



KEY REGULATORY ISSUE SUMMARY

Updated September 24, 2019

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Action items for member agencies are in **bold**

Background Highlights	Challenges and Recent Updates	Next Steps for BACWA	Links/Resources
NUTRIENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY – SCIENCE			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> San Francisco Bay receives some of the highest nitrogen loads among estuaries worldwide, yet has not historically experienced the water quality problems typical of other nutrient-enriched estuaries. It is not known whether this level of nitrogen loading, which will continue to increase in proportion to human population increase, is sustainable over the long term. Because of the complexity of the science behind nutrient impacts in the SF Bay, stakeholders in the region are participating in a steering committee to prioritize scientific studies and ensure that all science to be used for policy decisions is conducted under one umbrella. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For FY20, BACWA will contribute the \$2.2M required by the Watershed Permit, and is considering “frontloading” additional funds that would be subtracted from future permit years. Moving the funding up would accelerate the pace of the science that will be used for management decisions for the third Watershed Permit. Agencies are conducting effluent monitoring for nutrients under the watershed permit. Current scientific efforts are focused on expanding monitoring data, modeling, and work exploring the linkage between nutrients, dissolved oxygen, and harmful algal species. Future studies will be focused on the science needed to inform the development of nutrient load caps for the third Nutrient Watershed Permit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to participate in steering committee and planning subcommittee, and provide funding for scientific studies. Participate in the Nutrient Technical Workgroup, which is a venue to provide technical input to the process, and is open to the public, as well as the Stakeholder Advisory Group. 	<p>BACWA “Other Useful Nutrient Documents” Page: http://bacwa.org/nutrients/other-useful-nutrient-documents/</p> <p>SFEI Nutrient Science Plan Documents: http://sfbaynutrients.sfei.org/books/reports-and-work-products</p>

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SF BAY NUTRIENT WATERSHED PERMIT			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first nutrient watershed permit was adopted in April 2014. The second Nutrient Watershed Permits was adopted May 8, 2019 with an effective date of July 1, 2019. • The second Nutrient Watershed permit includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Continued individual treatment plant nutrient monitoring and reporting; ○ Continued group annual reporting; ○ Significantly increased funding for science; ○ Regional assessment of the feasibility and cost for reducing nutrients through nature-based systems and recycled water; ○ Establishing current performance for TIN, and “load targets” for nutrient loads based on 2018 load data plus a 15% buffer for growth and variability ○ Recognition of “early actors” who are planning projects that will substantially decrease TIN loads. • Through the nutrient surcharge levied on permittees, BACWA funds compliance with the following provisions on behalf of its members: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Group Annual Reporting ○ Optimization and Facilities Upgrade Studies (first permit term) ○ Regional Studies on Nature Bases Systems and Recycled Water (second permit term) ○ Support of scientific studies through the RMP at \$2.2M per year through the five-year permit term. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BACWA submitted a final report on Nutrient Treatment by Optimization and Upgrade on June 26, 2018. An agency-customizable presentation, and a brochure to educate governing boards and the public were made available to our members. • BACWA and SFEI most recently submitted a science implementation plan and schedule update on February 1, 2019. • All agencies covered by the Nutrient Watershed Permit participated in the first four group Annual Reports, submitted in 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018. Agencies are now reporting to BACWA via a data sheet developed by the consultant. An updated data sheet was distributed to agencies that accounts for changes in the monitoring and reporting program in the second Watershed Permit, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The second watershed permit reporting period will now be based on water year, through September 30, instead of permit year, through June 30. ○ Agencies with flows greater than 10mgd are required to conduct influent monitoring. ○ Organic nitrogen and soluble reactive phosphorus are no longer required to be monitored in effluent. • Agencies with plans to substantially reduce nutrients are recognized in 2nd Watershed Permit Fact Sheet. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agencies continue to report nutrient monitoring to the Water Boards through CIWQS and to BACWA via the data sheet, which was updated with the monitoring and reporting requirements in the second Nutrient Watershed Permit. • Agencies with plans to implement projects that will substantially reduce nutrient loads should keep the Regional Water Board and BACWA apprised, to get credit for “early actions”. • Work with team led by HDR to provide information to be used for Nutrient Removal by Recycled Water Evaluation and the Nature Based Systems study. • Begin discussions about development of a potential Nutrient Trading framework. 	<p>Second Nutrient Watershed Permit: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/board_info/agendas/2019/May/6_ssr.pdf</p> <p>Optimization/Upgrade Study Final Report: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/BACWA_Final_Nutrient_Reduction_Report.pdf</p> <p>Optimization/Upgrade Report Presentation: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/bacwa_brochure_presentation_20190312.pptx</p> <p>Optimization/Upgrade Report Brochure: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/BACWA-2019-Nutrient-Brochure_Final_20190301.pdf</p> <p>BACWA Nutrient Annual Reports: http://bacwa.org/document-category/nutrient-annual-reports/</p>

