss the technical, managerial and financial reviews of new systems, prior to final State agencies' approval. The frequency of interagency meetings and the participating agencies will depend upon the number and type of new system applicants. Based on the assessment of the new system submittals, the State agencies will decide whether the system has adequate capacity both now and for the foreseeable future or whether the system does not have adequate capacity. If the State agencies determine that the new system has adequate capacity, then system development can proceed. If the State agencies determine that the new system lacks adequate capacity, then the system will be made aware of its deficiencies and system development may not proceed. In addition, the State agencies may assist the system to correct its deficiencies by providing advice or technical assistance, when feasible.

The Department of Health will evaluate the new system program implementation plan by reviewing new system applications on an annual basis and determining whether valid criteria were used in the new system approval process. A summary of those findings will be provided to the United States Environmental Protection Agency and will serve as a means to document the ongoing implementation and evaluation of the new systems program to verify the success of the new system assurance program.

Appendix B

Environmental Health Manual Item – PWS 210¹

POLICY

The 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act require all new community water systems and new non-transient noncommunity water systems to demonstrate that they possess the technical, managerial, and financial capabilities of meeting drinking water regulations now and in the future, prior to receiving approval to begin operations. The Department of Health Bureau of Public Water Supply Protection, through its review of system plans and specifications and its operator certification program, has the legal authority and responsibility to ensure that new systems comply with this Safe Drinking Water Act Safe Drinking Water Act requirement. Several other State agencies share the legal authority and responsibility with the Department of Health. An overview of the legal authority for technical, managerial, and financial capacity is attached.

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this Environmental Health Manual Item is to provide guidance to all Health Department personnel to ensure that they perform appropriate system reviews prior to granting new community water systems and new non-transient-non-community water systems the approval to begin operations.

PROCEDURE

A. Local Health Department Staff

1. Applicant's engineer submits application for approval of plans for new community water systems or new non-transient noncommunity water systems along with an engineering report, plans and specifications.
2. Notify Bureau of Water Supply Protection field coordinator of the new system application. Provide information on system type (i.e. municipally owned community water system, privately owned community water system, mobile home park community water system, or non-transient noncommunity water systems), system size, and the location of the nearest public water system.
3. Review application, plans and specifications; evaluate the proposed site; determine if professional engineering services requirements of State

¹ Environmental Health Manual Item was edited from its original format for this report to remove acronyms.

Education Law apply (see Environmental Health Manual Procedure PWS 131).

4. Confer with applicant or consulting engineer as necessary; obtain modified plans, specifications, addenda, etc. Based on the review of the revised plans, specifications, and/or addenda, determine whether the proposed new system has adequate technical and managerial capacity. The proposed new system possesses adequate technical capacity if the facility is constructed to provide water meeting applicable State and Federal drinking water regulations in accordance with approved plans and specifications. The proposed new system possesses adequate managerial capacity if it employs an appropriately certified operator. Specific criteria for evaluating technical, managerial, and financial capacity are found in Appendix C of the capacity development strategy report.
5. Notify the Bureau of Water Supply Protection field coordinator that the proposed new system demonstrates adequate technical and managerial capacity.
6. Receive notification from the Bureau of Water Supply Protection field coordinator that the proposed new system demonstrates adequate technical, managerial, and financial capacity.
7. Issue appropriate approvals to applicant.

B. Bureau of Water Supply Protection Staff

1. Applicant's engineer submits application for approval of plans for new community water system or new non-transient noncommunity water systems along with an engineering report, plans and specifications.
2. Notify Bureau of Water Supply Protection capacity development coordinator of new system application. Provide information on system type (i.e. municipally owned community water system, privately owned community water system, mobile home park community water system, or non-transient noncommunity water systems), system size, and the location of the nearest public water system.
3. Obtain review comments and input from local health department staff.
4. Review application, plans and specifications; evaluate the proposed site; determine if professional engineering services requirements of State Education Law apply (see Environmental Health Manual Procedure PWS 131).

5. Confer with applicant or consulting engineer as necessary; obtain modified plans, specifications, addenda, etc. Based on the review of the revised plans, specifications, and/or addenda, determine whether the proposed new system has adequate technical and managerial capacity. The proposed new system possesses adequate technical capacity if the facility is constructed to provide water meeting applicable State and Federal drinking water regulations in accordance with approved plans and specifications. The proposed new system possesses adequate managerial capacity if it employs an appropriately certified operator. Specific criteria for evaluating technical, managerial, and financial capacity are found in Appendix C of the capacity development strategy report.
6. Notify the Bureau of Water Supply Protection capacity development coordinator that the proposed new system demonstrates adequate technical and managerial capacity.
7. Receive notification from the Bureau of Water Supply Protection capacity development coordinator that the proposed new system demonstrates adequate technical, managerial, and financial capacity.
8. Issue appropriate approvals to applicant.

