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Executive Director's Message

HAPPY 4TH OF JULY!

ARE YOU SMARTER THAN A 9TH GRADER?

ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS OR TELEVISION?



While reading the local newspaper recently an article entitled, **"GREEN FLEET RUNS INTO FISCAL STORM"**- **Congressional Republicans block Navy from investing in biofuels, citing costs**, caught my eye. [Now before igniting any kind of political debate, I am simply using this headline to make a point]. The article went on to describe how Congress was concerned over the cost of retrofitting the Navy's

warships to operate on biofuel in order to reduce our country's dependence on foreign oil. It seems, according to language in the 2013 Defense Bill, that in order to justify the Navy's vision of having a "Green Fleet", it will now have to demonstrate that the cost of purchasing biofuel will not exceed the cost of using traditional petroleum fuels.

Shortly thereafter, I came across another article entitled, **"SEA RISE ON EAST COAST IS FASTER THAN REST OF GLOBE"** – **Study is first to bear out predictions based on global warming**. Many of you are familiar with this article I am certain. It seems that since 1950 sea levels have gone up roughly 2 inches worldwide, however, in Norfolk Virginia the seal level has increased a whopping 4.8 inches over this same period.

After reading both articles I couldn't help but wonder what type of mixed message this sends to our next generation. On the one hand, the powers that be [or back in the 1960's we used the term the "Man" - although to this day when my grandkids ask me who the "Man" is, I can't really say for sure] are telling our youth that global warming is real and is causing irreparable damage to our environment, such that we need to change our lifestyle in order to reverse the trend at all costs. On the other hand, the "Man" is also telling us that, if the cost of reducing the global warming effect by developing and using alternative fuels will cost us more than "business as usual", then forget it.

So it got me thinking about how much does the younger generation really know and understand about environmental pollution and renewable energy?

Sometimes I think that because we see how proficient our kids (or grandkids) are with computers and all of the new technologies that we may take it for granted that they are as up to speed on all of the issues as we are or that our schools are going to make sure they are as environmentally aware as they should be. So to test my theory, I developed a short list of environmental/energy questions, with a little Wastewater 101 thrown in for good measure, to quiz some local school kids about current issues. I found a couple of likely candidates, who also happen to be twins and appear to be your average run-of-the-mill, Southern California teenagers. It comes as no surprise that both are the same age [did I mention they were twins?] and attend the same school but are of the opposite sex. Although I interviewed them separately, I am showing their answers together strictly for comparison purposes.

To begin the interview, please tell me your name, age, the name of your school and the grade that you are in?

Ricky Ryan, age 14 and will be going into the 9th grade at Granite Hills High School in El Cajon, CA.

Ashley Ryan, age 14 and will be going into the 9th grade at Granite Hills High School in El Cajon, CA.

What is your favorite class at school?

Ricky: PE.

Ashley: PE.

What are your hobbies?

Ricky: Dirt bikes, video games, skateboarding & water polo.

Ashley: Water polo & roller derby.

Do you plan on attending college after high school?

Ricky: Yes.

Ashley: Yes.

What have you learned at school about the environment?

Ricky: Car exhaust is a big source of pollution and is causing deterioration of the ozone layer.

Ashley: The environment is not doing so well.

What do you think is the biggest environmental problem we are facing today?

Ricky: The ozone layer and not knowing what to do with all of the trash because our landfills are filling up.

Ashley: Gases from cars are ruining the atmosphere.

Are you concerned about global warming?

Ricky: Yes.

Ashley: Yes.

Can you explain what global warming is?

Ricky: All of the gases are causing the ozone layer to deteriorate and more harmful sunlight is heating the earth causing the ice sheets in the arctic to melt causing harm to the polar bears and other animals.

Ashley: Global warming is the heating up of the atmosphere because of pollution.

Do you know what Greenhouse Gases are?

Ricky: Yes, carbon dioxide.

Ashley: No.

Do you have any idea of what happens to the water in your sink or toilet once it goes down the drain or is flushed?

Ricky: It goes to a sewage treatment plant.

Ashley: It goes to a sewage treatment plant or the ocean.

What do you know about wastewater and how it is treated?

Ricky: It gets cleaned by different processes that take out all of the bad things and then it is used to water golf courses.

Ashley: It gets cleaned and then recycled or reused.

Do you know what the two components of wastewater are?

Rickey: Pee and poop?

Ashley: H2O and CO2?

Do you know what happens to the solids (called biosolids) after they leave the wastewater treatment plant?

Ricky: No.

Ashley: No.

Do you know what happens to the treated water (called effluent) after it leaves the wastewater treatment plant?

Ricky: It goes to the ocean.

Ashley: It's put into a pipe and then sent back to your home for reuse.

What do you think about the idea of purifying wastewater to a point that is drinkable?

Ricky: I like it, but a lot of people will not support it because they think it is gross.

Ashley: It's a good idea.

Would you ever drink water from the faucet if you knew it came from treated wastewater?

Ricky: Yes, if I knew it was 100% clean and that I wouldn't become sick from drinking it.