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CHLORINE RESIDUAL COMPLIANCE			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Basin Plan chlorine residual effluent limit is 0.0 mg/L. Chlorine residual is the most frequent parameter for violations for Region 2 POTWs, however, because there are 24 hourly reporting events each day, the “opportunities” for violations are enormous. However, the actual violation rates are infinitesimal (~0.001%). Agencies are overdosing their effluent with the dechlorination agent, sodium bisulfite, to prevent chlorine violations, a practice which costs more than \$1 million regionally each year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Regional Water Board is working with BACWA to develop a Basin Plan amendment. BACWA has retained consultant support for this effort. The Basin Plan amendment will likely include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopting EPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria for chlorine, which would be applied with dilution, and lead to limits with a one-hour average compliance period Establishing a Minimum Level, or Reporting Limit for online continuous monitoring system. Work to come to an agreement about what the ML/RL should be is ongoing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with the consultant and Regional Water Board to proceed with tasks in the Scope of Work to support the Basin Plan Amendment. If necessary, volunteer for field studies to support establishing a Minimum Level or Reporting limit for online continuous chlorine analyzers. 	<p>Basin Plan Amendment support Scope of Work: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/EOA-Inc.-SOW-Budget.pdf</p>
PESTICIDES			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pesticides are regulated via FIFRA, and not the Clean Water Act. POTWs do not have the authority to regulate pesticide use in their service area, but may be responsible for pesticide impacts to their treatment processes or to surface water. Through BAPPG, BACWA aims to proactively support a scientifically sound pesticide management program that will not impact POTWs’ primary functions of collecting and treating wastewater, recycling water, and managing biosolids. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beginning 2016, EPA has been reviewing the registration of several key pesticides, a task it conducts once about every 15 years. BACWA has funded consultant support to write comment letters advocating for the consideration of POTW and surface water issues during EPA’s risk assessments as part of reregistration. With chronic toxicity limits likely in the near term, POTWs will be in compliance jeopardy if pesticides contribute to toxicity. Baywise.org has launched webpages on flea and tick control messaging to residents and veterinarians. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to comment on pesticide reregistrations. Work with veterinary associations on messaging with respect to flea and tick control alternatives. Continue to develop summary of EPA actions on pesticides. 	<p>BACWA Pesticides Regulatory Update and Call to action: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/BACWA-Pesticide-Regulatory-Update-2016-1.pdf</p> <p>BACWA Pesticide Regulatory Support Page: https://bacwa.org/document-category/pesticides-regulatory-support/</p> <p>Baywise flea and tick pages: https://baywise.org/</p>

