



Report to the United States Environmental Protection Agency

ANNUAL REPORT ON CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

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List of Acronyms

ACA	Administrative Compliance Agreement
Act 399	Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, as amended
AWIA	America’s Water Infrastructure Act
AMP	Asset Management Plan
ASDWA	Association of State Drinking Water Administrators
AWOP	Area-Wide Optimization Program
AWWA	American Water Works Association
CCR	Consumer Confidence Report
CDP	Capacity Development Program
CWS	Community Water Supply
DSMI	Distribution System Materials Inventory
DWEHD	Drinking Water and Environmental Health Division
DWGIS	Drinking Water Geographic Information System
DWRF	Drinking Water Revolving Fund
DWSRF	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund
EGLE	Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy
EFCN	Environmental Finance Center Network
EN	Enforcement Notice
ETT	Enforcement Tracking Tool
FY	Fiscal Year
HAB	Harmful Algal Bloom
LCR	Lead and Copper Rule
LHD	Local Health Department
LSL	Lead Service Line
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MDHHS	Michigan Department of Health and Human Services
MEHA	Michigan Environmental Health Association
MIEHDWIS	Michigan Environmental Health and Drinking Water Information System
MPART	Michigan PFAS Action Response Team
MRWA	Michigan Rural Water Association
MOR	Monthly Operation Report
NCWS	Noncommunity Water Supply
NTNCWS	Nontransient Noncommunity Water Supply
OTCU	Operator Training and Certification Unit
PFAS	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
PWS	Public Water Supply
RCAP	Rural Community Assistance Program
RTCR	Revised Total Coliform Rule
SDWA	Federal Safe Drinking Water Act
SDWIS	Safe Drinking Water Information System
SWIFT	Safe Water Information Field Tool
SWIPP	Surface Water Intake Protection Program
TA	Technical Assistance
TMF	Technical, Managerial, and Financial
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WHPP	Wellhead Protection Program

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1. Introduction

The 1996 Amendments to the federal SDWA added provisions for each state to develop a CDP. The objective of the CDP is to enhance public health protection by helping water supplies develop and maintain the TMF capacity they need to consistently deliver a safe, reliable, and abundant supply of drinking water to all customers.

The purpose of this document is to demonstrate to the USEPA that the State of Michigan is implementing a capacity development strategy as required in the SDWA, Section 1420(c)(1)(C), or risk losing 20 percent of the annual DWRf allotment that the state is otherwise entitled to receive under the SDWA, Section 1452.

This report corresponds to the criteria set forth in the USEPA’s memo “Reporting Criteria for Annual State Capacity Development Program Implementation Reports,” dated June 1, 2005. The report is due to the USEPA within 90 days of the end of the reporting period. Michigan’s reporting period is the state fiscal year that ends on September 30; therefore, this report is due by December 31 of each year. Elements discussed in this report are:

- New Supplies.
 - Identify legal authority.
 - Identify control points.
 - List of new systems.
- Existing Supplies.
 - Identify tools and activities.
 - Identify systems.
 - Identify needs and provide assistance.
 - Review implementation and address findings.
 - Modify strategy.

The 2018 AWIA, Section 2012, required state drinking water programs to consider and include asset management in their capacity development strategies. Michigan utilized this opportunity to expand beyond just the inclusion of asset management and included other implementation practices that impact PWS TMF. Additional updates to the strategy include:

- Combination of the new and existing supply capacity development strategies into one single document.
- Inclusion of a periodic review of water supply capacity.
- Promotion of technical capacity through workforce development.
- Promotion of water supply partnerships.

Michigan’s revised Capacity Development Strategy for Public Water Systems was approved by the USEPA in April 2023.

2. New Systems Program

2.1 IDENTIFY LEGAL AUTHORITY

The legal authority remained unchanged during the reporting period. The CDP is implemented by EGLE, DWEHD, through amendments to Act 399, by application of capacity development policies and guidance documents, and through cooperation and partnerships with other agencies.

2.2 IDENTIFY CONTROL POINTS

The control points remained unchanged during the reporting period. As outlined in the [Capacity Development Strategy for Public Water Systems](#), new systems must demonstrate TMF capacity before serving water to the public. The new systems program relies on two control points: construction permits, which are required by law; and final inspection, which is required by policy. Generally, a construction permit is issued based on the technical capacity of the proposed system. For CWSs, the financial and managerial capacity requirements may still be pending while the system is under construction. Approval to commence operation is not granted until after an acceptable final inspection and approval of a financial plan and operations plan that addresses financial and managerial capacity. For NTNCWSs, the DWEHD has delegated authority to LHDs to review, approve, and issue construction permits. When water supplies begin the permit application process, the LHD helps them outline their TMF capacity. Prior to receiving approval to commence operation, the NTNCWS must submit both a TMF and a contingency plan, as well as designate a certified operator.

2.3 LIST OF NEW SUPPLIES

The list of CWSs and NTNCWSs that became active during the last three fiscal years is in Appendix A. Each year, the list indicates which supplies, if any, scored 11 or more (indicator of noncompliance) on the ETT during the reporting period. New supply compliance data is more meaningful when compared to all supplies of the same classification, as summarized in Table I below. No new CWS or NTNCWS scored an 11 or higher in FY 2022 to FY 2024.

Table I. New and Existing Water CWSs and NTNCWSs on the ETT from Quarter 3 2024

FY 2022 to FY 2024	CWS		NTNCWS	
	New	New and Existing	New	New and Existing
Number of supplies on ETT Report	9	1,381	36**	1,381
Number of supplies with ETT score of 11 or more	0	20	0	57
Percent of supplies with ETT score of 11 or more	0%	1.45%	0%	4.13%

**16 of the NTNCWS are secondary treatment systems

3. Existing Systems Program Tools and Activities Used

The [Capacity Development Strategy for Public Water Systems](#) lists the programs, tools, and/or activities to help supplies acquire and maintain capacity. This section describes each of the major program elements, the target audience, and a discussion of how each helps to achieve and enhance capacity.

3.1 SANITARY SURVEYS TO EVALUATE SUPPLIES

Target: CWSs and NTNCWSs

Capacity of existing supplies is assessed through sanitary surveys, on-site surveillance visits, and the construction permit process.

For NTNCWSs, sanitary surveys are conducted every five years. Surveillance visits are required annually for any supply with regulated treatment or that is on a reduced (annual) total coliform sampling schedule. Construction permits and inspections are required when new wells are installed, or treatment is added. While a change in classification from transient to NTNCWS results in a capacity assessment of the existing system, these supplies are not included in the list of new supplies in Appendix A.