Ashley: Yes, if it was filtered and safe.

Have you ever heard of the term "Go Green"? Do you know what it means?

Ricky: Yes, it means to use less electricity, to recycle, to carpool and leave a smaller carbon footprint.

Ashley: Yes, it means to not use so much power.

Do you know what Green Power is or what Renewable Energy means?

Ricky: No.

Ashley: Energy from water, wind or the sun.

Do you know where electricity comes from or how it is made?

Ricky: Electricity comes from generators.

Ashley: No.

Do you think we will ever run short on available electricity in the United States?

Ricky: No, because as long as we have enough water we can still generate enough electricity. Unless more houses continue to be built and the population continues to increase, then there will be more blackouts.

Ashley: Not any time soon.

Can you describe how electricity is made from the sun or the wind?

Ricky: Wind propels the wind generators making electricity. Solar panels use the sun's power to store the electricity into fuel cells.

Ashley: The wind turns the propellers on the wind generators making the electricity.

Do you think companies should be made to produce their own electricity they use, if possible?

Ricky: Yes they should because it would cost them less and it would leave more electricity for other communities.

Ashley: Yes, that would save electricity for the community.

Last question. Do you know what a blackout is?

Ricky: It's something that disrupts the flow of electricity getting to a location like overheating or a car accident.

Ashley: When a power plant goes down and the electricity is no longer available.

Well, there you have it. I doubt that I will win a Pulitzer Prize for my reporting but I really found it interesting and in some ways I was pleasantly surprised, but also a little disappointed in the lack of understanding of some of the basic issues. However, I will say that they definitely are ten times more enlightened than I was at their age. But then again, I didn't have the internet like this generation does. I think it is safe to say that there are certain buzz words and phrases that kids hear over and over again, probably in school but more likely on television. What is certain, is that the younger generation will unfortunately be thrust into dealing with serious environmental issues in the coming years that we never could have imagined in our younger lives. They will be faced with water shortages, melting ice caps, flooding, food shortages and severe overcrowding, to say the least. But just like every generation before them, they will adapt and find ways to make this a better place to live.

Investigatingly Yours,

John Pastore, Executive Director

[Comments?](#)

If you would like to leave a comment about content or layout of this newsletter, please feel free to contact us at [SCAP](#).

[Clean Water Summit Partners Update](#) by John Pastore, SCAP

The next meeting of the Summit Partners has been scheduled for July 31st in Sacramento. The newest SWRCB Member Steve Moore will be the featured guest for this meeting.



Red Skies at Night, Sailors Delight!
Photo courtesy of Ralph Palomares

AIR QUALITY COMMITTEE REPORT

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LOCAL AIR DISTRICT NEWS AT A GLANCE

Posted meeting dates and proposed new rule development for the following air districts can be found at these sites:

[Imperial County APCD](#)
[Santa Barbara APCD](#)

[Mojave Desert AQMD](#)
[Ventura County APCD](#)

[San Diego APCD](#)
[South Coast AQMD](#)

[SCAP Air Committee-July Litigation Report](#) by Greg Adams, LACSD

Many air pollution-related lawsuits continue to progress very slowly but occasionally a decision is handed down.

On June 25, 2012, the California Supreme Court rendered a decision in the American Coatings Association vs. the South Coast Air Quality Management District that could have far-reaching implications on future control measures and rules drawn up to implement the objectives of air quality management plans. Basically, the air districts have been given the green light to implement new rules or tighten existing emission limits based on emission control technologies that have not been introduced into the marketplace. Some are arguing that this decision is moving beyond the technology forcing nature of traditional rulemaking in the past and will allow technologies that are “conceivable” to be required in a control measure.

[SCAQMD Proposed Amended Rule 1110.2](#) by David Rothbart, LACSD

On June 15th, a majority of the SCAQMD Stationary Source Committee indicated general support for the following industry proposal: (1) July 1, 2017 would be the effective date for any biogas engine to comply with the proposed limits, (2) on-going demonstration projects would be allowed to be completed prior to the publication of SCAQMD staff's technology assessment report, (3) SCAQMD staff would report back to the Stationary Source Committee to assure innovative technologies are not inadvertently precluded, and (4) the biogas emission reductions would not be included in the SIP until completion of the technology assessment. Unfortunately, the Stationary Source Committee expressed a desire for the full Governing Board to consider this proposal on July 13th. As a result, seven of the thirteen Governing Board members may not be familiar with industry's concerns. If you have a horse in this race, you should consider attending and providing testimony at the July 13th Governing Board meeting. This likely your last opportunity to educate Governing Board members before the rule is adopted.

[Two Important State and Federal Court Rulings on Greenhouse Gas Regulations](#) by Frank Caponi, LACSD

Two important court rulings regarding greenhouse gas (GHG) regulations were presented in June, one regarding the CARB AB32, and the second, the EPA suite of regulations; three total that concluded with the Tailoring Rule.