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MERCURY/PCB WATERSHED PERMIT			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mercury/PCB Watershed Permit was reissued on 11/8/17 with 1/1/18 effective date. The Watershed Permit is based on the TMDLs for each of these pollutants. Aggregate PCB and mercury loads have been well below waste load allocations through 2016. Method 1668C for measuring PCB congeners has not been promulgated by EPA. Data collected during the first permit term varied widely depending on which laboratory performed the analyses. BACWA Laboratory Committee developed an updated PCB Protocol to reduce variability between laboratories running Method 1668C, effective January 1, 2014. Data have been more consistent since the distribution of this document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2017 watershed permit reduces monitoring frequencies via Method 1668C for agencies with design flows of less than 50 mgd. It also incorporates the laboratory guidance from the BACWA PCB Protocol. The permit requires continued risk reduction program funding and annual reporting of effort. BACWA is repeating its grant program that it established as part of the previous permit. In summer 2018, two \$25,000 grants have been awarded to APA Family Support Services and the California Indian Environmental Alliance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue outreach to dentists on amalgam separation through BAPPG and BACWA's pretreatment committee. Schedule risk reduction presentations by the grantees to BACWA's Executive Board and the Regional Water Board in 2019 or 2020. 	<p>2017 Mercury/PCB Watershed Permit: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/board_decisions/adopted_orders/2012/R2-2012-0096.pdf</p> <p>Risk Reduction Materials from 2012 Permit term: https://bacwa.org/mercury-pcb-risk-reduction-materials/</p> <p>Updated BACWA PCBs Protocol: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/PCBs-Sampling-Analysis-and-Reporting-Protocols-Dec13.pdf</p>
ENTEROCOCCUS LIMITS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In August 2018, the State Water Board adopted new statewide bacteria water quality objectives and implementation options to protect recreational users from the effects of pathogens in California water bodies. The objectives and implementation options are a new part 3 of the Water Quality Control Plan for the SIP and Ocean Plan. The Objectives were approved by the Office of Administrative Law in February 2019 and by EPA in March 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The new enterococcus objective for saline waters is a six-week rolling geometric mean of enterococci not to exceed 30 cfu/100 mL, calculated weekly, with a statistical threshold value of 110 cfu/100 mL, not to be exceeded by more than 10 percent of the samples collected in a calendar month, calculated in a static manner. The Regional Water Board has indicated it will grant dilution credit when implementing the new objectives in permits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BACWA is working with SFEI to perform a study of background enterococcus levels in the San Francisco Bay. SFPUC has volunteered use of their boat for collecting samples. This study is being funded by BACWA. It began in Summer 2019, and will wrap up during the following wet season in 2019/20. The first round of samples found enterococcus levels near the detection limit in most locations. 	<p>SWB Bacterial Objective page: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/bacterialobjectives/</p>

