

# Legislative Analysis



## CLEAN WATER AND SAFE DRINKING WATER ASSISTANCE

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<http://www.house.mi.gov/hfa>

### House Bill 4123 as introduced

**Sponsor: Rep. Beth Griffin**

**Committee: Natural Resources and Outdoor Recreation**

**Complete to 2-25-21**

Analysis available at  
<http://www.legislature.mi.gov>

### SUMMARY:

House Bill 4123 would amend Part 53 (Clean Water Assistance) and Part 54 (Safe Drinking Water Assistance) of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act to allow certain projects eligible for assistance under those parts to include energy and resource efficiencies described in the Cost-Effective Governmental Energy Use Act and to modify the criteria for developing the annual priority list of projects for safe drinking water assistance.

#### Clean water assistance

Part 53 of NREPA provides a process under which the Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) provides loans and other assistance to municipalities to construct sewage treatment works projects, stormwater projects, and nonpoint source projects.<sup>1</sup>

For purposes of the part, the word “project” is defined to mean a sewage treatment works project, a stormwater treatment project, or a nonpoint source project, or a combination of these.

House Bill 4123 would amend this definition to provide that, for a project that is a combination of the other kinds of projects, “project” could include utilization of more efficient energy and resources as described in any of the following acts generally relating to activities in connection with energy conservation improvements:

- The Cost-Effective Governmental Energy Use Act (see **Background**).
- Section 11c of 1851 PA 156 (MCL 46.11c).
- Section 75b of 1846 RS 16 (MCL 41.75b).
- Section 5f of the Home Rule City Act (MCL 117.5f).
- Section 24b of the Home Rule Village Act (MCL 78.24b).
- Section 36 of the General Law Village Act (MCL 68.36).

#### Safe drinking water assistance

Part 54 provides a process under which EGLE provides loans and other assistance to public waterworks systems that provide water for drinking and household purposes.

For purposes of this part, the word “project” is defined to mean a project related to the planning, design, and construction or alteration of a waterworks system.

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<sup>1</sup> Nonpoint source projects are construction activities designed to reduce nonpoint source pollution—pollution that does not come from a clear and confined source of discharge, such as a pipe, ditch, container, well, vessel, etc. Nonpoint source pollution is more widespread and diffuse; in the words of the EPA, it “generally results from land runoff, precipitation, atmospheric deposition, drainage, seepage or hydrologic modification.”

<https://www.epa.gov/nps/basic-information-about-nonpoint-source-nps-pollution>

House Bill 4123 would amend this definition to provide that the waterworks system could include utilization of more efficient energy and resources as described in the same sections of law cited above in the Part 53 definition of “project.”

The bill would also amend a provision that now requires a project plan analysis to compare alternative systems by considering their opportunities to make more efficient use of energy and resources to instead require consideration of opportunities to utilize more efficient energy and resources, as described in the same sections of law cited above in the Part 53 definition of “project.”

Finally, the bill would update some state and federal citations, make editorial changes for clarity and consistency, and add a standard definition for “federal poverty guidelines.”

MCL 324.5301 et seq.

## **BACKGROUND:**

The Cost-Effective Governmental Energy Use Act defines “cost-savings measure” as including a facility improvement, repair, or alteration, or any equipment, fixture, or furnishing to be added or used in a facility, that is cost-effective and that is designed to reduce energy consumption; reduce utility, capital avoidance, capital improvement, maintenance, and operating costs; or increase revenue or the operating efficiency of the facility for its appointed functions, such as:

- Replacement or modification of lighting components, fixtures, or systems.
- Renewable energy and alternate energy systems.
- Cogeneration systems that produce steam or forms of energy, such as heat or electricity, for use primarily within a building or complex of buildings.
- Devices that reduce water consumption or sewer charges, including all of the following:
  - Water-conserving fixtures, appliances, and equipment, including water-conserving landscape irrigation equipment, or the substitution of non-water-using fixtures, appliances, and equipment.
  - Landscaping measures that reduce watering demands and capture and hold applied water and rainfall, including landscape contouring, such as the use of berms, swales, and terraces, the use of soil amendments, such as compost, that increase the water-holding capacity of the soil, rainwater harvesting equipment, and equipment to make use of water collected as part of a storm water system installed for water quality control.
  - Equipment for recycling or reuse of water originating on the premises or from other sources, including treated municipal effluent.
  - Equipment to capture water from nonconventional, alternate sources, including air conditioning condensate or graywater, for nonpotable uses.
  - Metering equipment to segregate water use in order to identify water conservation opportunities or verify water savings.
- Changes in operation and maintenance practices.
- Indoor air quality improvements that conform to applicable building code requirements.
- Daylighting systems.
- Insulating the building structure or systems in the building.
- Storm windows or doors, caulking or weather stripping, multiglazed windows or door systems, heat-absorbing or heat reflective glazed and coated window and door systems,

additional glazing, reductions in glass area, or other window and door system modifications that reduce energy consumption.

- Automated or computerized energy control systems.
- Heating, ventilation, or air conditioning system modifications or replacements.
- Energy recovery systems.
- Steam trap improvement programs that reduce operating costs.
- Building operation programs that reduce utility and operating costs, including computerized energy management and consumption tracking programs, advanced metering, metering and sub-metering, staff and occupant training, and other similar activities.
- Any life safety measures that provide long-term operating cost reductions and are in compliance with state and local codes.
- Any life safety measures related to compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act that provide long-term operating cost reductions and are in compliance with state and local codes.
- A program to reduce energy costs through rate adjustments and load shifting to reduce peak demand, including one or more of the following:
  - Changes to more favorable rate schedules.
  - Auditing of energy service billing and meters.
- Services to reduce utility costs by identifying utility errors and optimizing existing rate schedules under which service is provided.
- Any other installation, modification of installation, or remodeling of building infrastructure improvements that produce utility or operational cost savings for their appointed functions in compliance with applicable state and local building codes.
- Recommissioning.
- Retro-commissioning.
- Continuous commission.
- Behavior modification and energy policies.
- Measurement and verification.
- Reporting tools.
- Geothermal.
- Carbon footprint monitoring.

#### **FISCAL IMPACT:**

House Bill 4123 is unlikely to affect costs or revenue for the Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy or local governments.

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