A number of California-based environmental justice groups filed suit three years ago against CARB claiming that the Scoping Plan, which is the blueprint for implementing the goal of reducing GHG to 1990 levels embodied in AB32, is inconsistent with the implementation of AB 32. In particular, the environmental justice groups believe that the cap and trade program will harm the low-income communities of color in which the regulated industries are often located by allowing more emissions of harmful toxic air pollution along with carbon dioxide in those communities. The environmental justice groups' cap and trade claims were rejected by the state trial court, and they appealed. A state appeals court unanimously upheld CARB's scoping plan, explaining that "there is still much to be learned that is pertinent to minimizing greenhouse gas emissions" but holding that CARB gave adequate reasons for rejecting alternatives suggested by the plaintiffs such as binding limits on emissions, and a tax on carbon-based fuels.

In a landmark federal suit, a three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington ruled that the EPA properly concluded that GHG are pollutants that endangered human health and that opponents don't have the legal right to challenge rules determining when states and industries must comply with regulations curtailing emissions of them. In very strong wording, the panel stated that the EPA was "unambiguously correct" in moving to set limits on industrial and automotive emissions of GHG including carbon dioxide.

The federal case involved the three actions that followed the Supreme Court's decision in *Massachusetts v. EPA*, which clarified that GHG are an "air pollutant" subject to regulation under the Federal Clean Air Act. The first action was the Endangerment Finding which determined that GHG may "reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare", which was followed by the Tailpipe Rule which set emission standards for cars and light trucks, then finally the Tailoring Rule which established the regulation of major stationary sources of GHG.

The opponents are now considering whether to ask the full appeals court to hear the case or to petition the U.S. Supreme Court. A representative from the Southwest Legal Foundation that sued the EPA on behalf of companies and lawmakers, described the case as "equal only to the Obamacare case in terms of its effect on the citizens the industries and the economy in the U.S."

[Public Comment Period for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Protocol for Government Activities Open Soon](#) by Patrick Griffith, LACSD

After nearly two-years in production, ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability U.S.A. (ICLEI) will release its draft *Community Protocol* (Protocol) for the calculation of greenhouse gas emissions from government activities like wastewater treatment and solid waste disposal. These emissions estimates can be used to support voluntary climate action plans that may affect many SCAP member agencies.

Once this document is released (scheduled for July 9th), the public will have three weeks to review and comment on its nearly 93,000 words packed in 300+ pages.

The Protocol is only designed to report emissions and ignores any benefits from the use of renewable fuels like digester gas or the energy savings from using reclaimed water. Moreover, concerns remain that the Protocol's complexity will impose additional burdens on cash-strapped local governments, and its excessive focus on water/wastewater treatment emissions distorts this sector's impact. We encourage SCAP members to voice their concerns, if any, about this document when the comment period opens.

[An Upcoming Webcast Announcement from the California Air Resources Board](#)

We are pleased to announce the next webcast Chair's Lecture Series on:

We Are What We Eat and Breathe, and Build — Preventing chronic diseases and protecting the environment by building healthy communities.

Richard Jackson, M.D., M.P.H., F.A.A.P.

University of California, Los Angeles

Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12 Noon PDT

Byron Sher Auditorium, 2nd Floor, Cal/EPA Building
1001 I Street, Sacramento, California

California and the United States face grave challenges in economy, environment, and health. "Easy oil" is gone and other resources are being depleted. Global heating increasingly threatens human health and species survival worldwide. Medical care costs will continue to escalate for reasons of technology and population aging, and the tripling of obesity and doubling of diabetes rates will impose staggering health and productivity costs, so that by the year 2030 eleven percent of U.S. adults will have a Body Mass Index over 40 (100 pounds overweight).

These challenges demand solutions that solve problems across the domains of economy, environment, and health. To meet these fiscal, social, and environmental needs, California must demand top-down and bottom-up solutions. California is showing leadership in greenhouse gas reduction and sustainability, in new technologies and pollution reduction, but needs a vision for human habitats, homes and offices, neighborhoods, and transit systems that salvage health as well as the economy and the planet: communities that use fewer resources and at the same time offer rich engagement in life, meaningful work, local healthy food, and plenty of "incidental" physical activity.

Dr. Jackson will present strategies to get these options to work. Announcement can be viewed at:

<http://www.arb.ca.gov/research/lectures/lectures.htm>

BIOSOLIDS COMMITTEE REPORT

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[Proposed CDFA Regulations on Inedible Kitchen Grease](#) by Tom Meregillano, OCSD

On June 8, 2012, California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) released a notice to take action on proposed regulations concerning Inedible Kitchen Grease (IDK). For a couple of years, CASA has been working closely with CDFA to include exemption language that exempts POTWs from licensing and registration requirements imposed by CDFA for facilities that receive inedible kitchen grease. Among other amendments to Title 3 of the California Code of Regulations, CDFA incorporated proposed language that POTWs accepting inedible kitchen grease removed from grease traps and grease interceptors are not considered to be “engaged in the business of rendering” for the purpose of Food and Agricultural Code section 19300 if it meets the following:

- (1) It does not produce commercial feed as defined by Food and Agricultural Code Section 14925,
- (2) It does not produce liquid fuel or a constituent of liquid fuel, and
- (3) It does not accept animal carcasses, parts of animals, packinghouse waste, or inedible kitchen grease derived from sources other than grease traps and grease interceptor.