STATE WATER BOARD TOXICITY PROVISIONS

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The State Water Board has been working since before 2012 to establish Toxicity Provisions in the SIP that would introduce uniform Whole Effluent Toxicity Requirements for the State • Draft State Toxicity Provisions posted October 19, 2018, would establish: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ numeric limits for chronic toxicity; ○ use of Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) as statistical method to determine toxicity replacing EC25/IC25 (with concerns it will lead to more false positive results); ○ Regional Water Board discretion on whether to require RPAs for acute toxicity • During individual permit reissuances since 2015, the Regional Water Board has been performing RPAs for chronic toxicity and giving chronic toxicity limits to agencies with Reasonable Potential. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key issues for BACWA to discuss with the State Water Board continue to be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ reasonable potential analysis methodology, ○ MMEL testing schedule, ○ test species variability ○ sensitive species screening requirements • Since 2016, agencies have had the option to skip sensitive species screening upon permit reissuance and pay the avoided funds to the RMP to be used for CECs studies. If agencies are required by the provisions to do sensitive species screening, this will reduce RMP funds by approximate \$100K per years. • BACWA has joined SCAP, CVCWA and NACWA in a lawsuit alleging EPA did not follow proper procedure in requiring use of the TST, which has not been officially promulgated. The lawsuit was dismissed on Statute of Limitation grounds, but the group has filed an appeal. • BACWA contributed to the development of a White Paper, led by CASA, looking at the inherent variability in the <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> test method. The State Water Board is considering removing <i>C. dubia</i> tests for MMEL compliance purposes until a study on its accuracy and variability is complete. • BACWA hosted a toxicity workshop for its members in September 2017. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet with state Water Board staff and Regional Water Board staff to request that sensitive species screening not be required for agencies • Participate in State Water Board Workshop on October 3, 2019. • Work with Regional Water Board to come to agreement on details of how the Toxicity Provisions will be implemented in Region 2. | <p>State Board Toxicity Page:
 http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/state_implementation_policy/tx_ass_cntrl.shtml</p> <p>2018 Draft Toxicity Provisions:
 https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/state_implementation_policy/docs/toxicity_draft_provisions.pdf</p> <p>Toxicity Workshop Presentations:
 https://bacwa.org/bacwa-toxicity-workshop-september-18-2017/</p> <p>CASA <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> White Paper:
 https://bacwa.org/document/casa-white-paper-on-ceriodaphnia-dubia/</p> <p>BACWA Comments on Toxicity Provisions:
 https://bacwa.org/document/bacwa-comments-on-toxicity-provisions-12-21-18/</p> |
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COMPOUNDS OF EMERGING CONCERN			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pharmaceuticals and other trace compounds of emerging concern (CECs) are ubiquitous in wastewater at low concentrations and have unknown effects on aquatic organisms. The State Water Board is considering develop a Pilot CECs Monitoring Plan for the State. Region 2's CEC strategy focuses on monitoring/tracking concentrations of constituents with high occurrence and high potential toxicity. Much of what the State Water Board is considering for its Pilot Monitoring Plan is already being implemented in Region 2 through the RMP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Regional Water Board has stated that voluntary participation in RMP CECs studies is key to avoiding regulatory mandates for CECs monitoring. These studies are informational and not for compliance purposes. Microplastics have been a focus of the RMP in recent years. BACWA has participated in the Workgroup and is finalizing a POTW Fact Sheet. One conclusion of the RMP work is that POTWs contribute much lower microplastic loads than stormwater. PFAS compounds are getting attention at the Federal and State level. They are ubiquitous at low levels, persistent, and there are not approved methods for wastewater. The State Water Board is planning a 13267 approach to collect data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to participate in the RMP CEC Workgroup and solicit agency participation for future studies. Finalize a White Paper for use by the RMP in selecting representative POTWs for participation in CEC studies, and develop a proposal for ongoing monitoring. Finalize Microplastic POTW Fact Sheet. Work with CASA and State Water Board on best approach for collecting PFAS data from POTWs. 	<p>RMP CEC Workgroup: http://www.sfei.org/rmp/ecwg#tab-1-4</p> <p>SFEI Microplastics Science Strategy: http://www.sfei.org/documents/microplastic-monitoring-and-science-strategy-san-francisco-bay</p> <p>State Water Board PFAS strategy presentation: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/documents/pfos_and_pfoa/pfas_consolidated_training_040319.pdf</p>
SSS WDR REISSUANCE			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State Water Board plans to reissue the SSS WDR in 2020. They have sought out early stakeholder engagement through outreach to CASA and the Regional Associations, and NGOs. Goals for the update are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective spill response Proactive planning and management Transparent reporting "Feasible and reasonable" regulations - good faith effort to comply - personnel, budget, equipment by governing board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State Water Board has identified the following as key issues to be included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting of PSL spills Improvement of CIWQS data quality Study of the impact of exfiltration Updated SSMPs that are more enforceable Potential regulatory incentives for well performing systems CASA provided proposed redlines to the SSS WDR on the text of the SSS WDR, as well as the proposed SSMP outline. They have been meeting with the State Water Board regularly during 2019. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comment on draft SSS WDR when available for public comment in late 2019/early 2020. Discuss response to issues such as exfiltration via BACWA's Collection Systems Committee. 	<p>SWB SSS WDR page: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ssw/</p> <p>CASA SSS WDR Redlines: https://bacwa.org/document/sss-wdr-casa-redlines-8-29-18/</p> <p>CASA SSS WDR MRP Redlines: https://bacwa.org/document/casa-sss-mrp-redlines-08-29-18/</p>

