

**12/19/2023 BOARD MEETING – ITEM #2
CHANGE SHEET #1 (CIRCULATED 12/15/2023)**

On page 28 of the draft Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook, make the following change:

3.4.1 Backflow Prevention Assembly Tester Certification, subsection (c)(1)(B)

(B) evidence that the organization's certification program and exam process has been reviewed, with concerns adequately addressed, by a credentialed psychometrician proficient in the design of objective exams, experienced in the assessment of certification or licensing organizations, and familiar with the application of the requirements of ISO⁸/IEC⁹ 17024: Conformity Assessment- General Requirements for Bodies Operating Certification of Persons; and

On page 20 of the draft Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook Staff Report, make the following change:

4.1 Hazard Assessments, subsection (e) after second paragraph

Commenters requested that multi-family residences be included in the exclusion granted to single-family residences in (e)(1) so that multi-family residences are not required to have a hazard reassessment when the user premises changes account holder. The request was made in part due to concerns that multi-family residences see a higher frequency of turnover of tenants (e.g., apartment renters) or owners (e.g., condominium owners) than single-family residences and would result in a high resource burden to perform hazard assessments. The State Water Board did not modify this exclusion to include multi-family residences.

The State Water Board intends for the hazard assessment requirement to be applied when a multi-family residence account holder changes, not when a tenant changes. The CCCPH defines the "User premises" as "property under the ownership or control of a [person or entity authorized to receive water] and served... via a service connection...". Apartment buildings, condominium complexes, and multiplexes are often served by a master meter which then either provides water to tenants or owners at a flat rate, or through sub-metered connections; in either case, a hazard reassessment would only be required if the master meter account holder changed, such as an apartment building being sold or a condominium complex undergoing a complete change in ownership. An apartment unit or individual condominium unit (e.g., townhome) sold and also individually metered or sub-metered, and therefore an "account holder", would also be considered as a single-family residence and eligible for the exclusion.

The State Water Board intends the requirement of multi-family residence hazard assessments to represent events where the change in account holder has an increased

chance of major changes to the user premises, such as development plans, major irrigation modifications, swimming pool installation, etc., but would not necessarily be captured by subsection (e)(3) due to different permitting processes within a water system (i.e., business activity changes may be noticed more readily than residential activity changes). The term “multi-family residences” is used by public water systems as a broad definition that includes too many unique variations to be effectively broken out into types of multi-family residences that pose more or less hazards than others, thus the need for the encapsulating term. The State Water Board anticipates that public water systems may identify unique types of multi-family residences that present both resource challenges and regulatory compliance difficulties, and will adjust the CCCPH if needed.