

of the state from prohibiting the use of gray water reduction of average daily waste flows if the gray water use is allowed pursuant to Section 1.

HB 431 SCS makes no substantive change to the original bill as introduced, but changes “gray water” to “greywater” throughout and corrects the term “gray waste” to “greywater” at p. 3, line 20 of the bill.

Part III: Fiscal Explanation, Bill Provisions, and Estimated Cost

HB 431 SCS would have nil to minimal fiscal impact on local governments.

Senate Committee Substitute 1 would not change the fiscal impact of the bill.

Basic greywater reduction systems, such as separate lines for laundry waste, are already allowed under current law and are considered standard. The Department for Public Health of the Cabinet for Health and Human Resources anticipates very few applications for a permit to install the alternative greywater systems contemplated by the bill because they are complex, often designed by private engineers, very expensive, and best suited for multi-family, commercial, and industrial development. There may be some additional costs and local health department staff time to review and inspect these complex greywater reduction systems, and perhaps some additional training required; however, because of the expense of these systems and expected infrequent use of them such additional costs would be minimal. While local health department on-site sewage programs are supported by local tax dollars, they are largely funded by fees established by the local board of health as provided in KRS 211.355. Therefore, HB 431 SCS would result in minimal, if any, fiscal impact on local governments.

Data Source(s): Kentucky Department of Public Health, local health departments

Preparer: Mary Stephens **Reviewer:** JWN **Date:** 3/23/16