The frequency of NTNCWS surveillance visits is as follows:

Table II. Frequency of NTNCWS surveillance visits

Type of NTNCWS	Site Visit Frequency	Sanitary Survey Frequency
Supply with regulated treatment	Once per year	Every 5 years
Supply with annual total coliform	Once per year	Every 5 years
Supply without regulated treatment and on quarterly or monthly total coliform monitoring	No visit beyond sanitary survey	Every 5 years

Table III. Number of NTNCWS Evaluations and Visits from FY 2022 – FY 2024

Evaluations and Visits	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Sanitary Surveys Conducted	277	291	266
Annual Treatment Surveillance Site Visits	257	203	146
Significant deficiencies	11 at 11 supplies	2 at 2 supplies	7 at 7 supplies

For CWSs, sanitary surveys are conducted every three years by DWEHD field staff. This frequency coincides with the requirements of the series of Surface Water Treatment Rules and the Ground Water Rule. Each of the eight required sanitary survey components is rated individually and tracked in SDWIS/State.

The required components of a sanitary survey include the source, treatment, distribution system, finished water storage, pumps and controls, monitoring and reporting, supply

management and operation, and operator compliance. Each component may be rated as a significant deficiency, minor deficiency, recommendations made, or no deficiencies/recommendations.

DWEHD staff detail their findings, recommendations, and deficiencies in a letter to the supply. These letters include a list of dates by which the items are expected to be addressed. Options for capacity assistance may also be offered, such as recommending a financial assessment or contacting available TA providers for specific assistance. The sanitary survey letter helps the supply understand the severity of any deficiencies and prioritize response activities.

Table IV below summarizes data on CWS sanitary surveys, visits, and construction permits in recent years.

Table IV. Number of CWS Sanitary Surveys, Visits, and Construction Permits for FY 2022 – FY 2024.*

	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Sanitary Surveys Conducted	344	290	352
Significant Deficiencies	48 at 33 supplies	24 at 21 supplies	25 at 23 supplies
Minor Deficiencies	603	455	466
Visits*	1350	1,202	1,220
Construction Permits Issued**	967	1,005	868

+Data in the table is updated annually; data may differ from previous years' reports based on late entries into databases

*Includes sanitary surveys, TA visits, level 2 assessments, construction inspections, etc.

**FY 2024 "Construction Permits Issued" value represents only the number approved of those received during FY 2024. Prior year values reflected all approved during the FY even if received during the prior year. This is due to a data system change and data retrieval challenges

During FY 2024 the DWEHD began to see a return on investment in its effort to hire and train staff resulting in a slight increase in the number of surveys conducted compared to FY 2023. This trend is intended to continue into FY 2025. The increase in deficiencies reflects the increase in the number of sanitary surveys conducted in FY 2024 compared to FY 2023.

In addition to sanitary surveys, DWEHD staff perform routine visits to CWSs at a variety of intervals based on the type of supply. The purpose of these visits is to continue to build relationships between EGLE and the CWSs, as well as to ensure that supplies are not experiencing problems between the sanitary survey visits. The table below shows the targeted frequency of CWS surveillance visits. Although it is the goal of the DWEHD to conduct routine surveillance visits, routine visits are not currently being performed at these frequencies because resources have been reallocated to address the sanitary survey backlog. Targeted surveillance

visits are currently scheduled on an as-needed basis (water quality problems, construction planning, requests for compliance/TA, etc.). The hope is to resume the schedule of surveillance visits once the sanitary survey backlog has been addressed.

Table V. Targeted Frequency of CWS Surveillance Visits

Type of CWS	Less Complex	More Complex
Wholesale customer suppliers	Once per year	Once per year
CWS with no treatment*	Once per year	Once per year
CWS with treatment*	Twice per year for supplies employing treatment other than “complete treatment”	Four times per year for supplies employing “complete treatment”

*Treatment employed for public health protection. Excludes water softeners or other point of entry aesthetic treatment.

3.2 ONE-ON-ONE TA AND CONSULTATION

Target: CWSs and NTNCWSs

DWEHD and LHD field staff are the primary implementers of the CDP. Water supply operators work with field staff who are the primary contact for capacity development. Each CWS is served by DWEHD staff located across the state, and each NTNCWS is served by staff from one of the 44 LHDs under contract with EGLE. DWEHD and LHD field staff provide continual oversight throughout the permit process to help ensure new supplies achieve capacity development requirements upon activation. Assistance is typically provided through site visits, meetings, training events, phone consultations, or via e-mail. DWEHD program staff attends, participates, and presents at periodic regional operator meetings to discuss upcoming regulations, regional issues, and to network with operators and managers.

DWEHD NCWS Program staff maintain communication with each of the 44 LHDs during the year. This communication occurs routinely via phone calls, e-mail, joint office and field work, and trainings. Also, quarterly data reviews and annual evaluations of each of the 44 LHDs’ performance are conducted to help ensure accurate and consistent implementation of the SDWA.

For CWS and NCWS staff to provide complete and accurate TA to water supplies, the DWEHD is committed to staff training. This includes the DWEHD Rule School, as well as quarterly analyst and engineer/technical staff meetings where staff discuss compliance issues, rules, and enforcement to promote consistency and enhance knowledge. The DWEHD Rule School, an internal division-wide training program that has been ongoing since FY 2016, is a series of training sessions focused on details of the Act 399 Administrative Rules and related topics. Rule School sessions were held quarterly during FY 2024, and attendance was required for all

CWS program staff. A variety of topics were taught by DWEHD staff, personnel from other divisions in EGLE, or other state agencies.

Topics for FY 2024 included:

- Radionuclide Rule.
- Fluoridation of Drinking Water.
- RTCR Assessments.
- Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR).
- HABs.
- MI Filter First Legislation.
- Public Notice Rule.
- LCR.
- Overview of Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI)

Sessions included a brief history, the importance of the regulation, DWEHD staff responsibilities, rule citations, policies related to the rule, and requirements related to monitoring and reporting. The technical knowledge gained through these training sessions helps staff complete their work and in explaining regulations to water supplies in a clear and concise manner. The DWEHD will continue to provide training to staff via Rule School sessions in FY 2025.

The following examples illustrate how the PWS Program staff provided TA to water supplies during FY 2024:

- In FY 2024, primary oversight of Subpart H noncommunity water systems was transitioned from the LHDs to EGLE. All associated systems received a site visit from EGLE, which resulted in opportunities for staff to provide TA related to compliance and operations. Specific examples include:
 - Training operators how to ensure chemicals meet NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 60.
 - Explaining the need for and purpose of primary turbidity standards for instrument calibration.
 - Assisting in monitoring, operating, and calculating disinfection requirements.
 - Explaining the different types of cartridge and bag filters, which types are acceptable for use, and best operation and maintenance practices.
 - Detailing recordkeeping requirements.
- CWS program staff met in person with a company that owned and manages eight manufactured housing CWSs. Staff from the CWS program were able to outline system compliance history, discuss necessary steps for submitting data, help connect the ownership group to their district program contacts, update contact information, and answer questions. These efforts build rapport with the system owners and ultimately aim to help them in obtaining and maintaining compliance.