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ELAP UPDATE			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In August 2015, the State Water Board contracted with Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP) to establish and facilitate an Expert Review Panel to conduct an examination of ELAP, California's laboratory certification body. The Expert Review Panel concluded that ELAP's current regulations are inadequate. The Panel recommended that ELAP adopt the laboratory standard established by The NELAC Institute (TNI) as the most viable option for California. The Environmental Laboratory Technical Advisory Committee (ELTAC) was established to assist ELAP in technical matters that impact the laboratory community. The committee is composed of representatives from the laboratory community and data users, and have represented the POTW laboratory community during this process. AB 1438 was signed into law on Sept 28, 2017 and became effective January 1, 2018. The bill sets the stage for ELAP to adopt TNI standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third Preliminary Draft Regulations that included adopting the TNI standard for laboratories were released for public comment on December 2018. Adopting TNI standards will pose a challenge since there are more than 1000 individual requirements in the full document. Initial costs may include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> hiring staff to handle TNI-related paperwork; hiring consultants to setup the TNI documentation framework; purchasing Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) software; purchasing documents and training material from TNI, etc. The new standards could be a particular burden on small municipal laboratories, which may choose to close if they cannot economically meet the new standards. BACWA worked with CASA and CWEA, and signed onto CWEA's comment letter on the previous preliminary draft regulations. BACWA signed onto a Summit Partners letter recommending that ELAP adopt dual accreditation routes. A group of laboratories have been working on a subcommittee to develop a California-specific QMS. While the majority of ELTAC members voted for a dual-track system, ELAP will not move forward with it unless the vote in favor is unanimous. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with other Regional and Statewide associations to encourage ELAP to consider a California-specific QMS as an alternative certification track. Comment on next draft of regulations, expected in late 2019. Work through BACWA's Laboratory Committee to explore ways to mitigate the burden of the new requirements, once adopted. 	<p>State Water Board's ELAP page: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certification/labs/elap_regulations.shtml</p> <p>CWEA Comment letter: http://cweawaternews.org/cwea-submits-comment-letter-on-elap-preliminary-draft-regulations/</p> <p>CASA Comment Letter: https://bacwa.org/document/casa-comments-preliminary-draft-elap-regulations-09-06-17/</p> <p>Summit Partners Letter on dual accreditation: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/9-6-18-Summit-Partners-ELAP-State-System.pdf</p>