If a POTW meets the above criteria, they are not required to obtain a rendering license from the CDFA. CDFA is soliciting writing comments on the proposed regulations beginning June 8, 2012 and ending at 5 p.m., July 23, 2012. (Source Greg Kester, CASA)

[WEF Solids Process Design and Management](#) by Matt Bao, LACSD

The Water Environment Federation (WEF) recently revised the Solids Process Design and Management Manual of Practice (MOP) that was originally published in 1979. This publication is intended for use by professionals engaged in the design, approval, and operation of municipal solids treatment and disposal systems. The publication’s 26 chapters include contemporary new material on planning, public outreach and involvement, solids production and characterization, design approach, conveyance, conditioning, thickening, waste minimization, anaerobic and aerobic digestion, dewatering, composting, alkaline treatment, disinfection and stabilization, thermal drying, thermal oxidation, pyrolysis and gasification, transport and storage, odor management, sidestreams, instrumentation and monitoring, land application and product distribution, landfill management, emerging technologies, and treatment and utilization of green gases. For order information, please visit WEF’s website [here](#).

[EMS Update – South Kern Compost Manufacturing Facility \(Synagro\)](#) by Matt Bao, LACSD

The South Kern Compost Manufacturing Facility, operated by Synagro, recently released the following Notice:

“Synagro is pleased to announce that we have implemented an Environmental Management System (EMS) at our South Kern Compost Manufacturing Facility (SKCMF). An EMS is a set of processes and best practices which enable an organization to reduce its environmental impact through consistent and effective control of its operations. This is a

voluntary program not required by any rules or regulations demonstrating Synagro's commitment to sustainability and minimizing our environmental footprint.

The EMS program Synagro has responsibly chosen to implement is the National Biosolids Partnership's (NBP's) Biosolids Management Program (BMP). Synagro chose this program because it is designed to promote environmentally sound and publicly accepted biosolids management practices enhanced by its incorporation of public input from interested parties. Synagro's goal is to have its BMP certified by the NBP through its independent third party verification program.

At the core of the NBP Biosolids Management Program is the **Code of Good Practice** which contains important principles and goals that govern the operation of environmentally sustainable biosolids management programs. Synagro has incorporated the Code of Good Practice in our SKCMF Biosolids Management Policy.

If you have any questions or comments you can contact, Clyde Harris, Synagro's SKCMF Plant Manager at charris1@synagro.com or Lorrie Loder, Synagro's Environmental Compliance and Regulatory Affairs Director at lloder@synagro.com." (Source: Lorrie Loder, Synagro)

[Upcoming Conferences/ Webcasts](#) by Matt Bao, LACSD

CBA Symposium - Renewable Energy from Organic Residuals

When: Sept. 11-12, 2012: Tues.-Wed., 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m.

Where: California EPA Building, 1001 I St, Sacramento, CA

Fee: \$175.00 - Includes morning refreshments, lunch each day and field trip

The seventh annual California Bioresources Alliance Symposium, Renewable Energy from Organic Residuals, will focus on how to evaluate what-works-best-where, and overcoming regulatory and financial hurdles when implementing projects involving biogas and products from green wastes, food wastes, fats, oils and grease (FOG), biosolids and animal wastes.

This symposium is designed for anyone involved with organic residuals, including project developers, consultants, farmers, composters, environmental groups, community development experts, researchers, financial and banking experts, representatives of local, state or federal government agencies, as well as elected officials and their staff and other stakeholders. More information can be found on the [EPA website](#), and registration information can be found on the [UC Davis Extension website](#).

NBP Webcast: Compliance and Testing Requirements to Meet the Sewage Sludge Incineration MACT Standards-Part 2

The National Biosolids Partnership (NBP) is hosting a no charge webcast on July 25th from 11:00 AM to 12:45 PM - *Compliance Requirements to Meet the Sewage Sludge Incineration (SSI) MACT Standards - Part 2* to provide a detailed overview of compliance requirements and testing methods to meet the sewage sludge incineration (SSI) maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standards requirements that were promulgated in the [March 21, 2011 Federal Register](#). This July 25th webcast is a follow up to an earlier April 21, 2011 NBP webcast and is designed to help SSI operators, consultants, and equipment vendors better understand and clarify the compliance requirements as the deadline nears. Amy Hambrick from EPA's Office of Air & Radiation in Research Triangle Park will be addressing an overview of the compliance requirements and timelines for implementing this rulemaking. Jim Welp and Bob Dominak will discuss testing, compliance, and next steps. [Click Here to Register](#). For more information, click [here](#). There will be 1.75 Professional Development Hours (PDH) offered for eligible participants.