- CWS program staff have been working with several newly reclassified CWSs to help them come into compliance after reclassification. These systems have often had little to no oversight of their water system at the time of reclassification. The reclassification to a CWS requires a significant amount of staff time upfront in communication and TA efforts. Staff worked with these systems on matters such as sampling and reporting requirements, bringing facilities up to standards, permitting well installation projects/construction, etc.
- NCWS program staff worked with a NTNCWS child care center on the design of an arsenic removal treatment system. Several virtual meetings were conducted with the LHD, owner of the water supply, and their certified operator. These meetings were used to answer questions, discuss concerns on the existing treatment design/functionality, and provide guidance on next steps.

These examples are only a few instances of the one-on-one TA provided by staff to help water supplies gain and maintain TMF capacity.

In addition to one-on-one TA provided by EGLE staff and LHDs, the MDHHS Oral Health Program also provides TA to promote fluoridation in water supplies. In FY 2024 the MDHHS Oral Program representation was present at 31 different events throughout Michigan. The Oral Health Program administers a Fluoride Grant Program which offers grants to water supplies seeking engineering support or to purchase new equipment or replace equipment. In FY 2024 six water supplies serving a total population of 45,600 were awarded grants totaling \$51,186.

3.3 OTHER PWS PROGRAM EFFORTS

PWS Program staff (DWEHD for CWSs and LHD staff for NTNCWSs) develop and distribute individual monitoring schedules to each CWS and NTNCWS as a tool to help supplies comply with monitoring and reporting requirements. To supplement the schedule, additional information and reminders may be included, such as links to forms, annual reporting reminders, sampling instructions, and links to other helpful resources.

Methods and additional opportunities to communicate PWS monitoring and reporting requirements include:

- Monitoring schedule reminders. CWSs that have not completed their required distribution or entry point monitoring typically receive a reminder within 30 to 90 days before the deadline to prevent a violation.
- Lead and copper monitoring reminder letters. Due to the complexity associated with lead and copper sampling, additional guidance is provided within the notification.
- Lead and copper 90th percentile letter or action level exceedance letters. These letters outline the results of the supply's monitoring and remind supplies of further requirements, such as distributing the *Consumer Notice of Lead and Copper Results*, conducting water quality monitoring, or installing corrosion control treatment.

- CCR reminder letters. A letter is provided each year reminding supplies of the annual requirement to distribute the CCR by July 1. CCR guidance and resources to help comply are included.
- Communication with water supplies on sample results that cannot be used for compliance due to issues identified by the associated laboratory such as exceeds hold time, does not meet thermal preservation, bottle broke in transit, etc. These efforts are to help provide an opportunity so a new sample can be collected before the end of the monitoring period.

Examples of tools to help supplies manage operational requirements include:

- Drinking Water Viewer – Noncommunity Water Supply Program. The SDWIS interfacing application, Drinking Water Viewer, is made available to NCWSs and provides real-time monitoring schedule and sample site plan information.
- MOR templates. Staff review MORs for compliance with treatment techniques and to evaluate treatment processes.
- MOR Excel Tool for Operators. This is a tool staff created to assist supplies with calculations and conversions to help them accurately complete their MORs.
- [Privately-owned CWS Stipulation to Conditions](#). The stipulation to conditions, which owners must sign, covers the minimum elements to ensure owners are aware of the requirements and have the ability to provide an adequate supply of drinking water.
- Water well site inspections and approvals. LHD and DWEHD field staff conduct inspections and approvals for water wells serving NTNCWSs and CWSs, respectively.
- Guidance documents. DWEHD staff develops and distributes guidance materials as needed. Examples include:
 - *Water Well Disinfection Manual*.
 - *Seasonal Public Groundwater Supply Handbook (May 2020)*.
 - *Suggested Practice for Water Works Design, Construction and Operation for Type I Public Water Supplies* outlines program requirements.
 - *New Community Water System Capacity Guideline Document*, developed in 2000, guides staff and owners of proposed or new supplies through the process.
 - Source water protection guidance documents.
 - NCWS Program guidance documents include the *Noncommunity Staff Reference Manual* and the *NCWS Program SDWIS Users' Manual* for LHD staff. An updated version of the NCWS manual is distributed to LHDs annually; in FY 2024 there were significant changes throughout guidance materials and templates. The *NCWS Program SDWIS Users' Manual* was published for the first time in FY 2024.
 - Drinking Water Study Guides and practice tests for Community Water Supply Operators (Level 1-4).

- The *Level 5 Drinking Water Operators Guide* for those individuals pursuing certification to operate a small PWS.
- Additional brochures and informational publications were produced to address the issue of lead and copper in household drinking water.
- Sample site selection and collection guidance.
- USEPA tools. In addition to state-developed products, field staff distributes, as needed, USEPA tools and guidance documents, promotes capacity development and sustainability tools, and promotes USEPA webinars.
- PWS staff presented material at meetings, conferences, and training sessions throughout the year for LHD field staff, consulting engineers, operators, and local decision-makers.
- The DWEHD continued to conduct routine webinars to communicate and support CWSs on program updates as needed.
- Development of new public notice certification forms and updates to the dedicated website. Revisions are aimed to help operators in fulfilling their public notice distribution and reporting requirements.

Ongoing activities include serving as instructors at several operator training courses throughout the year, speaking at meetings and conferences related to drinking water, and attending USEPA-sponsored webinars. Specific activities in FY 2024 included:

- DWEHD staff presented the EGLE Update at the Michigan Section, AWWA regional meetings. The Assistant Division Director also presented the EGLE Update at the annual conference of the Michigan Section, AWWA.
- DWEHD staff presented at the 2024 Michigan Environmental Compliance Conference on drinking water topics such as cross connections/backflow prevention, public notice rule requirements, and consumer confidence reporting.
- EGLE contributes to a quarterly newsletter, *Water Works News*, published by the Michigan Section, AWWA. The newsletter is distributed to members and all CWSs.
- NCWS Program staff participate in association conferences relevant to NTNCWSs, such as the Michigan Christian Camp and Conference Association, the MEHA, the Upper Peninsula Environmental Health Association, and the Michigan Association of Local Environmental Health Administrators.
- The DWEHD also takes advantage of USEPA and AWWA webinars. Staff are encouraged to attend these trainings and forward them along to water supplies. Certified operators can meet continuing education requirements with USEPA or AWWA-sponsored webcasts.
- Staff attended the USEPA Small System Workshop in September 2024 which focused on treatment and emerging issues for small CWSs and NCWSs.
- DWEHD Lead and Copper Unit staff hosted webinars on DSMI, sampling, and Michigan's Filter First program.

- CWS program staff attended the National Capacity Development and Operator Certification Workshop in Madison, Wisconsin.
- Region 5 workgroups and quarterly meetings including:
 - LCR/Optimal Corrosion Control Techniques.
 - Capacity Development and Operator Certification.
 - Public Notice and CCR.
 - Chems/Rads.
- Ten DWEHD staff attended a USEPA sanitary survey training in July 2024. This training was specific to the sanitary survey process and included both a classroom and field visit component.

