

C/CAG

CITY/COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS OF SAN MATEO COUNTY

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Millbrae • Pacifica • Portola Valley • Redwood City • San Bruno • San Carlos • San Mateo • San Mateo County • South San Francisco • Woodside*

Agenda

Resource Management and Climate Protection Committee (RMCP)

Date: Wednesday, April 15, 2015

Time: 2:00 to 4:00 p.m.

Location: 155 Bovet Rd. – Ground Floor Conference Room
San Mateo, CA

1. Introductions
2. Public Comment
3. Approval of Minutes from March 18, 2015 meeting
(Susan Wright – Committee Staff) Action
4. Update on Current Water Supply and Drought Conditions
(BAWSCA staff) Information, Discussion
5. Presentation on Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency, Long Term Reliable Water Strategy
(Adrienne Carr – BAWSCA Staff) Information, Discussion
6. Presentation on Changes to the Existing San Mateo County Flood Control District
(Jim Porter – County of San Mateo, Director of Public Works) Information, Discussion
7. Presentation on Future Planning for Green Infrastructure to Support Stormwater Management
(Matt Fabry – C/CAG Staff) Information, Discussion
8. Presentation on San Mateo County Health System, Division of Environmental Health, Non-Potable Water Supply Guidelines for Local Building Departments
(Michelle Bilodeau – SMC Health System, Environmental Health) Information, Discussion
9. Committee Member Updates
10. Next Regular Meeting Date: May 20, 2015

PUBLIC NOTICING: All notices of C/CAG Board and Committee meetings are posted at:
San Mateo County Transit District Office, 1250 San Carlos Ave., San Carlos, CA.

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RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE PROTECTION TASK FORCE
Minutes from the 3-18-2015 Meeting

In attendance:

Michael Barber, Supervisor Pine's office
Beth Bhatnagar, Sustainable San Mateo County
Brian Bishop, PG&E (by phone)
Ed Cooney, CSG Consultants for Town of Hillsborough
Rick DeGolia, Town of Atherton*
Maryann Moise Derwin, Committee Vice Chair, Portola Valley Town Council*
Pradeep Gupta, South San Francisco City Council*
Scott Hart, PG&E
Joe Herr, PG&E
Deborah Hirst, Supervisor Horsley's office
John Hoang, C/CAG
Andree Johnson, BAWSCA
Joe La Mariana, County of San Mateo RecycleWorks
Kathy Lavezzo, PG&E
Nick Pegueros, Town of Portola Valley Town Manager
Barbara Pierce, Redwood City City Council*
Kim Springer, County of San Mateo RecycleWorks (staff)
Gordon Tong, County of San Mateo Office of Sustainability
Sandy Wong, C/CAG
Susan Wright, County of San Mateo RecycleWorks (staff)

Not in attendance:

Adrienne Carr, BAWSCA
Bob Cormia, Foothill De Anza Community College
Deborah Gordon, Committee Chair, Woodside Town Council*
Jorge Jaramillo, San Mateo County Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
Don Horsley, San Mateo County Board of Supervisors*
Debbie Kranefuss, Ecology Action
Alex Palantzas, San Mateo County Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
Dave Pine, San Mateo County Board of Supervisors *
Nicole Sandkulla, BAWSCA
Eric Sevim, A+ Japanese Auto Repair
*=elected official member

1) Introductions

Attendees introduced themselves and their organizations.

2) Public Comment

There was no public comment.

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3) Approval of Minutes

The minutes from the January 21, 2015 meeting were approved.

4) Presentation on PG&E's new Green Option (Joe Herr and Sapna Dixit, PG&E)

After Sapna Dixit's presentation, the committee discussed the program.

