SAN MATEO COUNTY ENERGY WATCH

OFFICE OF SUSTAINABILITY
COUNTY OF SAN MATEO

RICAPS

Regionally Integrated Climate Action Planning Suite

Multi-city Working Group

August 25, 2020

RICAPS technical assistance is available through the San Mateo County Energy Watch program, which is funded by California utility customers, administered by Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) under the auspices of the California Public Utilities Commission and with matching funds provided by C/CAG.

Agenda

- Relaunch of San Mateo County Energy Watch
- Discussions
  - High-potential CAP Measures
  - Investing in Resilience
- Biosolids to Biochar
- How Waste and Wastewater Emissions are Calculated
- Final Announcements

C/CAG
City/County Association of Governments
of San Mateo County

OFFICE OF SUSTAINABILITY
COUNTY OF SAN MATEO

SAN MATEO COUNTY
ENERGY WATCH

Program Implementation Plan

Presentation to RICAPS

August 25, 2020

SAN MATEO COUNTY
ENERGY WATCH

Agenda

- Partners and team
- Customers
- Program Components & KPIs
- Coming Up

Partner Implementers

SAN MATEO COUNTY ENERGY WATCH

C/CAG City/County Association of Governments of San Mateo County

Board with elected officials from 20 cities and County of San Mateo

OFFICE OF SUSTAINABILITY
COUNTY OF SAN MATEO

Administers environmental programs serving municipalities, schools, businesses, residents, County departments, and unincorporated areas

SMC Energy Watch Team

Sandy Wong
C/CAG Executive Director

Kim Springer
Program Manager

Susan Wright
Senior Sustainability Specialist

John Allan
Resource Conservation Specialist

Alexandria Gallizioli
Resource Conservation Specialist

Welcome!