In September 2024 EGLE held the inaugural Great Lakes Drinking Water Conference. This conference marked the 50th anniversary of the SDWA and provided attendees informational sessions on a variety of topics including source water protection, asset management, cybersecurity, community engagement/partnerships, and many more. This conference brought together professionals; local officials; community representatives; partners from local, state, and federal agencies; and others from around the Great Lakes region.

In FY 2024 EGLE continued its efforts to promote quality drinking water in schools and child care facilities with the Healthy Water Healthy Kids Initiative. The Healthy Water Healthy Kids Initiative utilized the Lead Testing in School and Child Care Program Drinking Water Grant from the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act to conduct drinking water plumbing assessments, drinking water management and sampling plans, lead testing, training, and guidance for schools and child care facilities. One hundred and fifty-two eligible facilities volunteered, and 5,649 samples were tested. One child care center and nine school districts received grant funds for remediation efforts. Funds were used to replace fixtures and install filtered bottle-filling stations. Three hundred forty-five faucet-mount filters were distributed with the help of the MDHHS as an immediate stop-gap action for child care facilities or elementary schools with elevated lead test results.

Michigan passed the Clean Drinking Water Access Act (Filter First) in October 2023 requiring K-12 public and nonpublic schools to filter all water used for consumption for lead.

The DWEHD continued to promote videos that offer additional training and guidance to drinking water owners, operators, and staff. Current [videos](#) include:

- PFAS sampling.
- Packing and Shipping for Thermal Preservation.
- RTCR Sampling.
- CCR Basics.
- Increasing Readability of CCRs.
- RTCR Sample Siting Plans.
- LCR Sampling Plan Overview.

- LCR How to Complete the Sampling Plan Form.
- LCR DSMI Overview.
- LCR How to Complete the DSMI Form.
- Lead and Copper Sampling Instructions
- OTCU Examination Application Instruction video.
- Back to Basics Well Construction Training video series.

Additional sample collection videos were created in FY 2024 and are currently in their final stages of editing. Development of new videos will continue as needed.

3.4 ENFORCEMENT

Target: CWSs and NTNCWSs

Sanitary surveys and compliance information become the basis for enforcement once water supplies are established. When a supply violates a requirement, they receive a letter that states what was violated, when the violation occurred, how to return to compliance, and when a response to the letter is required. It is believed that enforcement will be viewed as more predictable if the supply better understands the cause of the violation and how to prevent it. In the long run, this may result in supplies making a greater effort to comply with requirements and avoid enforcement.

Administrative fines provide a tool to help promote compliance with drinking water standards and/or monitoring and reporting requirements. During FY 2024 there were 70 CWSs violations with an associated fine. Most of the fines issued were for either a monitoring or reporting violation. The remaining fines were issued for violations associated with CCRs, MORs, and Public Notice requirements. There was one fine associated with a Tier 2 Public Notice violation and no fines associated with Tier 1 Public Notice requirements. Small supplies received most of the fines, which is expected as large supplies typically have resources in place to ensure monitoring is timely and correctly performed.

When a fine is not applicable or does not prevent further violations, the DWEHD moves to an escalating series of enforcement actions that may include an EN, ACA, and, in rare cases, an EGLE Order or referrals to the Michigan Department of Attorney General or the USEPA. Copies of ENs may be provided to other associated regulatory agencies, including the MDHHS, the Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs, and the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development. To ensure consistency across the state all ACAs are developed and sent by centralized enforcement staff, with assistance from district staff. In FY 2024 the DWEHD entered into 14 ACAs with CWSs and 1 ACA with a NTNCWS.

The city of Benton Harbor completed their TMF study in March 2023. However, EGLE did not accept the study as it did not fully address the supply's lack of financial capacity. In FY 2024 improvements to technical and managerial capacity were made, but Benton Harbor has still not

demonstrated how ongoing gaps in TMF capacity will be resolved. Discussions between EGLE leadership and local decision makers about regional solutions are ongoing. An update to the Benton Harbor sanitary survey is underway and is expected to be completed by the first quarter 2025.

Under the provisions of the contract to implement the NCWS Program, each LHD is required to conduct enforcement necessary to address NTNCWSs in noncompliance. DWEHD field staff assist LHDs upon request and, in extreme cases, DWEHD central staff may take the enforcement lead or refer it to the USEPA, Region 5, when state resources are unavailable.

Typical tools used by LHDs include administrative fines, informal hearings, local license suspension procedures, and bilateral compliance agreements. A total 16 fines were issued to NCWSs in FY 2024.

3.5 OTCU

Target: CWSs and NCWSs

A properly certified operator must be designated for each of the 1,387 CWSs; 1,376 NTNCWSs; and at the 73 transient NCWSs (based on most recent inventory counts) that employ treatment for either public health purposes or aesthetic reasons. Operators maintain their certification by meeting continuing education requirements through training offered in a variety of venues.

The OTCU partners with the Michigan Section AWWA, including participating on the Education and Training Council Committee. In FY 2024, EGLE presented at the Michigan AWWA Operator's Day/Joint Expo.

EGLE participated with the USEPA and ASDWA on Operator Certification Coordinator Calls. These calls contain topics such as how states handle contract operators, workforce issues, conferences relevant to the OTCU, and capacity development.

3.5.1 Training

The OTCU, with support from the DWEHD, provided 27 virtual and 17 in-person drinking water training sessions in FY 2024. To reach more drinking water operators, EGLE provided more in-person training courses in FY 2024. Training offered by EGLE drinking water staff in FY 2024 included: Cybersecurity, Cross Connections, Limited Treatment, Distribution, RTCR, LCR, Lead in Schools, Small Systems Series, Plankton Course, Water Math Basics, Principles of Chemistry, Protecting Source Water, and CCRs. New topics covered in FY 2024 include an ethics course and an in-person membrane filtration course. Operators and other water professionals accounted for 7,866 individual course registrations in FY 2024. This was an increase of over 1,500 registrations from FY 2023. EGLE encourages new staff to attend these trainings as part of onboarding.

In addition to EGLE trainings, the OTCU maintains nearly 384 registered providers that offer other opportunities for continuing education, including online courses. In FY 2024 OTCU approved 23 new training courses, of which 19 are online.

During on-site visits or other consultation opportunities, staff discuss the certification status of the operator and may suggest training sessions to hone skills or prepare for the examination required to obtain or to upgrade certification.

The OTCU works with TA providers such as RCAP, the Environmental Finance Center Network, and MRWA to provide additional training and support to operators and supplies throughout the state. Staff meet quarterly with RCAP and MRWA to discuss updates on their training plans and current assistance efforts. In FY 2024 TA providers MRWA and RCAP offered both training and direct TA to water supplies.