PHASE-OUT OF BIOSOLIDS AS ALTERNATIVE DAILY COVER

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory drivers are indicating that biosolids used as alternative daily cover (ADC) or disposed in landfills will be phased out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ AB 341 set a goal to recycle 75% of solid waste by 2020 and CalRecycle's plan to achieve that goal called for a marked, but unquantified, reduction of organics to landfills. ○ SB 1383, adopted in September 2016 requires organics diversion: -50% by 2020 (relative to 2014) -75% by 2025 (relative to 2014) ○ In 2020, CalRecycle will count green waste as disposal (per AB 1594), rather than diversion, even when used as ADC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While the regulations don't explicitly forbid biosolids disposal/reuse in landfills, it is assumed that since biosolids are a relatively "clean" waste stream that can be easily diverted, landfills will stop accepting biosolids. • In the 2018 BACWA Biosolids survey, more agencies are reporting that they are developing plans for the phase-out than in the 2016 Survey. • The latest draft of proposed regulations were posted on June 17, 2019, with the next draft to be released the beginning of October with adoption in January 2020. The regulation will become effective in 2022, and enforceable in 2024. Issues of concern are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Diverted biosolids must be anaerobically digested and/or composted to qualify as landfill reduction; Language could be construed as disallowing other treatment technologies and management other than land application. ○ Language that would prohibit local ordinances restricting biosolids land application have been softened. ○ Procurement of renewable natural gas for renewable energy generation, use as a low carbon fuel, and pipeline injection has been included in the draft language. Regarding biosolids cake/products, procurement requirements are implied for biosolids compost only. ○ Current regulatory language implies that incineration and surface land disposal sites are "landfills." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider ways to build a market for compost and other soil amendment products made from biosolids, using lessons learned in the Pacific Northwest and Midwest. • Actively work through CASA with California Air Resource Board, CalRecycle, State Water Resource Control Board, and California Department of Food and Agriculture to mutually develop sustainable long-term options for the beneficial use of biosolids. • Follow efforts of the BABC, investigating all-weather options for biosolids management (including innovative technologies generating energy and other useful bioproducts from biosolids). BABC is a BACWA Project of Special Benefit, beginning in FY20. • Participate in BAAQMD's Methane Expert Panel to educate their staff on how to address implementation of SB 1383 at the Air District level. • Following the release of the next draft regulation, participate in discussions/efforts with CASA and CalRecycle to modify the regulatory language that implies incineration and surface land disposal sites are landfills. 	<p>BACWA 2016 Biosolids Trends Survey Report: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/BACWA-2016-Biosolids-survey-report.pdf</p> <p>2018 BACWA Biosolids Survey: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/7Q3PDY9</p> <p>CASA White Paper on Biosolids Use in Landfills: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/1-11-17-Sustainability-for-biosolids-use-at-landfills.pdf</p> <p>BABC page: http://www.bayareabiosolids.com/</p> <p>CASA Comments on proposed SB 1383 Implementation Regulation: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/7-17-19-CASA-Comments-SB-1383-Regs3.pdf</p>
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CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CARB's Climate Change Scoping Plan Update lays out the approach for the State to meet its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets through 2030 , including additional policies to achieve 40% reductions below 1990 levels by 2030: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Short-lived climate pollutants (i.e., methane) ○ Carbon sequestration on Natural and Working Lands ○ Largest emitters (transportation, electricity, and industrial sectors) • SB 1383 (Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Reduction) calls for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 40% methane reduction by 2030 ○ 75% diversion of organic waste from landfills by 2025 ○ Policy development encouraging production/use of biogas • BAAQMD developed a Clean Air Plan that requires GHG emissions reduction on track with CARB's 2030 and 2050 targets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CARB states POTWs are part of the solution for reducing fugitive methane, and encourages diversion of organics to POTWs to use excess digester capacity and produce biogas. However, diversion also increases biosolids, which also need to be diverted from landfills. • Many POTWs are exploring energy generation, but BAAQMD TAC regulations could make such programs more difficult to implement. Direct injection of biogas to PG&E's pipelines or use as a transportation fuel may be more efficient. However, OSHA's PSM Standards, triggered by use of biogas offsite (if managing over 10k lbs of biogas onsite), may cause pipeline injection to be cost-prohibitive. • CARB's previous interest in nitrous oxide emission estimates and/or emission factors for POTWs has shifted to toxic air contaminants. See Toxic Air Contaminants and BAAQMD Rule 11-18. • BAAQMD is developing a suite of Rules under Regulation 13 to control climate pollutants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rule 13-1 (significant methane releases) - Postponed indefinitely in favor of source specific rules. ○ Rule 13-2 (organic material handling) – Tentative adoption December 2019 ○ Rule 13-3 (composting operations) – Tentative adoption June 2020. ○ Rule 13- 4 (anaerobic digestion and sewage treatment) – Adoption date TBD. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with CASA to look for opportunities for POTWs to help the State meet GHG reduction goals. CASA is helping SWRCB collect information on excess digester capacity at POTWs. The final report will be available in late 2019. • Look for opportunities to inform BAAQMD on the opportunities and challenges for climate change mitigation by Bay Area POTWs. • Work with PG&E and BAAQMD to explore options for POTWs to inject biogas into PG&E pipelines. Note: CASA has been discussing the barriers to pipeline injection with CPUC staff and they have proposed reducing their standard from 990 Btu/scf to 970 Btu/scf. • Engage in development of Regulation 13 Rules, which are intended to govern climate pollutants, odors, VOCs and TACs from POTWs and anaerobic digesters. Continue to work with BAAQMD staff to provide information and education about anaerobic digesters and POTW operations. 	<p>Climate Change Scoping Plan: https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/scopingplan/scoping_plan_2017.pdf</p> <p>CARB Short Lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Strategy: https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/shortlived/meetings/03142017/final_slcp_report.pdf</p> <p>SB 1383: http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/15-16/bill/sen/sb_1351-1400/sb_1383_bill_20160919_chaptered.htm</p> <p>BAAQMD Clean Air Plan: http://www.baaqmd.gov/plans-and-climate/air-quality-plans/current-plans</p> <p>BAAQMD Regulation 13 http://www.baaqmd.gov/rules-and-compliance/rules/regulation-13-climate-pollutants</p> <p>BACWA Comments on Regulation 13: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/BACWA-AIR_FINAL_Comment-Letter_Regulation13_Rules_24_071219.pdf</p>