The preamble to the rule discusses the final standards as they apply to the owner or operator of a new or existing SSI unit. This preamble also describes the major requirements of the SSI regulations. Interested webcast attendees are encouraged to review the March 21, 2011 Federal Register document. In addition, for a full description of the final requirements and compliance times, see the SSI standards in subparts [LLLL](#) and [MMMM](#). Individuals interested in submitting questions, particularly to EPA, in advance of the webcast can send them to Sam Hadeed, at shadeed@wef.org.

COLLECTIONS COMMITTEE REPORT

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[July Collection Systems Report](#) by Ralph Palomares, El Toro WD

Can you believe it! July is here and half of the year is already over and we are all planning our vacations, or maybe you were one of the lucky ones and have already had your vacation. Well the good news is that gasoline prices have dropped by 40 cents in the last two months and that's good for all of us and, if you own a business, that's even better I am sure.

I will be attending a sewer collection systems summer seminar in Morro Bay this month so I am positive that I will have something interesting to report and am sure that it will be something you haven't heard before in regards to sewers or wastewater, etc.

There is still time to attend a seminar if you are interested, just log onto the www.cwea.org website and look for summer seminar info. As you all know, I am the Collections Chairperson for CWEA-SARBs and we have planned a summer seminar in Huntington Beach on July 26th 2012, which you can still sign up at www.cwea.org/sarbs. There you can get the flyer for more info. Our guest speakers will be Dr. Jenkins from Berkley, who will be giving a presentation on his calcium findings and the guest speaker will be Mr. Bob Hill, General Manager of El Toro Water District.

Our next SCAP Collections meeting will down south in August at the Leucadia Water District, so make sure to sign up and come down and have lunch with us and enjoy the presentations that we have on the agenda. Have a safe and happy July with family and friends and I will see you next month.

[Educating People About the Importance of Wastewater Treatment](#) by Dindo Carrillo, OCSD

Last February Orange County Sanitation District (OCSD) continued increasing consumer awareness about the **"What 2 Flush"** campaign by hosting a video contest for students in grades 9-12 attending a high school within the OCSD service area. The contest challenges students to be creative and put together a video that educates people about the importance of wastewater treatment. The winning students received a cash prize and their videos will be used as OCSD public service announcements and educational outreach materials throughout Orange County.

The students were able to choose from two themes, *"What 2 Flush"* or *"A day without a toilet"*. The first theme, *"What 2 Flush"*, was about the article published in the May SCAP newsletter entitled, ~~Don't, Don't and More Don'ts!~~

[Instead...DO, DO, DO!](#) This is where OCSD shared the simple but effective message that a toilet is only meant to flush the three P's – pee, poop, and paper.

The second theme “*A day without a toilet*” makes the student imagine a life without a toilet. This means no toilets in your home or at school, no public toilets, and simply no toilets anywhere. They were asked to imagine the mess and disease this would cause. They were informed that about 2.6 billion people in the world having no toilet is a daily reality and that, as a fact, more people have access to a cell phone than a toilet. It was also pointed out that an average household pays about \$267 each year for a sewer service with OCSD compared to the average cell phone bill of \$68 per month and sewers are a bargain.

Well it was another hit! The public responded and there were numerous entries. The videos were submitted by groups and by individual efforts. The winners were finally chosen this June and their videos have been posted on OCSD's Facebook page and website www.ocsd.com

1st place - Justin Araki - [What Not to Flush](#)

2nd Place - [What to Flush Rap](#) - Adam Mann

3rd Place - (Tie) [What 2 Flush](#) - Brandon Metcalf and [Tea Time](#) - Ryan Johnston

Viewer's Choice - [Community Responsibility](#) - Justin Lee

[Next Collection Systems Committee Meeting](#) by John Pastore, SCAP

The next Collection Systems Committee meeting will be held on Tuesday, August 14th at the offices of the Leucadia Water District in beautiful Encinitas, CA. LWD has offered the use of their new Board Room with its state of the art video equipment. Their location is also freeway close for those of you coming down from the north. We are currently working on a great program that will feature presentations on cctv systems and with any luck, LWD will have their recently purchased cctv truck on display for our us to get a close-up look at.

ENERGY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE REPORT

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[NRC Reports on Investigation of the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station Outage](#) by Andre Schmidt, LACSD

On June 18, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) reported that abnormal wear in steam-generator tubes at the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS) can be traced to manufacturing and assembly flaws. SONGS, which supplies 2200 MW of power to the grid, has been shut down since January after SCE discovered a leak in a steam-generator tube at Unit No. 3. Unit No. 2 was also shut down and both units have been undergoing inspection since January. The NRC inspection team discovered that the steam-generator tubes, especially in Unit No. 3, had been excessively vibrating and knocking against each other, as well as against support structures, producing premature wear. Both steam generators at SONGS are new, having been replaced in 2009 and 2010 at a cost of \$670 million for both units by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries of Japan. Neither SCE nor the NRC has said if the recent findings indicate that the steam generators could be repaired or would need to be replaced again. SCE will submit a plan to

the NRC in July as to when Unit No. 2 might be restarted, but a plan for Unit No. 3 is expected to take longer to develop. Some of the costs for the fix might be recovered through warranties on the steam generators.