- The cost of solar has been declining. PG&E's Generation Rate Credit will fluctuate and continue to go up over time.
- Adjustments to the rates will probably be made annually, but the decision is still being finalized. The green option may be different than standard practice about tariffs. Once people enroll, they can un-enroll at any time, but they can't re-enroll before 12 months.
- The cap number is 272 MW, not a specific number of customers. 45 MW are reserved for residential customers. PG&E can take enrollments until 2019 or until the cap is reached. It's fixed for this phase of the program, but PG&E could go back to CPUC to ask for more. The CPUC has the power to change the number. 600 MW is a starting number statewide.
- All projects for this program will be sited in state and will be preferentially located...sited in areas where people are signing up for the program. It's incremental to PG&E's RPS requirements.

Question: How does the green option affect the load balance? The MW number isn't set according to the portfolio or baseline. If everyone wanted to sign up, PG&E couldn't provide 100% solar for everyone right now. If the CPUC can raise the number, what are they basing that on? Engineering? Program marketing? Availability?

- PG&E doesn't have background on negotiation numbers. That number is probably a programmatic decision. There's a lot to be figured out about how it evolves over time.
- Nationwide this is an unprecedented size.

Question: There are a lot of competing programs, for instance solar incentives, CCAs, businesses selling solar with no down payment. How do you explain all those to customers? Do you explain all options or focus on this one?

Comment: About 75% of utility customers don't have a location for solar that will work. This would serve those customers.

- PG&E is trying to give customers a choice. It addresses the gap in the market for community solar. The green option will be good for people that have looked at the landscape but haven't found a program that met their needs. Customers that have rooftop solar that generates 75% of their electricity could join this program to make their own usage 100% solar. Customers can purchase an amount of usage.
- Next steps – PG&E has to file implementation advice letters to the CPUC about marketing, customers, procurement. There will be a series of workshops in March and April. This program wasn't conceived originally as an alternative to rooftop solar.

Comments: It looks like this is competitive to CCAs?

It's an additional renewable energy option. Customers will get the same electricity whether they sign up or not. Basically customers will be paying a premium to force PG&E to add solar that they wouldn't have done otherwise.

- PG&E won't be marketing this against CCAs.
- The green option is adding renewable power options that weren't being met in the marketplace. This was put in place separate from the soaring amount of utility scale solar going on for the RPS goal.

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Question: Can some of the new solar be produced by municipalities, or does it have to be done by commercial entities?

- The Enhanced Community Renewables (ECR) part of the program leaves a lot about the nature of the customer-development agreement to be defined, based on the decision in January. The text actually says things like “we leave it to the imagination of ...”
- The process will be advice letters (3 in March). At the prehearing conference at CPUC, PG&E raised questions about 20 things that need to be defined. During Phase 4 (Sept – Dec), these issues will be handled.
- There’s an opportunity for communities and the developer community to take a look at what has been defined, because the customer-developer agreement doesn’t exist yet.
- The size of projects is smaller (.5 to 3 MW).
- A developer needs to drum up interest to buy in to a subset of a project. KW portion ownership could be offered.

Question: Does this lead to the possibility of microgrids and/or grid enhancements?

Comment: Microgrids have important implications to distributed generation. They’re a benefit in case we are isolated for some reason. Those things have to be designed in to a system by PG&E – it doesn’t happen organically.

Comment: Military bases are a good way to test a microgrid. We need high reliability, resilient technology. Consider 24 hour companies that need refrigeration. We’re going to want to be thinking in that direction.

- The intent of ECR was to leave enough opportunity space for creative arrangements to evolve. It’s incumbent on developers and customers to bring a project to the utility.
- The procurement mechanism has been specified (same as exists today), but that will be discussed, refined. (The REMAT process.) Companies like Mosaic, Clean Energy Collective, and Sun Shares are starting to have conversations.
- A question that will be answered by the process is, “What would be a transaction schedule that could be beneficial to all parties?”
- PG&E has been interconnecting microgrids for several years. Santa Rita jail and Fort Hunter Ligit are good examples. CEC’s EPIC program works on future R&D needs. At a recent CPUC workshop about microgrids, there was a case study about the UCSD microgrid, which was usually a net importer, but during fires in Southern California it became a net exporter of about 3 MW. Humboldt State Energy Research Lab got an EPIC grant for a reservation used as a regional emergency relief shelter. PG&E supported them in that effort and helped with early technical assistance.