- MRWA provided training on sanitary surveys, regulatory monitoring and sampling, cross connections, PFAS regulation status, and hydrants and valve maintenance. MRWA's Training Specialist program year runs from August 1, 2023, through July 31, 2024. During this time, MRWA worked with 45 communities spending approximately 769 hours on direct TA. A significant portion of the TA provided was on management/finance, asset management, rate studies, and capacity development.
- RCAP provided training sessions on the SDWA, lead learning lab, water quality sampling, managing water quality, and water loss. RCAP assisted 50 communities on issues such as reporting, flushing water mains, geographic information systems, etc.

In addition, Michigan also saw an increase in requests for TA due to the WaterTA programs. Michigan promoted the use of these programs to CWSs and had submitted requests on behalf of water supplies. Areas noted in FY 2024 request include identifying funding sources for LSL removal funding sources and assistance with reclassification of existing PWSs to a CWS. Michigan will continue to promote the WaterTA programs in FY 2025 in hopes of bringing more TA to systems in need.

3.5.2 Small CWS and NCWS Training

Training targeted toward LHD staff is developed to inform, explain, and discuss new and updated program issues and procedures. This information is then relayed to the owners and operators of NCWSs. This training occurs in many ways, including formal educational events and during the program evaluation process. DWEHD staff conducted a variety of virtual trainings and work sessions for LHDs throughout FY 2024, including a webinar on source water assessments, Filter First, and held a monthly virtual office hour for LHD staff. In August 2024, DWEHD staff hosted a Noncommunity Drinking Water Workshop which was free for LHD staff to attend. This two-day workshop consisted of EGLE updates in addition to training on well permitting, cross connections, LCR, PFAS, and bacteriological contamination in wells. Approximately 110 regulators attended this annual training.

In June 2024, DWEHD staff hosted a virtual training for NTNCWS on new Filter First requirements for schools and child care centers. There were approximately 283 attendees for this webinar, consisting primarily of NTNCWS owners and operators.

In August 2024, DWEHD staff hosted five virtual “small system” trainings. These trainings are marketed to all owners and operators of privately-owned community supplies with a population of 3,300 or less. Staff from the NCWS program were also in attendance to present and answer questions. In total there were approximately 79 individuals that attended over the five trainings, which represents many more supplies as some of the attendees are “circuit rider” operators who operate more than one water supply. This year’s topics included:

- MiEHDWIS Overview.
- Drinking Water Viewer Demo and Overview (NCWS specific).
- CCRs.
- Operator Oversight.
- Certified Operator Oversight.
- LSL Replacement.
- DSMI.

3.6 DWSRF

Target: CWSs and Nonprofit NTNCWSs

The 1996 Amendments to the SDWA authorized the creation of a revolving fund to provide low-interest loans for repairs or enhancements to help water supplies comply with the SDWA. The capacity development provisions of the SDWA are funded through the DWSRF allotment.

Michigan’s DWSRF is co-administered by EGLE and the Michigan Finance Authority. EGLE handles all programmatic issues, while the Michigan Finance Authority serves the DWSRF Program with its financial expertise. Prior to the creation of the DWSRF, project financing for CWSs was left largely to local units of governments or to individuals investing in their own supplies.

In FY 2024, \$370,398,154 in loan and principal forgiveness was committed to 38 projects. This brings the total since the fund’s inception in 1998 to over \$2.1 billion and over 471 projects. Some supplies receive commitments from the DWRP but may not be ready to proceed with the project until they are able to assure the revenues will be generated to repay the loan. In these cases, the supply remains on the priority list for the next year if they so choose.

Commitments in FY 2024 included LSL replacements, water treatment plant improvements, and distribution system upgrades.

Michigan's drinking water program relies heavily on proper water system design and construction to prevent jeopardizing the safety of both the source and finished water. To that end, additional priority points are given to those DWSRF projects in communities that have approved and active Source Water Protection Programs.

3.7 SOURCE WATER PROTECTION

Supplies are continuing to take steps to protect their drinking water sources by implementing a comprehensive, multi-faceted Wellhead and Source Water Protection Program.

3.7.1 Groundwater Source Protection

Target: CWSs and NTNCWSs

Minimum isolation areas around drinking water wells are established in Part 127, Water Supply and Sewer Systems, of the Michigan Public Health Code, 1978 PA 368, as amended, and in the Act 399 administrative rules. Programs in EGLE, such as the Groundwater Discharge Permit Program and the Onsite Wastewater Program, reference these isolation distances as they review applications for discharge permits or site approvals to ensure the facility or activity will be protective of the drinking water sources. Act 399 requires that the location of the well and surrounding area be controlled and protected from potential sources of contamination.

Of the 1,080 CWSs in Michigan using groundwater as their source, 280 are involved in some aspect of wellhead protection, such as performing a delineation, inventorying the potential sources of contamination, and planning for emergencies. Of those 280 systems, 110 have completed the steps to have an approved WHPP, which meets the substantial implementation standard. An additional 121 groundwater supplies have attained substantial implementation by completion of a source water assessment with no issues identified. As a result, of the population served by a CWS using groundwater as a source, approximately 66 percent are served by a supply substantially implementing source water protection efforts.

The DWEHD Source Water Assessment Program has initiated efforts to update CWS source water assessments by hiring four new staff to conduct assessments at over 1,300 CWSs beginning in FY 2025.

To encourage and support WHPP activities, financial assistance through wellhead protection grants is available. The WHPP grant program uses a 50 percent local match to fund activities involved in protecting their PWS well capture zones (based on a ten-year time-of-travel). Grant assistance is based on the number of people served by the water supply and the number of wells the supply operates. A total of 27 source water protection grants exceeding \$359,000 were awarded in FY 2024, which included both surface water and wellhead protection grants.

In FY 2024, EGLE continued to allocate resources and training to LHDs to aid in updating source water assessments of existing and new NTNCWSs. The source water assessment is a

study and report that is unique to each water supply source and is a tool to help identify vulnerability to contamination. The assessment study and report also provide an opportunity to educate owners on protecting groundwater and identifying and managing risk. In total, LHDs completed 92 source water assessments at 81 NTNCWS in FY 2024.

The DWGIS application, which is used to help with source water assessments, has been updated to include chemistry data from the drinking water sampling database (WaterChem), geocoding (i.e., assign latitude/longitude coordinates based on street addresses) the records and creating a file format making the data amenable to spatial display in DWGIS. This effort should provide an extraordinarily useful tool in conducting desktop analyses of chemical occurrence in the groundwater and for comparing sites of environmental contamination with Wellhead Protection Areas.