Cal-ISO has looked to mitigate possible reliability issues caused by the absence of SONGS by getting 440 MW of capacity from recently restarted units at the AES Huntington Beach power plant, relying on demand-response programs, and using the "Flex Alert" conservation program. The 500 kV Sunrise Powerlink project also became operational in June, allowing the San Diego region access to 800 MW of additional power imports initially, and up to 1000 MW eventually. Meanwhile, the California Public Utilities Commission plans to conduct an investigation to obtain information on the recent outages at SONGS and on the resulting effect on providing electric service at just and reasonable rates.

[Proposed Legislation Would Create Procurement Program for Small-Scale Biomass and Biogas Export Projects](#)

by Andre Schmidt, LACSD

SB 1122 (Rubio) would amend the feed-in-tariff to require electrical corporations to collectively procure an additional 250 MW of electrical generating capacity from small-scale biomass and biogas projects. Wastewater treatment would be allocated 50 MW of the total, with dairies, agricultural biomass and biogas, forestry and landfills each receiving portions of the remaining capacity. The bill directs electrical corporations to, at least once a year, solicit electricity from biomass or biogas projects through a competitive solicitations process. CASA has supported the bill which is making its way through the various legislative committees.

[Calrecycle Technology Announcement](#)

The California Air Resources Board (ARB) has posted the Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) pathway for High Solids Anaerobic Digestion (HSAD) of food and green waste. The HSAD fuel carbon intensity is -15.29 g CO₂e/MJ, compared to gasoline and diesel carbon intensities of 95.86 and 94.71g CO₂e/MJ respectively. LCFS credits from the production of biomethane via the HSAD pathway have the potential to generate a new stream of revenue for Anaerobic Digestion facilities which will produce low carbon fuels while diverting food and green waste from landfills.

The pathway, developed in partnership with CalRecycle, is based on a multi-stage, mesophilic process to produce biomethane for use as a vehicle fuel. The feedstock for this pathway is 40 percent food waste and 60 percent green waste. The carbon intensity analysis takes into account well-to-wheel emissions including avoided landfill and composting emissions and compost co-product credits for the displacement of synthetically produced fertilizer. Detailed information regarding the HSAD pathway is available through the ARB website at:

<http://www.arb.ca.gov/fuels/lcfs/2a2b/2a-2b-apps.htm>

<http://www.arb.ca.gov/fuels/lcfs/2a2b/internal/hsad-rng-062812.pdf>

WATER ISSUES COMMITTEE REPORT

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REVISED ADMINISTRATIVE DRAFT REGIONAL MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4) PERMIT FOCUSED MEETING PROCEDURES AND SCHEDULE

The San Diego Water Board is developing a Regional Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Storm Water NPDES Permit that will cover municipal Copermittees in San Diego County, Southern Orange County and Riverside County (Tentative Order No. R9-2012-0011). The San Diego Water Board has released for public review and comment, an administrative draft version of the Tentative Order, also referred to as the Regional MS4 Permit. A follow-up public staff level workshop was held on April 25, 2012 to introduce the Regional MS4 Permit to a large diverse group of stakeholders. The administrative draft of the Regional MS4 Permit is available on the following webpage: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/stormwater/index.shtml

The focused meeting procedures and schedule, set forth below, incorporate revisions made by the San Diego Water Board Regional MS4 Permit Team (Regional Permit Team) in response to stakeholder comments and concerns received during the April 25, 2012 workshop and subsequent letters from and meetings with the Orange County, Riverside County, and San Diego County Copermittees (collectively referred to as Copermittees). The Regional Permit Team has also selected a professional facilitator, as requested by the Copermittees, to assist in conducting the focused meetings. Facilitator-suggested revisions to the focused meeting procedures and schedule are included herein. As evidenced by the attendance of approximately 130 people at the April 25, 2012 workshop, the number of Copermittees and interested stakeholders in this matter is quite large. The San Diego Water Board is establishing these procedures and schedule to ensure an orderly, efficient, and impartial focused meeting process to review and discuss the administrative draft permit and to provide a fair opportunity for representatives of Copermittee, environmental non-governmental organization, and development community groups to participate in the meetings. The procedures and schedule set forth below will remain in effect unless modified by the Regional Permit Team.

Focused Meetings Objective

The Regional Permit Team seeks to improve the administrative draft permit prior to its release for formal review and comment through a series of focused technical meetings. The objective of the focused meetings is for the Regional Permit Team to gain a greater understanding of the constraints or limitations the administrative draft permit provisions present to Copermittee storm water program managers, non-government environmental organizations, and the development/business community. The focused meetings will be limited to technical issue discussions about the specific terms and conditions of the administrative draft permit.