The committee is interested in more information about PG&E’s strategy regarding the following topics at a future meeting:

- Microgrid development
- Distributed power (in general, not just solar)
- Load balancing
- Resiliency

5) Presentation on growth of Customer-side Solar in San Mateo County from 1998 to 2014 (Sapna Dixit, PG&E)

Sapna Dixit’s slides showed all the interconnections for solar between 1998 and 2014, including the date and installed capacity. The trend is similar in Santa Clara County.

Comment: When individuals are working to put solar on their home, it would be nice if PG&E could guide them and help them get their projects approved as easily and helpful as possible.

- Solar customers may be underserved. PG&E's interconnection times are leading the industry now, but the public doesn't know that. PG&E will consider these comments.

6) Presentation on Solar Thermal implementation and incentives in California (Brian Bishop, PG&E)

After Brian Bishop's presentation, the group discussed the program. Additional points were made:

- PG&E is offering workshops for contractors, classes. They're trying to get the word out about the program.
- The program only incentivizes saved therms for solar water heating. PG&E originally had incentives for electric, too, but they were tied to the electric budget, and that isn't available any more.
- The staff report said that the cost per kwh has dropped from \$10 to \$5, but it should have been the cost per kwh *of solar*.
- SMC Energy Watch is working with Brian to find municipal and school projects that could benefit from the higher solar thermal rebates.
- For commercial, "solar wall" technology was just added. It's more efficient to heat air directly rather than heat water first. Direct air space heating is being added. This is popular in colder climates.

7) Update on Water Supply and Conservation Efforts in San Mateo County (Andree Johnson, BAWSCA)

- State Water Resources Board put in new restrictions yesterday prohibiting irrigation within 48 hours of rainfall events, and other measures.
- Urban water suppliers must impose limits on the number of days per week that irrigation is allowed. Water suppliers can follow their own policies. Statewide, 2 days is the default. Agencies have flexibility to set up what works for their community.
- There are some exceptions for hand watering and using recycled water or gray water.
- Programs are looking at large landscapes where irrigation is metered separately. BAWSCA is hoping that people start realizing that it's not sustainable to maintain a lawn.
- Restricting irrigation to 2 days a week irrigation doesn't address volume or runoff. Customers have to be on the honor system unless you have AMI or AMR – real-time water monitoring.
- Dublin/San Ramon have reduced water allocations 30-40%, so there are restrictions on filling pools.
- BayAreaGardening.org has a new water Calculator feature. It is a custom irrigation tool.
- Conservation efforts in the BAWSCA service territory last year kept us out of mandatory restrictions this year. Based on the storage levels we have right now, the BAWSCA/Hetch Hetchy system has 3 years' supply.
- If LA only has a few months left of water supply, what happens at the state level regarding sharing the supply?
- Water rates in Redwood City are tiered by use.
- Menlo Park has a program called "Conserve-a-Scape" that offers residents a customized landscaping plan for \$50 if they're participating in the Lawn Be Gone program.
- There will be a meeting of the Large Residential Resource Conservation Collaborative (LR2C2) focusing on Lawn Be Gone marketing on March 31.
- Portola Valley has a formal water committee.

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- Hydropower is dropping. PG&E is having to use natural gas to supplement hydro. That will be another factor that impacts emissions.
- BAWSCA has ads about reducing water use that can be shared.
- Messaging about the drought is a complicated thing. There's a need to be careful about scaring people about running out of water. People get concerned about new housing units, but they use far less water than our existing housing does, and they don't have exterior landscaping. The message about water usage is: Use less and be wise about it. Take advantage of the programs that exist.

8) Committee Member Updates

Beth Bhatnagar: Sustainable San Mateo County's Sustainability Awards dinner/ceremony is coming up on March 26.