C. Bureau of Water Supply Protection Field Coordinator

1. Receive notification from local health department staff of new system application.
2. If necessary, provide guidance and assistance to local health department staff regarding capacity development new system procedures and their technical and managerial review responsibilities.
3. Coordinate the review and approval process by:
 - a) Notifying the Bureau of Water Supply Protection capacity development coordinator of the new system application;
 - b) Clarifying local health department staff responsibilities for technical and managerial review; and
 - c) If Bureau of Water Supply Protection staff is conducting the technical review, coordinating local health department staff review comments and input into Bureau of Water Supply Protection staff review.

4. If the proposed new system demonstrates adequate technical, managerial, and financial capacity, notify local health department staff that final approvals can be issued and that system development can proceed.
5. If the proposed new system does not demonstrate adequate technical, managerial, and financial capacity, notify local health department staff that final approvals may not be issued and that system development may not proceed until the system deficiencies are corrected.

D. Bureau of Water Supply Protection Capacity Development Coordinator

1. Receive notification from Bureau of Water Supply Protection staff or Bureau of Water Supply Protection field coordinator of new system application.
2. If necessary, provide guidance and assistance to Bureau of Water Supply Protection staff or Bureau of Water Supply Protection field coordinator regarding capacity development new system procedures and their technical and managerial review responsibilities.
3. Coordinate the review and approval process by:
 - a. Clarifying local health department staff responsibilities for technical and managerial review;
 - b. Determining that the financial capabilities of the proposed new system are under review by the appropriate State agency;
 - c. Arranging for an interagency meeting to discuss the proposed new system's technical, managerial, and financial capabilities, if necessary; and
 - d. Determining whether the proposed new system demonstrates adequate technical, managerial, and financial capacity.
4. If the proposed new system demonstrates adequate technical, managerial, and financial capacity, notify Bureau of Water Supply Protection staff or Bureau of Water Supply Protection field coordinator that final approvals can be issued and that system development can proceed.
5. If the proposed new system does not demonstrate adequate technical, managerial, and financial capacity, notify BPWSP staff or BPWSP field coordinator that final approvals may not be issued and

that system development may not proceed until the system deficiencies are corrected.

6. Ensure that tracking and reporting requirements are met.

REFERENCES

10 NYCRR Subpart 5-1

10 NYCRR Subpart 5-4

EHM Procedure PWS 131 – Approval of Plans and Completed Works

Attachment - Overview of Legal Authority for Capacity Development Program in New York

Table 1 Overview of Legal Authority for Technical Capacity

	Type of Water System			
	Municipal	Private	Mobile Home Parks	Non-transient Noncommunity
Responsible State Agency	Department of Health			
Legal Authority	Public Health Law §225 Title 10 of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations §5-1.22			
Control Point	Plans and Specifications Review			
	Municipal			Private
	Department of Environmental Conservation			Department of Environmental Conservation
Responsible State Agency	Department of Environmental Conservation			Public Service Commission
Legal Authority	Environmental Conservation Law §§15-1501 & 1503			Environmental Conservation Law §§15-1501 & 1503 Public Service Law §89-e(2), 89-b(1), Title 16 of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations Parts 542-545

Table 2 Overview of Legal Authority for Managerial Capacity

	Type of Water System			
	Municipal	Private	Mobile Home Parks	Non-transient Noncommunity
Responsible State Agency	Department of Health	Department of Health	Department of Health – unless less than 1,000 consumers and no treatment (see below)	Department of Health
Legal Authority	Public Health Law §225 Title 10 of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations Subpart 5-4			
Control Point	Operator Certification			
	Type of Water System			
	Municipal	Private	Mobile Home Parks	
Responsible State Agency	Department of Environmental Conservation	Public Service Commission	Department of Environmental Conservation	Department of Health – if less than 1,000 consumer and no treatment
Legal Authority	Title 6 of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations Part 601	Public Service Law §§89-e(2), 89-b(1) Title 16 of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations Parts 542-545	Title 6 of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations Part 601	Public Health Law §225 Title 10 of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations §5-1.22
Control Point	Water Withdrawal Permit	Proposed Rate Review	Water Withdrawal Permit	Plans and Specifications Review