Stakeholder Participation

Participation at the focused meetings is structured to provide for an appropriate level of participation by key stakeholder groups, while preserving the ability for the meeting facilitator to ensure a collaborative technical discussion on the administrative draft permit

Focused Meeting Procedures and Schedule

Participants are divided into two groups: a limited group to be seated at the meeting table and an audience group. The total number of participants at the meeting table will be limited to twenty-five (25) subdivided into

representative stakeholder groups. Groups of stakeholders can share their seats at the table and rotate particular topic experts from the audience to the table depending on the topic being discussed. To maximize the diversity of perspectives on the proposed permit provisions, the Regional Permit Team encourages each Copermittee group to consider designating table participants within the group from different jurisdictions.

Focused Meeting Agenda Topics

Administrative draft permit topics and associated key questions summarized below will be discussed at the following specified meeting dates. Meeting Date and Topic Discussion Questions:

June 27, 2012 and July 11, 2012 ASSESSMENT and PLANNING

1. In what ways can the proposed provisions of the administrative draft permit be modified to better assess if the Copermittees' jurisdictional runoff management programs are effectively prohibiting non-storm water discharges to their MS4s?
2. In what ways can the proposed provisions of the administrative draft permit be modified to better assess if the Copermittees' jurisdictional runoff management programs are reducing pollutants in storm water to the maximum extent practicable (MEP)?
3. In what ways can the proposed provisions of the administrative draft permit be modified to better assess that improvements are being achieved in the physical, chemical, and biological conditions of receiving waters as a result of implementing the Copermittees' Water Quality Improvement Plans?
4. How can adaptive management or the "iterative process" be incorporated into the proposed provisions of the administrative draft permit better?
5. How can the proposed provisions of the administrative draft permit be modified to support a Copermittee's ability to plan and/or procure resources for its jurisdictional runoff management program?
6. How can the proposed provisions of the administrative draft permit be modified to reduce or eliminate any conflicts with other requirements (e.g. TMDLs, ASBS) or programs (e.g. flood management, vector control, water supply, recycled water, groundwater recharge)?

July 25, 2012 ASSESSMENT and MONITORING

1. In what ways can the proposed provisions of the administrative draft permit be changed to improve how the Copermittees collect data to assess whether their jurisdictional runoff management programs are effectively prohibiting non-storm water discharges to their MS4s?
2. In what ways can the proposed provisions of the administrative draft permit be changed to improve how the Copermittees collect data to assess whether their jurisdictional runoff management programs are reducing pollutants in storm water to the MEP?
3. In what ways can the proposed provisions in the administrative draft permit be changed to improve how the Copermittees collect data to assess whether improvements to the physical, chemical, and biological conditions of receiving waters are being achieved as a result of implementing their Water Quality Improvement Plans?

August 22, 2012 PLANNING and IMPLEMENTATION

1. How can adaptive management or the "iterative process" be incorporated into the proposed provisions of the administrative draft permit better?
2. How can the proposed provisions of the administrative draft permit be modified to support a Copermittee's ability to plan and/or procure resources for its jurisdictional runoff management program?
3. How can the proposed provisions of the administrative draft permit be modified to reduce or eliminate any conflicts with other requirements (e.g. TMDLs, ASBS) or programs (e.g. flood management, vector control, water supply, recycled water, groundwater recharge)?

4. How can the proposed provisions of the administrative draft permit be modified to support a Copermittee's ability to implement and enforce its jurisdictional runoff management program to effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges to and from its MS4, and reduce pollutants in storm water discharges from its MS4 to the MEP?
5. How can the proposed provisions of the administrative draft permit be modified to promote retrofitting of existing development and/or implementing projects that can restore or rehabilitate receiving waters as good tools to use as pollution control strategies?
6. How can the proposed provisions of the administrative draft permit be modified to allow the Copermittees to better focus their resources on improving water quality?

Meeting Dates and Topic Locations

June 27, 2012 Assessment and Planning at City of Oceanside, San Luis Rey Wastewater Treatment Plant, 3950 North River Road, Oceanside, CA 92057--Jim Turner Conference Room

July 11, 2012 Assessment and Planning at City of Escondido, 201 North Broadway, Escondido, CA 92025 --Mitchell Conference Room

July 25, 2012 Assessment and Monitoring at City of Carlsbad, Faraday Center, 1635 Faraday Avenue, Carlsbad, CA 92008--Faraday Center Room 173

August 22, 2012 Planning and Implementation at City of Vista, 200 Civic Center Drive, Vista, CA 92084 --Community Room

September 5, 2012 Focused Meetings Wrap-up at San Diego Water Board Workshop, San Diego Water Board, 9174 Sky Park Court, Suite 100 San Diego, CA 92123-4340 --Board Meeting Room

[SWRCB Draft Policy for Toxicity Assessment and Control](#) by John Pastore, SCAP

The SWRCB has released its latest draft revisions to the proposed new policy for toxicity with written comments due on August 21st and the public hearing also scheduled for August 21st. A full copy of the Policy and staff report can be found at: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/state_implementation_policy/tx_ass_cntrl.shtml

According to LACSD's Phil Markle, for NPDES Wastewater Dischargers and Point Source WDR Dischargers, the Policy details remain virtually unchanged from the version included in the previous peer review. Reasonable potential (RP) assumed for all discharges greater than 1 mgd and assessed using TST failures or an observed 10% or greater effect for those discharging less than 1 mgd.