Michael Barber: Dave Pine and Jim Porter are trying to establish a County Water District (not sure of what the name will be) to think about how sea level rise, flooding, groundwater, and the Clean Water Act all meshed together. We're one of the few counties that don't have an overriding district. A white paper about the idea went to city managers today.

Susan Wright/Kim Springer: SMCEW is developing the "San Mateo County Energy Watch Challenge" to engage elected officials in encouraging their small businesses to get an energy survey through the SMCEW turnkey program.

9) Next Regular Meeting Date: April 15, 2015

Attachments:

None.

C/CAG AGENDA REPORT

Date: April 15, 2015
To: Resource Management and Climate Protection Committee
From: Adrienne Carr, BAWSCA, RMCP Committee Member
Subject: Update on Current Water Supply and Drought Conditions
(For further information contact Kim Springer at 650-599-1412)

RECOMMENDATION

Receive an update on current water supply and drought conditions.

FISCAL IMPACT

None

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION

With ongoing dry conditions throughout California, the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA), which represents the 26 wholesale customers of the Hetch Hetchy Regional Water System, is working with its member agencies to track water use, ongoing drought conditions, and progress towards mandatory water use reduction goals.

BAWSCA staff has been providing short updates of water supply conditions, monthly, to the RMCP Committee. The most recent update was at the March 2014 meeting. BAWSCA staff will provide an update again at this meeting on the current water supply outlook, conservation outreach, and other topics, especially in light of the recent snow pack conditions of 5% or normal, setting a new historical low, and the Governor's executive order for mandatory conservation efforts.

Adrienne Carr, Senior Water Resources Specialist, will provide an update on current water supply and drought conditions.

ATTACHMENTS

None

C/CAG AGENDA REPORT

Date: April 15, 2015
To: Resource Management and Climate Protection Committee
From: Adrienne Carr, BAWSCA, RMCP Committee Member
Subject: Presentation on Bay Area Waste Supply and Conservation Agency, Long Term Reliable Water Supply Strategy

(For further information contact Kim Springer at 650-599-1412)

RECOMMENDATION

Receive a presentation on Bay Area Waste Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA), Long Term Reliable Water Supply Strategy.

FISCAL IMPACT

None

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION

In February 2015 BAWSCA published the Long-Term Reliable Water Supply Strategy Phase II Final Report (Water Strategy Report). The Water Strategy Report represents a nearly five year effort by BAWSCA and its member agencies to identify appropriate water management actions that provide long-term water supply reliability for the region.

For the Water Strategy Report, BAWSCA performed a comprehensive assessment of the regional water supply reliability needs through the year 2040, evaluated potential water supply reliability projects that could be implemented to meet these needs, and identified a suite of actions to achieve increased regional reliability.

Successful implementation of the Strategy is essential to ensuring that BAWSCA will meet its water management objective – that a reliable, high quality supply of water is available where and when people, businesses, and community agencies within the BAWSCA service area need it.

Adrienne Carr, Senior Water Resources Specialist with BAWSCA will present the Water Strategy Report and a link is provided below, under attachments.

ATTACHMENTS

<http://bawasca.org/agendas-documents/documents/>

C/CAG AGENDA REPORT

Date: April 15, 2015
To: Resource Management and Climate Protection Committee
From: Jim Porter, Director of Public Works, County of San Mateo
Subject: Presentation on Changes to the Existing San Mateo County Flood Control District
(For further information contact Kim Springer at 650-599-1412)

RECOMMENDATION

Receive a presentation on changes to the existing San Mateo County Flood Control District.

FISCAL IMPACT

None

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION

Water management, including: flood control, sea level rise, ground water management, potable water supply and clean water compliance are interrelated issues facing the Bay Area region, including San Mateo County. To address these water management issues, the County is exploring the expansion and strengthening of the existing San Mateo County Flood Control District. The District is currently County-governed, actively manages two flood control zones, (Colma Creek and San Bruno Creek) and is a member of the San Francisquito Creek JPA.