Table 3 Overview of Legal Authority for Financial Capacity

	Type of Water System			
	Municipal	Private	Mobile Home Parks	Non-transient Noncommunity
Responsible State Agency	Office of the State Comptroller – under certain financial circumstances ²	Public Service Commission	Department of Health	Department of Health
Legal Authority	Title 2 of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations Part 85 Town Law §54, 194(6), 209-f(1), 209-q(13) County Law §§258, 274	Public Service Law §§89-e(2), 89-b(1) Title 16 of New York Codes, Rules and Regulations Parts 542-545	Public Health Law §225 Title 10 of New York Codes, Rules and Regulations §5-1.22	
Control Point	Approval or disapproval of the establishment or extension of town water districts, the provision of town water improvements and the establishment or extension of county water districts*	Proposed rate review	Plans and specifications	

² The Office of the State Comptroller is authorized to review the financial cost of certain proposed water systems to determine whether the cost of such systems will be an undue burden on the properties that would bear that cost. In carrying out such reviews, the Office of the State Comptroller is authorized to examine elements of what the Environmental Protection Agency has characterized as the A revenue sufficiency and/or A credit worthiness of proposed systems.

Table 3 Overview of Legal Authority for Financial Capacity, Cont.

	Type of Water System	
	Municipal	Private
Responsible State Agency	Department of Health – When the Office of the State Comptroller is not involved	Department of Health – When the Public Service Commission is not involved
Legal Authority	Public Health Law §225 Title 10 of New York Codes, Rules and Regulations §5-1.22	
Control Point	Plans and Specifications Review	

Appendix C

Table 4. New Public Water Systems in Federal Fiscal Years 2022-2025

PWS Number	PWS Name	County	City/Town/Village	PWS Type	Activity Date	New FFY	Priority System? (ETT >11 Yes/No)
NY0121401	COLONIE COUNTY CLUB ESTATES WD	ALBANY	VOORHESVILLE (V)	C	1/5/2023	2023	No
NY0530088	FOX HILL MENNONITE SCHOOL	CAYUGA	IRA (T)	NTNC	9/1/2023	2023	No
NY0630167	BROCTON PORTLAND WATER DISTRICT	CHAUTAUQUA	PORTLAND (T)	C	1/1/2025	2025	No
NY1330789	HUDSON VALLEY HOSPICE HOUSE	DUTCHESS	HYDE PARK (T)	NTNC	5/9/2023	2023	No
NY1330798	BIRCHWOOD COMMONS APARTMENTS	DUTCHESS	LAGRANGE (T)	C	12/8/2023	2023	No
NY1330799	WEST CAMPUS WATER DISTRICT EF	DUTCHESS	EAST FISHKILL (T)	NTNC	12/29/2023	2023	No
NY1330802	RUGES SUBARU	DUTCHESS	RHINEBECK (T)	NTNC	8/21/2024	2024	No
NY1330804	PACKAGE PAVEMENT	DUTCHESS	EAST FISHKILL (T)	NTNC	4/30/2025	2025	No
NY1930124	WHISTLE TREE DEVELOPMENT CORP. (NEW)	GREENE	HUNTER (V)	C	1/23/2024	2024	No
NY3290116	VERNON DOWNS	ONEIDA	VERNON (T)	NTNC	3/17/2023	2023	No
NY3530329	168 BRACKEN ROAD	ORANGE	MONTGOMERY (T)	NTNC	8/22/2025	2025	No
NY3530348	ADVANCE TESTING	ORANGE	HAMPTONBURGH (T)	NTNC	3/15/2024	2024	No
NY3530358	GOODNESS GARDENS	ORANGE	WAWAYANDA (T)	NTNC	2/1/2025	2025	No
NY3530360	HEALEY FORD LINCOLN	ORANGE	GOSHEN (T)	NTNC	9/19/2024	2024	No
NY3530367	O.C. MEDICAL EXAMINERS OFFICE	ORANGE	GOSHEN (T)	NTNC	12/20/2024	2024	No
NY3530370	BALCHEM - SLATE HILL	ORANGE	WAWAYANDA (T)	NTNC	3/25/2025	2025	No
NY3830164	SOUTHSIDE WATER DISTRICT	OTSEGO	ONEONTA (T)	C	7/10/2023	2023	No
NY3902401	BREWSTER SUBARU	PUTNAM	BREWSTER (V)	NTNC	1/24/2024	2024	No
NY3902403	172 PROSPECT HILL	PUTNAM	SOUTHEAST (T)	NTNC	1/1/2024	2024	No
NY4330057	THE RANCH HUDSON VALLEY	ROCKLAND	RAMAPO (T)	NTNC	5/1/2024	2024	No
NY4998097	SOUTH PRE-EMPTION WATER DISTRICT	SENECA	WATERLOO (T)	C	1/15/2025	2025	No
NY4998098	FAYETTE WATER DISTRICT #8	SENECA	WATERLOO (V)	C	3/11/2025	2025	No
NY5530372	WAWARSING WD	ULSTER	WAWARSING (T)	C	10/8/2025	2025	No
NY5903443	NORTH CASTLE WATER DISTRICT #8	WESTCHESTER	NORTH CASTLE (T)	NTNC	6/1/2025	2025	No
NY5930083	LEWISBORO COMMONS	WESTCHESTER	LEWISBORO (T)	C	10/1/2022	2022	No
NY6130053	TORREY WD 1	YATES	TORREY (T)	C	6/5/2024	2024	No