3.7.2 Surface Water Source Protection

Target: CWSs and NCWSs Using Surface Water

The SWIPP is the surface water counterpart to the WHPP. Under this program, water supplies develop partnerships with surrounding water supplies to identify and take action to protect the area around the intake. Fourteen water supplies have completed a SWIPP and represent a range of sizes, from small supplies, all the way up to the state's largest supplier of water. As with an approved WHPP, an approved SWIPP will result in additional priority points being awarded to DWRf applicants, encouraging more CWSs to develop a plan. A matching grant program, equivalent to that used in the WHPP, was incorporated into the administrative rules in 2009. One water supply, Traverse City, was awarded a \$13,250 SWIPP grant in FY 2024.

Monitoring of surface water sources can alert utility personnel to changes in water quality in time to respond quickly and avoid public exposure to contamination. To achieve this quick response at CWSs in the connecting channels between Lakes Huron and Erie, the DWEHD worked with federal and local governmental agencies to install a continuous, real-time water quality monitoring network in the St. Clair River, Lake St. Clair, and the Detroit River. The monitoring system includes data transmission, data visualization, automated notification/alarm service, data archiving, and a publicly accessible website for data retrieval. In addition, rapid toxicity test equipment is being used to monitor water distribution systems in southeast Michigan served by these surface water intakes. Nearly instantaneous communication is key to protecting surface water intakes in the Lake Huron to Lake Erie corridor because of the rapid rate of flow, periodic chemical spills, and corresponding changes in water quality.

In FY 2024, select cyanotoxin sampling was completed during HAB season. This sampling was consistent with that conducted during the previous three fiscal years and utilized a strategy similar to routine monitoring efforts in other USEPA Region 5 states. This approach provides consistent and meaningful occurrence data, and information regarding PWS susceptibilities to cyanotoxins over the course of the bloom season.

Raw and finished water was sampled weekly at PWSs with historical detections of cyanotoxins, with analysis for microcystins, nodularin, cylindrospermopsin, and anatoxin-a. Raw and finished water at all other supplies was sampled on a biweekly basis, with analysis for microcystins and nodularin only.

Additionally for FY 2024, sampling was also conducted during the HAB off-season. Raw and finished water was sampled monthly at a select number of PWS, representing different regions of the state and assessing whether in-season detections would occur during the off-season.

The paired raw/finished sampling approach protects public health through the ongoing assessment of potential cyanotoxin impact on public drinking water. The data collected may also lead to a refined and targeted monitoring approach in the future, allowing resources to be directed to surface water sources that are most susceptible to cyanotoxins.

In FY 2024, 15 supplies detected microcystins in their source (raw) water during the HAB season. Additionally, two supplies detected microcystins in their finished water during the HAB season. These finished water detections were significantly lower than the USEPA Health Advisory Level for total microcystins in each case. During HAB off-season sampling, three supplies detected microcystins and no supplies detected nodularin in their raw water, and no detections occurred in finished water. There were no supplies that detected cylindrospermopsin or anatoxin-a in any samples during FY 2024.

In another area of source water protection, a DWEHD staff person coordinates the notification to district staff about proposed aquatic nuisance permits to surface waters that may impact drinking water sources. Some permits have been streamlined by previous applications when it has been known to not impact a drinking water source. Other permit applications may present a concern and require further communication between district staff and a CWS to resolve the issue. A DWEHD staff person also began coordinating with EGLE's Water Resources Division to identify water bodies with cyanotoxin and PFAS detections that may initiate additional monitoring where drinking water intakes may be impacted.

3.8 PFAS SAMPLING AND OUTREACH

In FY 2020, greater public protection was achieved through testing and reducing exposure to PFAS. New PFAS drinking water rules took effect on August 3, 2020. These rules amended current drinking water rules for CWSs and NTNCWSs by establishing MCLs and sampling requirements for seven PFAS compounds. PFAS sample results are being reviewed by DWEHD Emerging Contaminants Unit staff and shared with MPART and its partner agencies.

In FY 2024, PFAS sampling was completed at PWS intakes consistent with periodic sampling conducted at those supplies utilizing surface water as a source in Michigan beginning in FY 2018. This approach provides consistent and meaningful occurrence data, which is shared across MPART agencies in coordination with their ongoing PFAS investigations.

PWS intakes were sampled weekly at PWSs with historical detections of PFAS in raw water, and quarterly at other participating supplies. An isotope dilution analytical method was employed to analyze for 34 PFAS compounds. PFAS detections above one or more minimum reporting levels were found in 30 participating supplies, with two supplies returning detections above the corresponding finished water MCLs.

3.9 SECURITY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Target: CWSs

EGLE's Water Security and Emergency Management Program is responsive to the various federal programs and the needs of PWSs. Planning, training, and coordinating are all part of the effort to emphasize emergency management for all hazards, terrorism, and malevolent acts, as well as weather-related incidents and accidents.

Several DWEHD staff are involved in security and emergency management activities, including:

- Developed a MI Cyber Security Team.
- Developed a cybersecurity webpage that provides guidance, resources or additional support via an external party such as the Michigan State Police, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, etc.
- EGLE partnered with the MI Cyber Team to create a pilot program for cyber security assessments. Ten cyber security assessments have been conducted using Cybersecurity Performance Goals.
- Planning emergency training for all staff, particularly new staff.
- Participating in the EGLE Emergency Management Support Team.
- Participating in the ASDWA's Security and Resiliency Committee.
- Participating on MiWARN (Michigan Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network) steering committee.
- Disseminated information on HAZWOPER (Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response) training and updates for staff.
- Involvement in PWS safety and security enhancements through the construction permit process and the operation of new supplies.
- Review of PWS emergency response plans during inspections.
- Circulation of USEPA Water Security Division notifications.
- Providing information as needed and keeping state website up to date on hauled water operators and sanitary operations for emergency situations.
- Worked with the USEPA in dissemination of training information on the AWIA's Risk and Resiliency Assessment Virtual Training for Water Supply owners and water operators.
- In FY 2024, EGLE conducted two cybersecurity virtual trainings for water supply systems. EGLE also conducted an in-person cybersecurity session at the Great Lakes Drinking Water Conference.

Field staff will continue to be involved in safety and security enhancements through the construction permit process and the operation of new supplies as well as during inspections.

3.10 ELECTRONIC REPORTING AND DATA MANAGEMENT

Target: CWSs and NCWSs

The DWEHD is working to modernize IT systems, including electronic reporting capability to improve timeliness and accuracy of data reporting. Electronic reporting and data management improvements will help identify and analyze statewide compliance more efficiently.

Beginning in FY 2018, the DWEHD was awarded funding from the State of Michigan and set-aside funds to update the division's IT systems. This includes building a new data system (MiEHDWIS), entering into a contract with Global Environmental Consulting for management of SDWIS, and working toward adoption of the Compliance Monitoring Data Portal.

Work continued on the development of MiEHDWIS through FY 2024, further enhancing document submission/management, and permitting activities. These updates are expected to assist in data and record management, as well as allow for greater transparency for water supplies, LHDs, and EGLE staff. Since implementation, approximately 70 percent of CWSs have obtained a MiEHDWIS account. Development of MiEHDWIS will continue in FY 2025.