The County is proposing to establish a single regional approach to water management (with the exception of potable water supply) to coordinate needed projects, which often cross city boundaries, due to the nature of watersheds and groundwater basins. In addition, there are issues of funding and coordination in light of pressures from regional, state and federal water management legislation.

Jim Porter, Director of Public Works, County of San Mateo will present the purpose and goals of the proposed San Mateo County Water Management Agency.

ATTACHMENTS

None

C/CAG AGENDA REPORT

Date: April 15, 2015
To: Resource Management and Climate Protection Committee
From: Matt Fabry, C/CAG Staff
Subject: Presentation on Future Planning for Green Infrastructure to Support Stormwater Management

(For further information contact Kim Springer at 650-599-1412)

RECOMMENDATION

Receive a presentation on future planning for green infrastructure to support stormwater management.

FISCAL IMPACT

None

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION

Currently, C/CAG's member agencies are involved in regional negotiations on reissuance of the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board's (Regional Board) Municipal Regional Permit (MRP), a regional permit regulating the discharge of pollutants from storm drain systems from 76 cities, towns, counties, and flood control districts. These regulations are evolving to mandate the use of green infrastructure - typically, landscape-based systems that capture stormwater runoff, infiltrating it into the ground - as a means of addressing a variety of dispersed and challenging pollutant issues.

Green infrastructure is already mandated through stormwater regulations on many new and redevelopment projects. Transportation infrastructure, which can account for 25-30% of a municipality's impervious surface, is a significant contributor to pollution of stormwater runoff, and the next set of MRP requirements are expected to include a mandate to develop green infrastructure plans that show how municipalities will begin to incorporate green infrastructure within public rights-of-way.

Retrofitting public rights-of-way with numerous space constraints is also generally prohibitively costly when done solely for water quality benefits. When incorporated as an add-on to an existing roadway improvement project, however, stormwater management becomes more cost effective as implementation costs are essentially shared between complementary priorities.

In the Bay Area, there will be significant investments in transportation infrastructure within designated Priority Development Areas in the coming decades, as part of the region's focus on providing dense housing around transit, supported by pedestrian- and bicycle-friendly roadways as a means of getting people out of their cars to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The Bay Area's Metropolitan Transportation Commission expects to distribute more than \$14 billion for

active transportation projects by 2040. This presents a prime opportunity for cost-effective integration of green infrastructure to help meet water quality goals.

C/CAG staff will provide a presentation on the opportunities and challenges associated with green infrastructure planning and implementation, including discussion of the multiple benefits that can come from such an approach, such as improved flood control, increased groundwater recharge, reduction of urban temperatures, and increased property values.

ATTACHMENTS

None

C/CAG AGENDA REPORT

Date: April 15, 2015
To: Resource Management and Climate Protection Committee
From: Michelle Bilodeau, San Mateo County Health, Environmental Health
Subject: Presentation on San Mateo County Health System, Division of Environmental Health, Non-Potable Water Supply Guidelines for Local Building Departments

(For further information contact Kim Springer at 650-599-1412)

RECOMMENDATION

Receive a presentation on San Mateo County Health System, Division of Environmental Health, Non-Potable Water Guidelines for local building departments.

FISCAL IMPACT

None

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION

Development of new approaches to green building (including water conservation measures), a desire by business and the public to reduce water use, and growing concerns about drought conditions in the State, have raised a need for development of new water resources.

Non-potable water sources, such as gray water (and others), are becoming popular approaches to reduce use of our existing potable water supply. For instance, gray water can be used for irrigation if applied appropriately.

The County of San Mateo, Department of Environmental Health, has been working on guidelines to help building departments in San Mateo County and the public understand the sources and appropriate uses of non-potable water, with special focus on both cross connection control (backflow prevention), and definition and proper handling of non-potable water types.