“PWS” is Public Water System. “C” is Community Water System. “NTNC” is Non-Transient Non-Community Water System. “ETT” is EPA’s Enforcement Target Tool.

Appendix D

Federal Fiscal Year 2025 Intended Use Plan – Section 9, Capacity Assessment³

9.0 Capacity Assessment

To provide safe and reliable drinking water, the federal and state governments are investing substantial financial resources in the drinking water infrastructure of New York State. To assure the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund is invested wisely, each Drinking Water State Revolving Fund applicant must demonstrate that its water system has adequate technical, financial and managerial capacity.

9.1 Technical Capacity

To assure adequate technical capacity, the applicant must demonstrate adequacy of source water, adequacy of infrastructure and technical knowledge. The New York State Department of Health will review central office, local office records and the Environmental Protection Agency's Enforcement Tracking Tool scores to assure that the system is being properly operated and maintained. The water system must not have outstanding drinking water compliance problems unless the project is aimed at correcting those problems. The engineering report and plans and specifications for the proposed project will be evaluated to ensure that the system has a reliable source for its drinking water and that it is adequately protected; that the project will maintain system compliance; and that the education, experience, and technical skills and capabilities of the system operator are appropriate for that system.

9.2 Financial Capacity

To assure adequate financial capacity, the applicant must have sufficient rates, charges and revenues to cover necessary costs, demonstrate credit worthiness and fiscal condition in accordance with Environmental Facilities Corporation criteria. The Environmental Facilities Corporation will review the applicant's financial capacity during the full application process to determine financial viability before the awarding of financial assistance. The Environmental Facilities Corporation's review will include, but not be limited to, the project budget, municipal bond resolution(s), annual financial reports to the Office of the State Comptroller, and other financial information to assure adequate financial capacity of the applicant.

9.3 Managerial Capacity

To assure adequate managerial capacity, the water system must have clear ownership identity and be appropriately staffed by personnel with expertise to administer overall water system policies and operations. The New York State Department of Health will review the applicant's managerial capacity to assure that management is involved in the day to day supervision of the water system, is aware and responsive to all required regulations, is available to respond to emergencies, is capable of identifying and

³ Edited from Intended Use Plan to remove acronyms.

addressing all necessary capital improvements, is responsive to their customers and is capable of keeping accurate records and assures financial viability. The water system must have a qualified water operator in accordance with the State's existing Operator Certification Program.

9.4 Systems with Inadequate Capacity

For all systems that seek funding under the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, the New York State Department of Health will review any history of violations, outstanding compliance problems, reported source contamination or inadequacies, treatment failures, needs survey data, operations and maintenance issues, and operator and owner coverage to determine whether a system lacks adequate capacity. A system that requires improvements to obtain adequate capacity can apply to the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund provided the improvements will ensure compliance and render the water system viable. Using the procedures outlined in Sections 9.1, 9.2, and 9.3 to evaluate the system's technical, financial, and managerial capacity, the New York State Department of Health will assess whether Drinking Water State Revolving Fund assistance will help to ensure compliance. In addition, the New York State Department of Health will consult with the local health department, which provides the daily oversight and regulation of the water system, to make this assessment.