3.10.1 Electronic Reporting

Target: CWSs and NCWSs

The DWEHD is continuing to pursue electronic reporting opportunities for PWSs as part of a division-wide information technology upgrade. These tools will provide for more timely and accurate collection of data and will allow the DWEHD to query additional parameters to assess capacity on a system-wide and statewide basis.

3.10.2 Tracking Compliance

Target: CWSs and NCWSs

The CWS Program uses the federally supported SDWIS/State database for tracking drinking water compliance activities, including monitoring schedules, sample results, sanitary surveys, violations, and other information. In early FY 2024 EGLE NCWS program transitioned to using SDWIS/State and using SDWIS interfacing application (e.g., SWIFT; Reports, Evaluations, Compliance and Processing [RECAP]), via our partnership with Global Environmental Consulting. The database is used to track NCWS inventories, certified operator information, sanitary survey reports, capacity development, construction permits, monitoring results, monitoring violations, MCL violations, and NCWS compliance reports.

4. Identify Existing Supplies in Need

The strategy used to select and prioritize supplies for assistance is outlined in the *Capacity Development Strategy for Public Water Systems*, Revised September 22, 2022. The DWEHD looks at the following criteria:

- Compliance information.
- Quarterly ETT scores.
- Sanitary surveys and results of surveillance visits.
- Construction permit bans and correspondence from the DWEHD addressing potential bans.
- Operation and maintenance concerns.
- Field staff input.

The sanitary surveys and surveillance visits are ongoing while identifying which supplies may need capacity assistance.

5. Identify Capacity Development Needs and Provide Assistance

EGLE continues to recognize and identify capacity development needs and provides assistance in these areas. The areas identified below continue to be a focus.

5.1 NEW RULES IMPLEMENTATION AND TRAINING

EGLE continues to provide LHD training. Typically, staff participate as speakers at regional MEHA seminars, locally sponsored environmental health meetings, and the MEHA Annual Educational Conference. Due to the success of webinar style trainings, EGLE continues to provide webinars as topics arise and has archived some trainings on a website for future viewing. This activity is in addition to the training mentioned in Section 3.5 of this report.

EGLE reviews operator training courses on an ongoing basis to update information and improve quality. OTCU staff reviews and updates certification examinations to ensure questions reflect new or changing regulations.

5.1.1 Implement New Federal Rules

The DWEHD program and field staff continued to host and participate in trainings on the more recent rule changes such as the RTCR, and we are preparing for future adoption and implementation of newly promulgated federal rules, including federal LCRR/I, PFAS, and CCR Revisions.

5.1.2 Capture Sanitary Survey Data

Sanitary survey data is captured in SDWIS/State and on survey questionnaires for every CWS. To enhance decision-making, the CWS Program is continuing to investigate options to capture

data electronically in a format that can be more readily queried. Currently, CWS staff track basic survey data, specifically survey date; rating of the eight required elements; and deficiencies in SDWIS/State.

The NCWS program is utilizing the SDWIS interfacing software application SWIFT Surveys to conduct sanitary surveys. Data collected during the survey is captured electronically in the SWIFT Survey program and then retained in SDWIS/State.

5.1.3 Implement Revised Nonfederal Provisions of the Administrative Rules

In FY 2018 Michigan promulgated revised lead and copper provisions of the Administrative Rules, adopting additional, more stringent requirements. These include, but are not limited to:

- Mandatory LSL replacement.
- Enhanced sampling protocols and frequencies for lead, copper, and water quality parameters.
- Mandatory submittal of updated DSMIs and sampling pools.
- Reduction of the lead action level from 15 to 12 parts per billion in 2025.
- Enhanced transparency.

In FY 2020 Michigan promulgated new PFAS drinking water rules. The rules include, but are not limited to:

- Monitoring and reporting requirements.
- MCLs for seven PFAS compounds.
- MCL compliance determination.
- Public notice requirements.

5.1.4 Asset Management

As the infrastructure funding gap continues, field staff are stressing asset management concepts during interactions with CWSs and their local decision-makers. The DWEHD believes the asset management requirements, which went into effect January 1, 2018, will foster better water system management. The asset management requirement framework, which is built upon five core elements, guides CWSs through the process of developing an AMP. Water supplies are required to update their AMPs at least every five years. The five core requirements include:

- A summary detailing the system used to maintain an inventory of assets. Priority shall be given to an inventory of source, treatment, pumping, and distribution system assets.
- A summary describing the method used to assess the criticality of assets considering the likelihood and consequence of failure.
- A statement of level of service goals.

- A Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) that identifies waterworks system needs for five-year and 20-year planning periods. A publicly owned or operated supply shall comply beginning January 1, 2016. A privately owned supply shall comply beginning January 1, 2018.
- A summary detailing the funding structure and rate methodology that provides sufficient resources to implement the AMP.

EGLE staff worked in partnership with TA providers to encourage asset management throughout the state. While there is a requirement for CWSs serving greater than 1,000 people, a significant portion of supplies in Michigan serve fewer. EGLE believes that AMP can help water supplies of all sizes and are, therefore, also actively encouraging water supplies of all sizes to develop an AMP. This includes DWEHD staff encouraging asset management for supplies serving fewer than 1,000 people by meeting with water supply administrators and boards to educate them on the benefits of asset management.

In FY 2024, asset management training was provided through the following EGLE sponsored events:

- Great Lakes Drinking Water Conference - Asset Management with an AI Companion. This training provided attendees with an overview of what asset management is and how software applications, such as Microsoft Power BI, can help in establishing and tracking in asset management.
- Small systems training series - This training session discussed the process of planning and implementing an AMP for drinking water systems. This includes reviewing asset management concepts, the components of a program, and examines how programs provide tools and a framework for prioritizing needs and extending the useful life of utility assets.

5.2 PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL WORKGROUPS

Program staff in the DWEHD are involved in national workgroups with other states, USEPA headquarters and regional offices, as well as the ASDWA and others to improve implementation or affect change to federal regulations and national policy.

The DWEHD engineering manager is participating in AWOP and has involved several other surface water engineers and analysts in AWOP training and implementation.

6. Review Existing Supplies Program Implementation and Address Findings

Sanitary surveys are a primary tool to evaluate capacity and identify needs for specific supplies. Administrative rules dictate sanitary survey frequencies for all types of CWSs and NCWSs. Follow up on deficiencies in any supply has been a long-standing practice and is required of the LHDs under contract with EGLE. The number of minor and significant deficiencies for CWSs

and NTNCWSs in FY 2024 can be found in Table IV and Table III, respectively. The deficiencies are in varying states of resolution; many of them have already been resolved.