Background Highlights	Challenges and Recent Updates	Next Steps for BACWA	Links/Resources
CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2017, the State Water Board adopted a Climate Change Resolution addressing mitigation and adaptation. One of the requirements is that Regional Water Boards will make recommendations to the State Water Board on the need to modify permits and other regulatory requirements to reduce vulnerability of water and wastewater infrastructure to flooding, storm surges, and sea level rise. The Regional Water Board identified Climate Change and Wetland Policy Update as the highest priority Basin Planning project in their 2018 Triennial Review. In April 2019, Governor Gavin Newsom signed Executive Order N-10-19 directing State Agencies to recommend a suite of priorities and actions to build a climate-resilient water system and ensure healthy waterways through the 21st century. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State Water Board is planning a data request that they will send to all collection systems and POTWs in the State to better understand to what extent agencies are performing climate change vulnerability assessments. They plan to use this information to determine the need for funding assistance or permit requirements for climate change planning. The Regional Water Board hosted a workshop on its Wetlands Policy 94-086 on August 14 and solicited stakeholder input on potential revisions to the Policy. BACWA provided the Regional Water Board staff specific case studies of wetlands projects that are being considered as well as written comments regarding Policy revisions that would help incentivize the development of wetlands projects by wastewater agencies, and reduce permitting hurdles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to coordinate with State Water Board on the status of their data request on climate change planning, so we can provide the information they request as effectively as possible. Continue to work with Regional Water Board to look for regulatory solutions to encourage wetlands projects for shoreline resiliency. BACWA plans to comment on Governor's Climate Resilience initiative prior to its release in October 2019. 	<p>State Water Board 2017 Climate Change Resolution: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2017/rs2017_0012.pdf</p> <p>Regional Water board Wetlands Policy Page: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/water_issues/programs/climate_change/wetland_policies.html</p> <p>BACWA Comments on Wetlands Policy: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/BACWA-comments-Wetland-Policy-9-14-18.pdf</p> <p>Governor's Executive Order N-10-19: https://www.gov.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/4.29.19-EO-N-10-19-Attested.pdf</p>

TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANTS AND BAAQMD RULE 11-18

- Regulation 11, Rule 18 (Rule 11-18), adopted November 15, 2017, is BAAQMD's effort to protect public health from toxic air pollution from existing facilities, including POTWs.
- Per the Rule, BAAQMD will use toxic emissions inventories and proximity to the nearest receptor (residents or offsite workers) to conduct site-specific Health Risk Screening Analyses (HRSA). From HRSA, BAAQMD will determine each facility's prioritization score (PS). BAAQMD will conduct Health Risk Assessments (HRAs) for all facilities with a cancer PS>10 or non-cancer PS>1.0. After verifying the model inputs, if the facility still has PS above that threshold, that facility would need to implement a Risk Reduction Plan that may include employing Best Available Retrofit Control Technology for Toxics (TBARCT).
- AB 617 (Community Air Protection Program) – requires development of a statewide criteria and toxic air contaminant reporting, monitoring and reduction program to be implemented by air districts, with the intent to identify and reduce the risk to highly impacted communities. Two of these communities are West Oakland and Richmond. POTWs within these communities may have to accelerate implementation of risk reduction measures.

- BACWA developed a White Paper on the Rule to describe its potential impacts on the POTW community.
- In response to a request by BAAQMD, the AIR Committee delivered a letter report summarizing specific challenges that POTWs would face in complying with the rule due to budgeting and planning constraints related to being public agencies.
- In response, BAAQMD moved all POTWs to Phase 2 to give sufficient time to update the model's inputs, and plan for emissions reduction or TBARCT, as needed. Phase 2 begins Jan 1, 2020 with data collection and verification, followed by the development of HRAs for facilities with a cancer PS>10 or non-cancer PS>1.0. Implementation of the Rule for Phase 2 facilities will be spread out over two years depending on prioritization score.
- AIR Committee gathered data on proximity factors from each facility and submitted to BAAQMD for updating prioritization scores, which will be use in HRA development.
- Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) Implementation Schedule for industrial Cap-and-Trade facilities was adopted by BAAQMD's Board of Directors at a public hearing on December 19, 2018.

- Priority: Agencies should use the tool developed by the Emissions Inventory Subcommittee to address emission contributions from influent flows, which will be used to update emissions inventory values.
- Monitor progress of Rule 11-18 Phase 1 implementation via participation in the Working Group.
- Track AB 617 regulation development.
- Prepare for data request from BAAQMD. BAAQMD will be reaching out to facility contacts towards the end of the year. 60-day turn-around to comply with data request.