Program Partners

PG&E

+ Resource Program Implementers

C/CAG
City/County Association of Governments of San Mateo County

20 cities + County

BAYREN
Local Governments Empowering Our Communities

PENINSULA CLEAN ENERGY

Community-Based Organizations

SAMCEDA
San Mateo County Economic Development Association

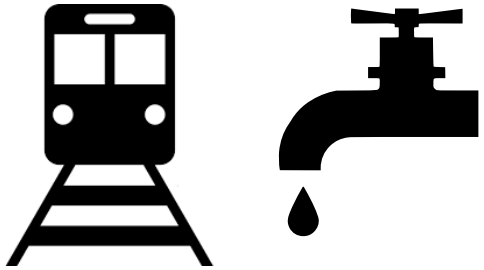
+ local chambers

GREEN CALIFORNIA GREEN BUSINESS NETWORK

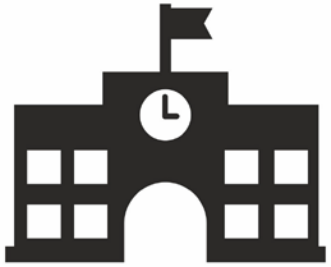
SAN MATEO COUNTY OFFICE OF EDUCATION

HTR Customers Segments

Municipalities



Special Districts

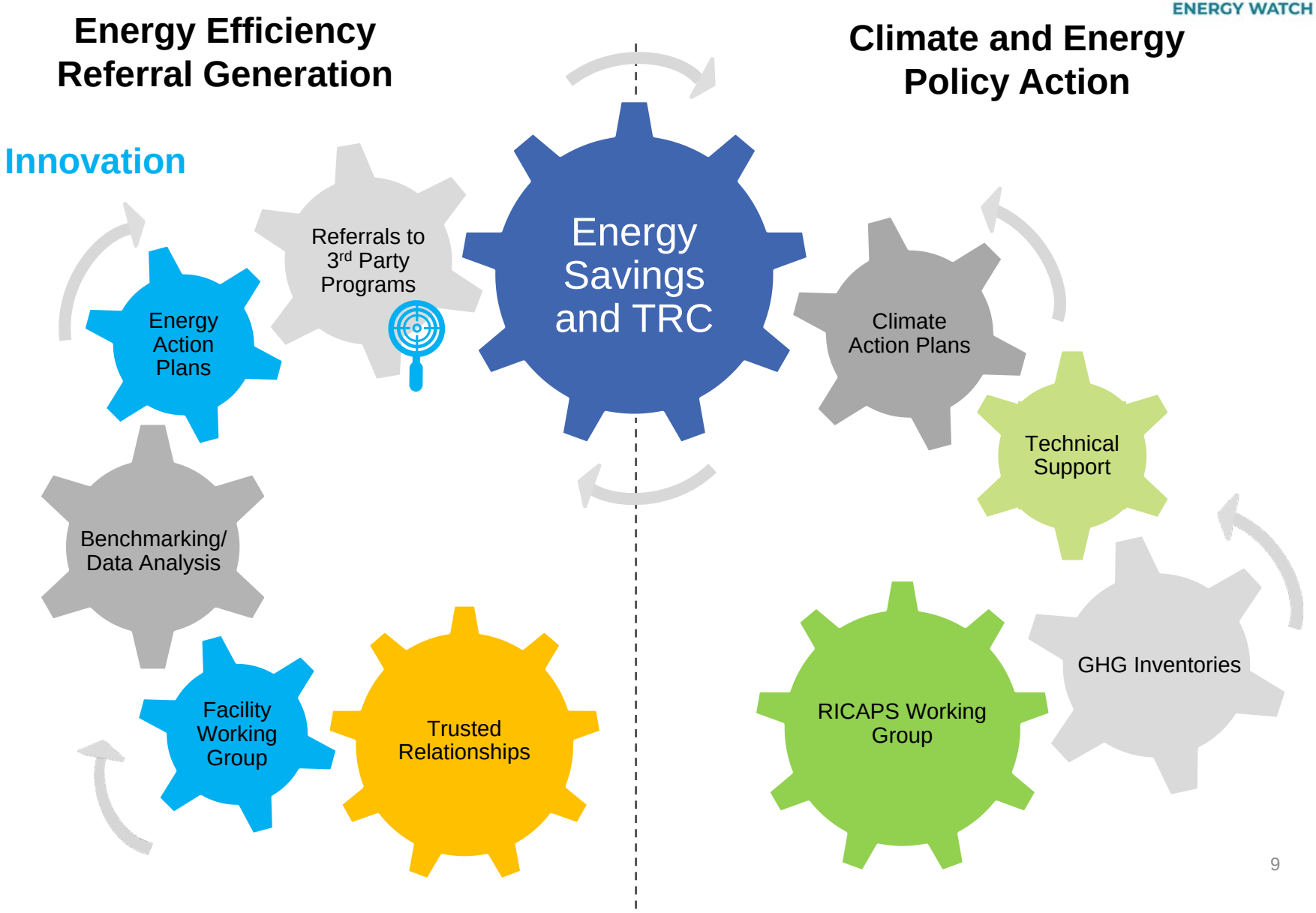


K-12 Public Schools

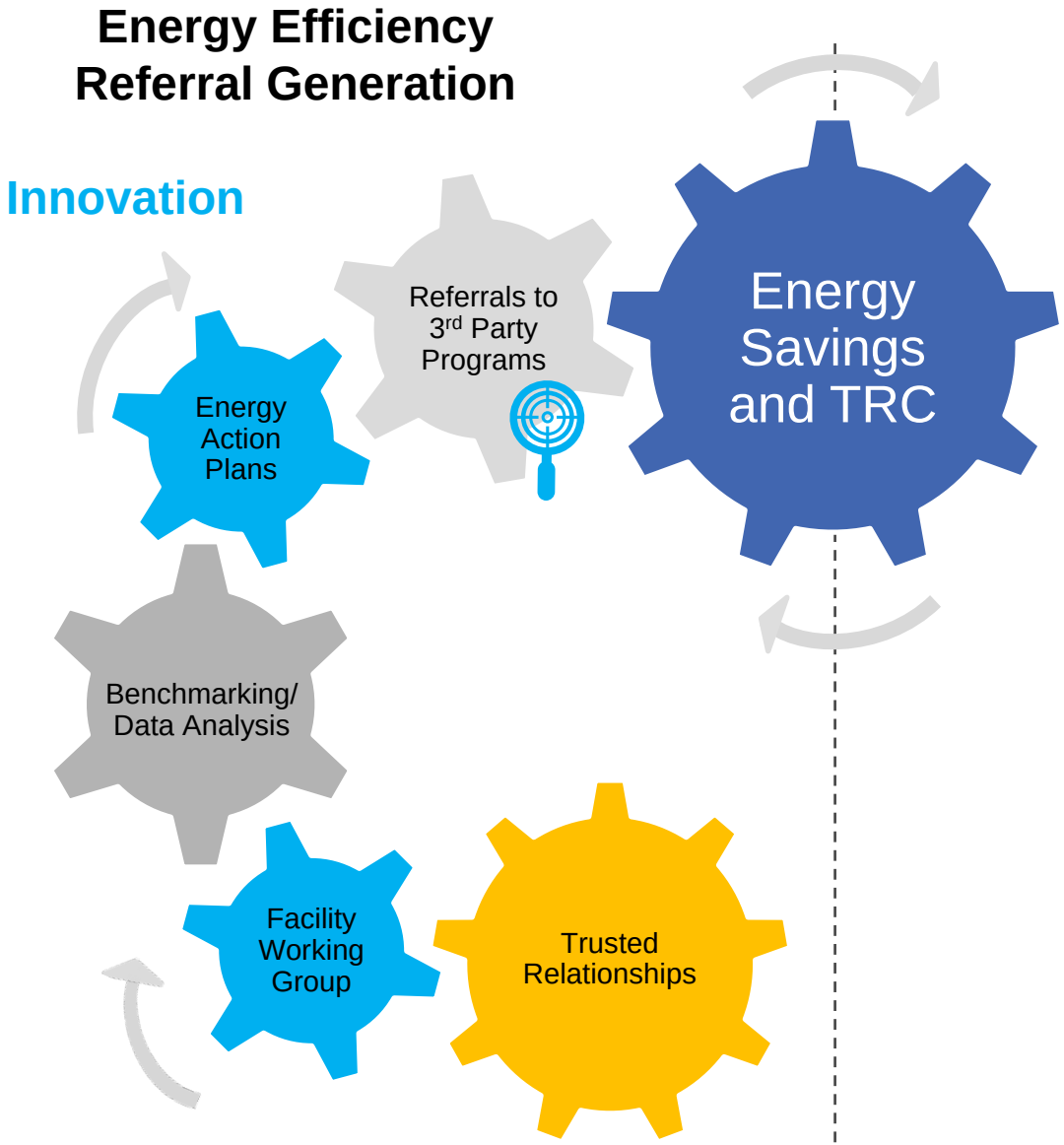
Hard-to-Reach Small Businesses

SAN MATEO COUNTY ENERGY WATCH