Between sanitary surveys, DWEHD field staff make routine on-site visits to review the technical, managerial, and, sometimes, financial aspects of a CWS and to establish channels of communication with the CWS. The knowledge and familiarity gained by both parties as a result of routine visits are keys to maintaining a cooperative relationship in achieving mutual goals.

The frequency of these visits is dictated in policy. Rather than attempt to increase the number of financial assessments, the DWEHD has continued to follow up with previously assessed water supplies informally during routine on-site visits by field staff.

7. Summary

Michigan is continuing to implement a CDP for new and existing systems as set forth in the revised Capacity Development Strategy for Public Water Systems. The CDP program places emphasis on the prevention of water supply problems and encourages proper management to ensure a safe, reliable, and abundant supply of drinking water to all customers.

Appendix A: List of New Systems

New system compliance data is more meaningful when compared to all systems of the same classification, as summarized in the following table. No CWS system that became active during the last three fiscal years scored 11 or more on the ETT.

FY 2022 to FY 2024	CWS		NTNCWS	
	New	New and Existing	New	New and Existing
Number of supplies on ETT Report	9	1,381	36**	1,381
Number of supplies with ETT score of 11 or more	0	20	0	57
Percent of supplies with ETT score of 11 or more	0%	1.45%	0%	4.13%

****16 of the new NTNCWS are secondary treatment systems**

PWS ID	PWS Name	PWS Type	First Reported to SDWIS
**MI0070017	Corewell Health GR Kalamazoo	Community	12/2/22
MI0001397	Chestnut Hills	Community	3/6/24
MI0000215	Andelina Farms	Community	9/1/22
MI0000513	Beaver Creek-Grayling Townships UA	Community	12/5/23
MI0002055	Edge 72	Community	8/31/23
MI0003215	Holton Cottages	Community	9/1/21
MI0003757	Lakewood Beach Community Services Co.	Community	5/30/23
MI0006571	The Bluffs at Gull Lake	Community	6/5/24
MI0064070	Mapleview Nursing Home	Community	3/2/22
**MI0070001	Spectrum Health Pennock Hospital	Non-transient Non-community	12/2/21
**MI0070027	Henry Ford West Bloomfield Hospital	Non-transient Non-community	8/7/24

PWS ID	PWS Name	PWS Type	First Reported to SDWIS
**MI0070019	Trinity Health Canton	Non-transient Non-community	4/12/24
**MI0070024	Sparrow Eaton Hospital	Non-transient Non-community	7/26/24
**MI0070023	Henry Ford Wyandotte Hospital	Non-transient Non-community	7/26/24
**MI0070022	Henry Ford Jackson Hospital	Non-transient Non-community	7/26/24
**MI0070020	Detroit Medical Center Harper	Non-transient Non-community	4/12/24
**MI0070015	MGM Grand Casino-Detroit	Non-transient Non-community	4/8/24
**MI0070007	Corewell Health Blodgett Hospital	Non-transient Non-community	10/21/21
**MI0070025	Trinity Health Brighton	Non-transient Non-community	8/7/24
**MI0070028	UM Northville Health Center	Non-transient Non-community	8/7/24
**MI0070021	Henry Ford Health Center Brownstown	Non-transient Non-community	7/26/24
**MI0070012	Corewell Health Ludington Hospital	Non-transient Non-community	4/15/22
**MI0070014	Corewell Health Big Rapids Hospital	Non-transient Non-community	4/15/22
**MI0070010	Spectrum Health Kelsey Hospital	Non-transient Non-community	12/10/21
**MI0070004	Spectrum Health United Hospital	Non-transient Non-community	11/26/22
MI2031083	Maple Ridge Living Center of Cadillac	Non-transient Non-community	12/21/23

PWS ID	PWS Name	PWS Type	First Reported to SDWIS
MI2124825	Hillside Plaza	Non-transient Non-community	5/30/24
MI2051528	Grace Christian Learning Center	Non-transient Non-community	5/30/24
MI2033118	Northern Logistics	Non-transient Non-community	3/14/24
MI2074403	John Schaendorf Dairy	Non-transient Non-community	3/14/24
MI2077111	Light House Plaza	Non-transient Non-community	4/11/24
MI2051228	FAFCU Administrative Building	Non-transient Non-community	9/20/24
MI2022568	Cooper/Standard Fairview West	Non-transient Non-community	9/20/24
MI2166425	Fenton Winery and Brewery	Non-transient Non-community	12/28/23
MI2086838	Fundamental Adventures Childcare Center	Non-transient Non-community	9/24/24
MI2029345	Thompson Surgical Instrument Fabrication	Non-transient Non-community	9/20/24
MI2063480	Little Blessings Daycare	Non-transient Non-community	9/20/24
MI2070947	Willscot	Non-transient Non-community	5/30/24
MI2055139	Lawrence Autism Center	Non-transient Non-community	9/20/24
MI2016357	Maple Ridge Living Center Lake City	Non-transient Non-community	9/20/24
MI0070009	Spectrum Health Zeeland Hospital	Non-transient Non-community	11/29/22

PWS ID	PWS Name	PWS Type	First Reported to SDWIS
MI2030434	Extruded Aluminum	Non-transient Non-community	9/5/23
MI2041624	Little Traverse Bay Head Start	Non-transient Non-community	3/1/22
MI2053239	Pure Coast Holdings LLC	Non-transient Non-community	3/1/22
NI2295563	Birch Grove Academy	Non-transient Non-community	9/5/23

**Systems are secondary treatment systems that have been added to the PWS inventory in the last three years.

Notes:

The following supplies were listed as new in the ETT Scores Tracker. However, they are existing supplies as explained below and are, therefore, not new for the purpose of capacity development and not included in the above table.

MI0000242 – Artesian Springs RV Resort

Artesian Springs RV Resort was previously a nontransient noncommunity water supply that was brought to the attention of EGLE staff by an LHD. It was determined that this water supply was misclassified and meets the requirements of a CWS.

MI0000347 – Bair Lake Bible Camp

Bair Lake Bible Camp was previously classified a transient noncommunity water supply. During a sanitary survey conducted in 2022 they noted that the system had three additional wells and that several of the wells were being operated year-round. Based on the number of people being served and the year-round service it was determined that the system is a CWS and was reclassified.

MI0002074 – El Rancho Alanson

El Rancho Alanson was classified as a noncommunity water supply, but it was discovered that they serve water year-round to a residential population that meets the requirements of a CWS. It was reclassified to a CWS in 2023.

MI0000448 – Bathing Beach Condominiums

Bathing Beach Condominiums is a system that was discovered by the LHD that was not being regulated as a CWS or NTNCWS. It was determined that the water supply should be a CWS and was classified as such in 2024.

MI0005150 – Oyster Pointe Condominiums

Oyster Pointe Condominiums was classified as a Type III water supply. However, it was determined based on the fact that they serve water year-round to a residential population greater than 25, that the system meets the requirements of a CWS. It was reclassified to a CWS in 2024.