BAAQMD Rule 11-18 page:
<http://www.baaqmd.gov/rules-and-compliance/rule-development/rules-under-development/regulation-11-rule-18>

Rule 11-18 Process Flowchart:
<https://bacwa.org/document/baaqmd-11-18-process-flowchart-08-17-17/>

BACWA White Paper:
https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/11-18-White-Paper_final-2.pdf

BAAQMD page on AB 617:
<http://www.baaqmd.gov/rules-and-compliance/rule-development/barct-implementation-schedule>

Background Highlights	Challenges and Recent Updates	Next Steps for BACWA	Links/Resources
RECYCLED WATER GENERAL ORDER			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In response to the Governor’s proclamation of a Drought State of Emergency, the State Water Board adopted a General Order on June 3, 2014 to streamline permitting for recycled water. The State Water Board reissued the General Order on June 7, 2016, making enrollment mandatory for Regional Permittees. • In May 2018, the State Water Board released Recycled Water Policy Amendments for Public Comment. The Recycled Water Policy governs the Recycled Water General Order. • The Amendments were adopted in December 2018. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key issues in the Recycled Water Policy Amendments are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Introduces goal to increase recycled water where wastewater is otherwise discharged to ocean, bays, and estuaries. ○ Terminates Region 2 96-011 Recycled Water General Order three year after Policy Amendment adoption. ○ Adds to the procedural burdens in obtaining Wastewater Change Petition. ○ Removes requirement for priority pollutant monitoring. • SF Regional Water Board has decided against transitioning all 96-011 permittees to the State General Order in a single regulatory action. Instead, it will be done in two phases, the first for agencies with Engineering Reports that predate Jan 1, 2001, and the second will be for agencies with Engineering Reports after that date. • To cover recycled water production. However, the Regional Water Board will make the regulatory connections in the NOA, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Title 22 Engineering Report and Report of Waste Discharge references, and include the requirement of operating in accordance with the information provided in these documents; ○ Section in the Notice that lists the associated NPDES permits where applicable; and ○ Monitoring requirements required to determine compliance with Title 22. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to work with Regional Water Board on a strategy for transitioning 96-011 permittees to the State General Order and ensure that coverage is not interrupted. • For agencies with Engineering reports that predate 2001, update reports to reflect the most recent guidelines. • For agencies with Engineering reports 2001 or later, make sure Regional Water Board has electronic files of documents. Prepare to transition to State General Order by April 8, 2020. 	<p>2016 State Recycled Water General Order: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/water_quality/2016/wqo2016_0068_dw.pdf</p> <p>State Recycled Water Policy Amendment Page: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/water_recycling_policy/index.html#amendment</p> <p>BACWA comments on Recycled Water Policy Amendments: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/BACWA-RW-Policy-comments-6-26-18.pdf</p> <p>State Water Board 2001 Engineering Report Guidelines: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Engineering-Report-Preparation-Guidelines.pdf</p>

“Parking lot” issues with no updates can be found in previous [BACWA issues summaries](#).

ACRONYMS

ADC	Alternate Daily Cover
BAAQMD	Bay Area Air Quality Management District
BTU/SCF	British thermal units per standard cubic foot
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CASA	California Association of Sanitation Agencies
CEC	Compound of Emerging Concern
CIWQS	California Integrated Water Quality System
CVCWA	Central Valley Clean Water Agencies
CWEA	California Water Environment Association
EC25/IC25	25% Effect Concentration/25% Inhibition Concentration
ELAP	Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
ELTAC	Environmental Laboratory Technical Advisory Committee
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
FY	Fiscal Year
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HRSA	Health Risk Screening Analyses
HRA	Health Risk Assessment
NACWA	National Association of Clean Water Agencies
NELAC	National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Conference
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
POTW	Publically Owned Treatment Works
PS	Prioritization Score
QMS	Quality Management System
RMP	Regional Monitoring Program
RPA	Reasonable Potential Analysis
SCAP	Southern California Alliance of POTWs
SF Bay	San Francisco Bay
SFEI	San Francisco Estuary Institute
TAC	Toxic Air Contaminant
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TIN	Total Inorganic Nitrogen
TNI	The NELAC Institute
TST	Test of Significant Toxicity