Maximum daily effluent limit (MDEL) and a median monthly effluent limit (MMEL) required for all discharges with RP. MDEL is a single chronic toxicity test exhibiting a 50% effect in any endpoint (40% effect for an acute test). The MMEL is the median "pass/fail" TST result of three tests conducted within a calendar month. Failure of either the MDEL or MMEL would be a violation. Additionally, the Policy attempts to address POTW concerns regarding continued violations during the accelerated testing and TRE process on page 10. I think they make it fairly clear that a discharger would only be liable for a single violation for a period of up to six months provided the required accelerated testing and subsequent TRE is conducted.

Accelerated testing in response to an MDEL violation can be avoided provided the cause of the violation is readily apparent, documented, corrected, and a follow-up confirmatory test "passes" the TST. Otherwise, four accelerated multi-concentration tests conducted approximately every two weeks are required after violation an MDEL or MMEL limit. If a chronic effect greater than 25% (20% for acute) is observed in any one test, a TRE is required.

Numeric Objective:

Chronic:

Ho: Mean Response (IWC) $\leq 0.75 \cdot$ mean response (control)

Acute:

Ho: Mean Response (IWC) $\leq 0.80 \cdot$ mean response (control)

Attainment of the water quality objective is demonstrated by rejecting this null hypothesis using the TST.

SCAP will continue to participate in the statewide workgroup on this issue led by CASA and Tri-TAC and will be a joint signatory to the planned comment letter. If your agency has any particular concerns or you would like to join in the workgroup. Please let me know.

WASTEWATER PRETREATMENT COMMITTEE REPORT

Jim Colston, Chair

JColston@ocsd.com

[Vacant], Vice Chair

[InSinkErator is at it again or Just when you thought it was safe to throw your food waste in the trash!](#) by John Pastore, SCAP

“Philly Pilot Sends Foods Scraps Down the Drain” by Editorial Staff, Resource Recycling

The City of Philadelphia and a maker of food scrap disposers have launched a project meant to gauge how well the devices could divert organics from landfills in the city.

The new initiative, dubbed "Clean Kitchen, Green Community," is a collaboration between Philadelphia's Streets Department and InSinkErator, a company that makes food scrap disposers, that will take the form of a pilot program aimed at examining how the devices can help the City of Brotherly love achieve its sustainability goals.

As part of the project, Philadelphia will launch a citywide campaign on the benefits of using a food scrap disposer. Additionally, residents along garbage collection routes in the neighborhoods of West Oak Lane and Point Breeze will be involved in a targeted installation and education initiative to find out how much food waste can be diverted from landfills using disposers. "Disposers were used first for convenience and hygiene, but now they're being used for environmental purposes," said Carol Baricovich, manager of brand communications for InSinkErator. According to Baricovich, the Racine, Wisconsin-based company knew officials with the City of Philadelphia who were interested in diverting more organics from landfill, and the partnership emerged.

As part of the project, the city and InSinkErator will be working with two community organizations active in the neighborhoods to install food waste disposers for 100 homeowners. The food scraps sent through the disposers will be transported through pipes to the city's advanced wastewater treatment plants, where methane will be collected from the material for energy and the remaining solids will become fertilizer pellets.

The Streets Department will assess the volume and composition of waste generated before, during and after the pilot, and evaluate reductions and changes that result from the targeted installation campaign.

SCAP will continue to track this issue through the efforts of several of its members and be ready to respond should the issue once again come before IAPMO.

ANNOUNCEMENTS



LVMWD General Manager John Mundy Announces December Retirement

CALABASAS, CA June 13, 2012 – John R. Mundy, General Manager of Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD) has announced his intention to retire in late December. His plans were recently shared with the LVMWD Board of Directors.



Mr. Mundy, who will be 60 in October, has been at LVMWD for 16 years and was appointed as General Manager in late 2003. Prior to joining Las Virgenes, he worked at water utilities for the cities of Santa Monica and Ventura and began his career in 1974 at a water agency that serves the community of Ramona in San Diego County.

His announcement was made to provide the Board of Directors with ample time to conduct a search for his replacement and to allow for an orderly change at the agency’s top staff position.

Mr. Mundy said, “While I look forward to the next phase in my life, there is much to be done through the end of this year. As we are working through those tasks, I want to provide the Board with the opportunity for a smooth transition and to leave the District on a sound footing, both operationally and financially. I’ll miss this District, which has a great customer base, a dedicated, professional staff and a service area that’s a mixture of high quality communities with natural beauty and open spaces.”

[NEW SCAP MEMBERS](#)

We wish to welcome our newest SCAP members: the **City of West Hollywood**; **Atkins Global**; and **Nursery Products Services**. Thank you for your support----*SCAP*

Non Sequitur

Education.... has produced a vast population able to read but unable to distinguish what is worth reading.

- - -English Social History, ch. 18

Some of our Supporting SCAP Associate Members

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