Michelle Bilodeau, Environmental Health Specialist, with the SMC Health System, Division of Environmental Health will give a presentation on new Guidelines, which are attached for your review with this staff report.

ATTACHMENTS

Non-Potable Water Guidelines for Local Building Departments

San Mateo County Cross Connection Control Program

Non-Potable Water Guidelines for Local Building Departments

As California continues to experience one of the most severe droughts in history, many residents and businesses are looking to innovative ways to conserve and reduce consumption of drinking water. One method to offset the use of potable water is through the use of recycled water. Recycled water is wastewater that is (tertiary) treated at a permitted wastewater treatment facility and then distributed through a set of purple pipes that is separate from the potable drinking water supply system. Supply of tertiary treated wastewater is limited in San Mateo County to only a few treatment plants that are capable of treating wastewater to the high level that is required.

A more viable option to reduce drinking water consumption is to capture and use alternative water sources, such as rainwater and gray water, for non-potable applications such as landscape irrigation and toilet flushing. Recent changes to the California-adopted Uniform Plumbing Code (UPC) have provided a pathway for using alternative water sources for non-potable uses.

The San Mateo County Cross Connection Control Program, which is within the Health System's Environmental Health Division, partners with various water purveyors within the County to protect the public drinking water system from cross-connections. Additionally, acting as the Health Officer for San Mateo County, Environmental Health must ensure that potential public health risks that may arise from use of non-potable water sources are minimized. To learn more about our Water Programs in Environmental Health, please visit our website <http://smchealth.org/water>.

The San Mateo County Health System encourages safe use of several alternative water sources for non-potable applications in a manner that also protects public health. **To comply with requirements of Chapters 16, 16A, and 17 of the UPC, city and county building departments may not issue permits for indoor-use (or spray irrigation), alternate water source systems without first seeking consultation with San Mateo County Environmental Health.** The purpose of this document is to provide a set of guidelines for safe non-potable water use to local building departments within San Mateo County.

Non-Potable Water Sources and Intended Uses

There are several types of non-potable water sources that can be generated on-site that can be used for non-potable beneficial uses after appropriate treatment. These sources include:

- **Gray water:** includes wastewater from bathtubs, showers, bathroom sinks, clothes washing machines, and laundry tubs. It **does not** include wastewater from toilets, utility sinks, kitchen sinks, or dishwashers.
- **Rainwater:** precipitation collected from roof surfaces or other approved above-grade collection surfaces.
- **Stormwater:** precipitation collected from approved at- or below-grade surfaces.



- **Foundation drainage:** Nuisance groundwater that is extracted to maintain the structural integrity of a building.
- **Blackwater:** wastewater containing bodily or other biological wastes. This is discharge from toilets, dishwashers, kitchen sinks, and utility sinks.
- **Irrigation well:** groundwater from a permitted well that has not been certified as a potable water source.

Allowed uses of treated non-potable water may include: toilet and urinal flushing, irrigation, cooling/heating applications, process water, dust control and soil compaction, decorative fountains and water features, and washing of clothing. Approved use(s) of the above non-potable water sources depends on the source, the type of treatment proposed, whether the building is for commercial or residential use, and the level of potential or actual public exposure to the non-potable source(s).

Non-potable sources should not be intermingled and must be separate water treatment and/or delivery systems.

Residential Use of Non-Potable Water Sources & When Permits Are Required

A gray water system that is comprised solely of a clothes washer system that diverts gray water to sub-surface irrigation or an appropriately configured and maintained mulch pile, and meets all requirements specified in Section 1602.1.1, UPC does not need to submit plans to or require a permit from Environmental Health. Similarly, standalone rainwater barrels that are not connected to the home's internal plumbing supply do not require plan submission or a permit from Environmental Health. The requirement to install meter backflow protection for such systems may vary among water purveyors and is dependent upon the design and size of the system.