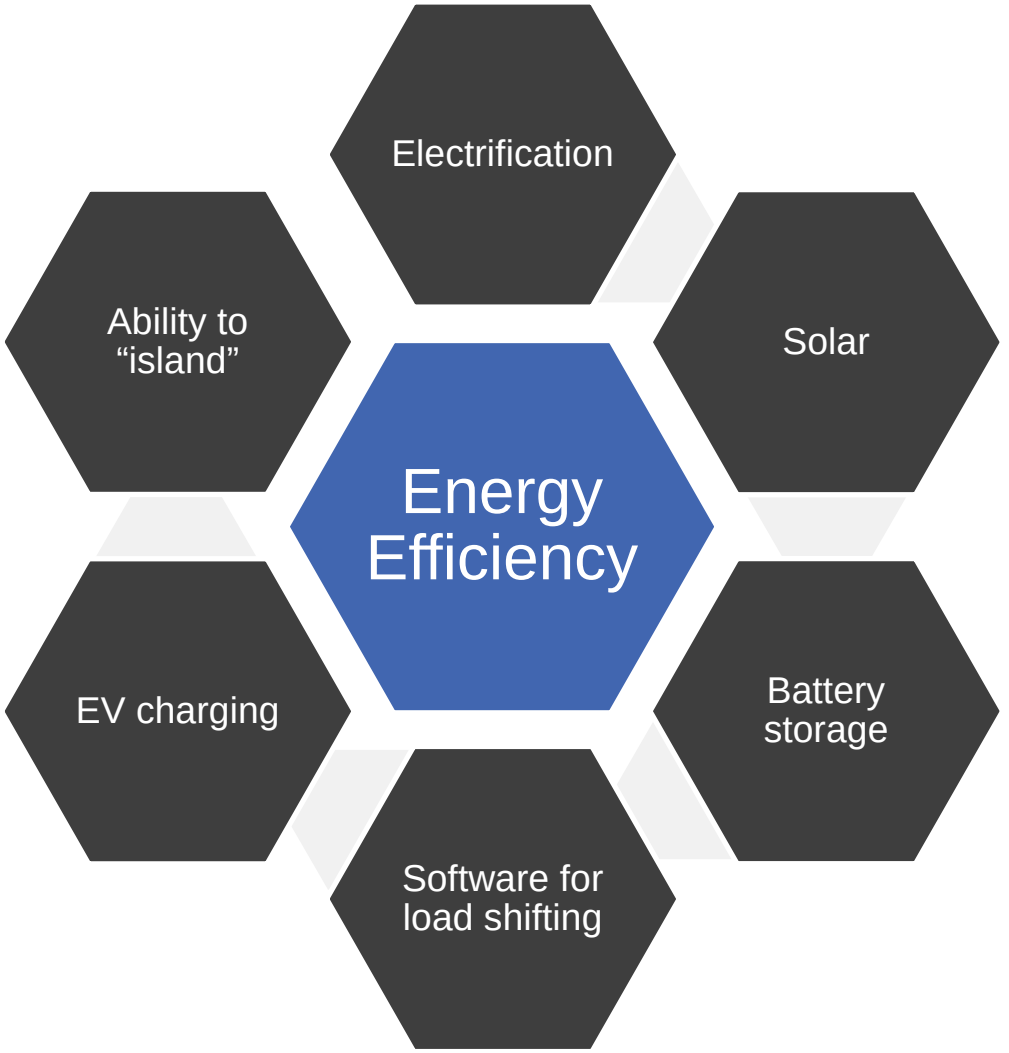
Program Components



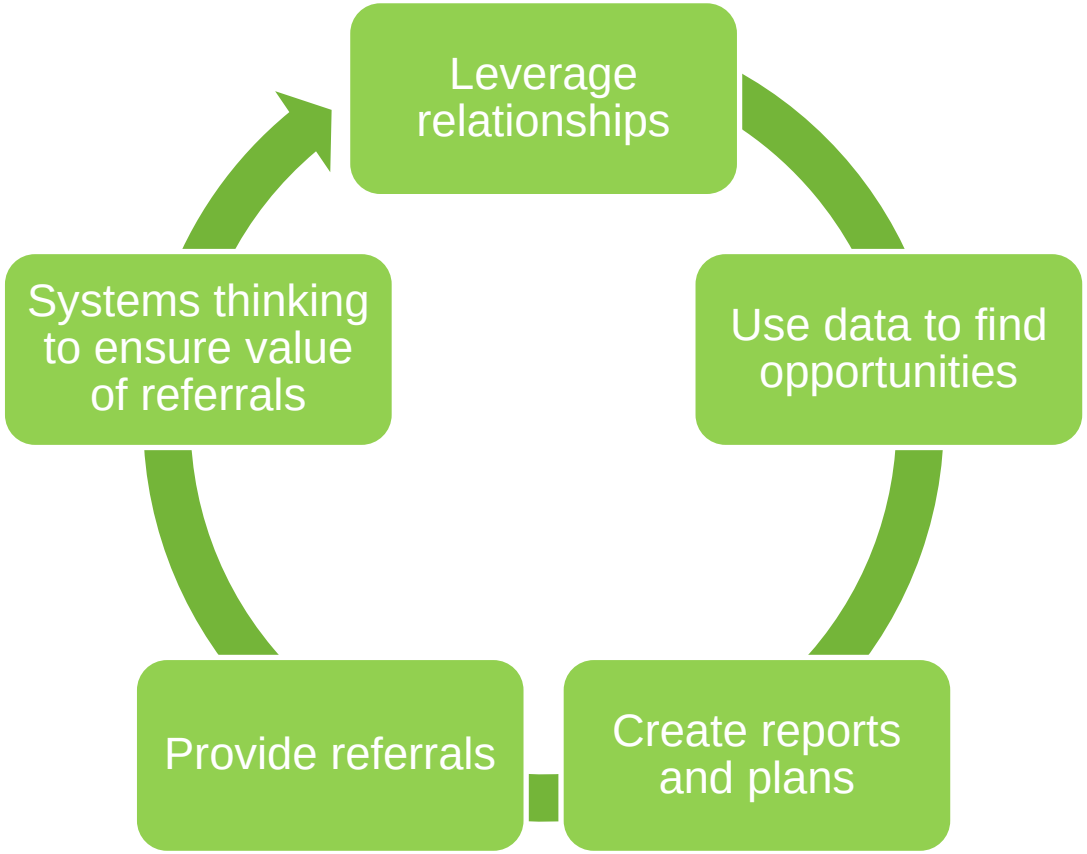
Program Components



EE at the Center of Energy Management



Municipalities, Special Districts, and School Districts



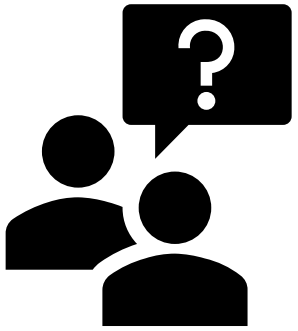
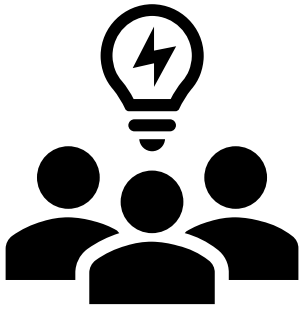
KPIs
Municipalities and Special Districts