9.5 Long-Term Capacity

Water systems must maintain adequate capacity. The New York State Department of Health and Environmental Facilities Corporation will assess whether each water system has a long-term plan to undertake feasible and appropriate changes in operations necessary to develop adequate capacity. The New York State Department of Health will review Water Resource Management Strategies, Comprehensive Studies, the Needs Survey and other available engineering reports, as well as consult with the local health departments, in making these assessments. The New York State Department of Health and Environmental Facilities Corporation will encourage restructuring efforts when two or more systems can benefit and other options, such as contract management or partnerships with other communities in their area, in an effort to improve the overall capacity. The priority ranking criteria provides additional points to encourage this objective. In addition, restructuring efforts and other cooperative arrangements among systems will be encouraged as part of the implementation of the statewide capacity development strategy.

9.6 Annual Reporting Requirements

The State will submit to the Environmental Protection Agency documentation that summarizes the results of the capacity assessments conducted on those systems seeking funding under the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund in the preceding year. To do this, the Department of Health uses the most recent Enforcement Targeting Tool list from the Environmental Protection Agency. The Enforcement Targeting Tool is a scoring system that identifies public water systems with a history of unaddressed violations of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The scoring system prioritizes health-based violations using a formula that weighs the severity and duration of violations. Table 4 shows the public water systems that are on the Federal Fiscal Year 2026 Intended Use

Plan's Annual List that scored 11 or higher on the most recent (July 2025) Enforcement Targeting Tool list.

Table 5: Public Water Systems on FFY 2026 Intended Use Plan (IUP) that also Scored 11 or higher on EPA’s Enforcement Targeting Tool (ETT) list

PWS ID	PWS Name	PWS Type	Population Served	ETT Score	Projects on IUP	Notes on SDWA Requirement for DWSRF
NY2102306	Herkimer (V)	Community	7,606	42	18860- High Priority System upgrades. 18872- Phase 2 (2nd priority) water system upgrades 19423- Lead Service Line Inventory 19424- Lead Service Line Replacement	Village is on ETT list for surface water treatment rule violations. Funded Project 18860 is addressing surface water treatment violation. Project 18872 is Phase 2 of 18860. Projects 19423 and 19424 were awarded funds based on Congressional criteria for lead service lines. Safe Drinking Water Act requirement for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund does not apply to Infrastructure Improvement and Jobs Act (IIJA) lead service line funding.
NY0200311	Andover (V) Public Water	Community	1,130	18	18358- Water system improvements on water treatment and storage.	Village is on ETT list for monitoring and lead service line inventory violations. Lead service line inventory violations pending resolution. Funded project 18358 is addressing previous surface water treatment violation. Project was awarded funding prior to Village being on ETT list.
NY4600071	Scotia (V) Water Works	Community	12,800	18	18444- Water system improvements, upgrade source 19641- Lead service line inventory	Village is on ETT list for Lead and Copper Rule violations. Department of Health will mark violation resolved once public notification is certified. Project 18444 and Project 19641 are eligible for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund financing and could increase technical and managerial capacity by making water system treatment and source improvements as well as efficiencies for operators.

NY4901195	Ovid (V)	Community	990	14	19571- New Ultrafiltration and Reverse Osmosis systems, tank mixing, ventilation system, water main replacement	Village is on ETT list for monitoring violations. Funded Project 19571 is increasing technical capacity and protecting public health of disadvantaged community.
NY1314504	PAWLING WD #2 Pawling (T)	Community	200	14	19032- Water District No. 2 Phase 1 treatment and storage upgrades	Town is on ETT list for monitoring violations and lead service line inventory violations. Lead service line inventory submitted 8/1/25. Project 19032 is eligible for DWSRF financing and could increase technical capacity and protecting public health.
NY3800147	Edmeston Water District	Community	890	12	18814- Treatment and Distribution System improvements	District is on ETT list for monitoring violations. Project 18814 is eligible for DWSRF financing and could increase technical capacity by making treatment and distribution system improvements.
NY5700118	Fort Ann Water Supply	Community	530	12	19035- Hallway Brook Transmission Main Replacement	Village is on ETT list for Lead and Copper Rule, Revised Total Coliform Rule and Consumer Confidence Rule violations. Total Coliform and Consumer Confidence rules violations are now resolved. Department of Health is working to close out Lead and Copper Rule violations. Project 19035 is eligible for DWSRF financing and could increase technical capacity by replacing aged water mains.
NY0100192	Cohoes (C)	Community	16,883	11	18572- Water Treatment Plant Phase 1 upgrades	City is on ETT list for public notice and Interim and Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule violations, which have since been resolved. Project 18572 is eligible for Department of Health financing and could increase technical capacity by making improvements at the treatment plant and storage tank.