Plan submission to the Environmental Health Division is **required** for any residential project proposing to use:

- **treated** rain or gray water for spray irrigation
- treated rainwater for non-potable applications inside the home such as toilet flushing

All equipment including treatment components must meet NSF/ANSI Standard 350.

Refer to the section below entitled *How to Submit Plans to Environmental Health*.

The Environmental Health Division **does not allow** treated stormwater, foundation drainage, and blackwater, as well as indoor use of treated gray water, to be used as non-potable water sources at the residential scale. This is because advanced water treatment methods are necessary, and there are higher and more costly water quality monitoring requirements.

Commercial Use of Non-Potable Water Sources

In addition to tertiary treated recycled water, Environmental Health may allow commercial properties to utilize on-site non-potable water sources described above for internal and external non-potable water applications. **The use of on-site treated blackwater is currently prohibited. All commercial projects proposing use of recycled or non-potable water sources must submit plans to the Environmental Health Division for approval prior to installation and use.** Projects will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Treated Water Quality Requirements

Environmental Health will determine minimum water quality and monitoring requirements based on the type of non-potable water source, treatment, and intended uses proposed for the project.

Cross-Connection Control Requirements

A cross-connection refers to an unprotected actual or potential connection between a potable (drinking) water system and any source or system containing unapproved water or a substance that is not, or cannot be, approved as safe, wholesome and potable. **An approved backflow prevention assembly must be installed at each water service meter serving the property where a non-potable water system is installed (with the exception of a simple clothes washer diversion system or stand-alone rain barrels).**

All make-up water lines for non-potable water systems must be supplied through an approved air-gap. An air-gap is an unobstructed, vertical space between the outlet pipe and the flood rim level of the receiving vessel and must be at least twice the diameter of the outlet pipe (or a minimum of 1”).

If a backflow prevention assembly is required, the assembly must be:

- USC-approved
- installed in an approved manner
- Tested upon installation and annually thereafter (by a San Mateo County-certified Backflow Tester if served by one of our member water purveyors¹).

A current list of San Mateo County-certified Backflow Testers can be found at <http://smchealth.org/crossconnection> .

A cross connection control test is required for any projects proposing non-potable water sources used for spray irrigation or used inside of a building or residence. The cross connection control test must be performed by a certified Cross Connection Control Program Specialist that is approved by Environmental Health.

How to Submit Plans to Environmental Health

Applicants wanting to install a non-potable water system must submit an Environmental Health Review Application and three sets of plans. The application fee for the plan review is \$765.00. Additional fees may be required depending on the complexity of the project.

Ongoing Permitting Requirements

Depending on the scope and scale of the project, Environmental Health may consider a property utilizing a non-potable water system to be a high-hazard facility as defined in the County Backflow Prevention Ordinance. Ongoing permitting requirements such as water quality monitoring, employing a site supervisor, and complying with an annual Environmental Health inspection may be required.

Other Resources/ Who to Contact

For information about the San Mateo County Cross Connection Control Programs, please visit <http://smchealth.org/crossconnection> or call Michelle Bilodeau, REHS, CCCPS, at (650) 372-6204 mbilodeau@smcgov.org .

For more information about the San Mateo County Land Use Programs, please visit <http://smchealth.org/landuse> or contact the Land Use Program Specialist at (650) 372-6202.

¹ The San Mateo County Cross Connection Control Program partners with the following water agencies in San Mateo County: Mid-Peninsula Water District (City of Belmont), Brisbane Water Department/Guadalupe Valley Municipal Improvement District, Burlingame Water Department, County Service Area 7 (La Honda), Cuesta La Honda Guild, Daly City Water Department, Estero Municipal Improvement District (City of Foster City), Hillsborough Water Department, Millbrae Water Department, North Coast County Water District (City of Pacifica), O'Connor Tract Co-op Water Company (East Palo Alto), Palo Alto Park Mutual (East Palo Alto), American Water (East Palo Alto), San Bruno Water Department, and Westborough Water District (in South San Francisco).