Type	Target
Contacts	ACTIVE: 14 meetings each year. PASSIVE: 4 emails each year.
Referrals	Year 1: 4 referrals Year 2: 11 referrals Year 3: 12 referrals
Benchmarking Reports	14 reports each year
Community GHG inventories	21 Community-scale GHG emission inventories per year
RICAPS Working Group Meetings	12 meetings per year
Facilities Working Group Meetings	10 meetings over the three-year contract

KPIs
School Districts

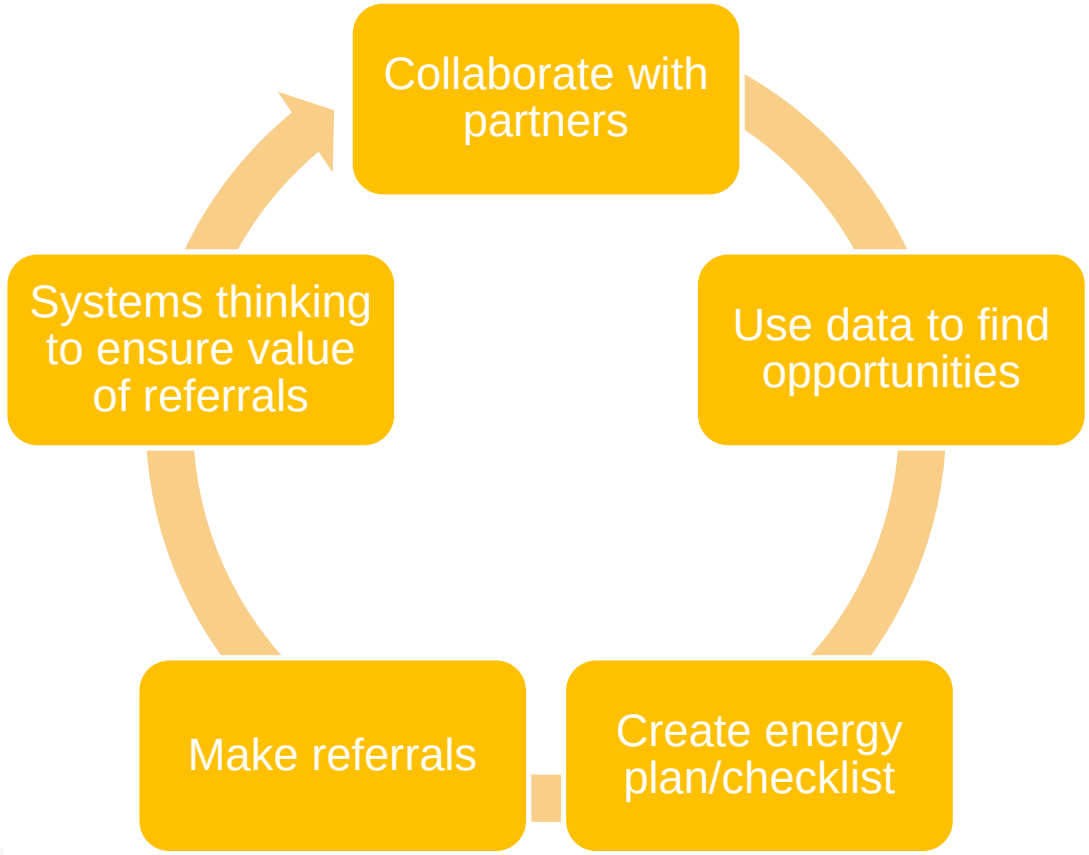
Type	Target
Contacts	ACTIVE: 16 meetings each year. PASSIVE: 4 emails each year.
Referrals	Year 1: 3 referrals Year 2: 11 referrals Year 3: 12 referrals
Benchmarking Reports	16 reports each year
Facilities Working Group Meetings	10 meetings over the three-year contract

Next Steps for Cities

Connect	Plan	Outreach
		
Develop Strong City-County Relationships	Identify and Coordinate Outreach Efforts per City	Engage with local Municipalities, Special Districts, and School Districts

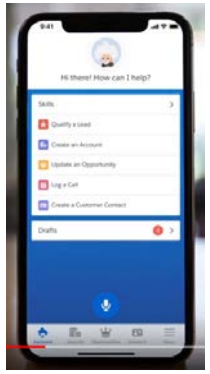
Contact: Alexandria Gallizioli – SMCEW Program Outreach Coordinator
agallizioli@smcgov.org

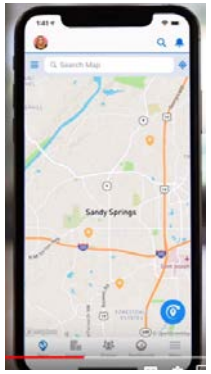
Hard-to-Reach Small Businesses



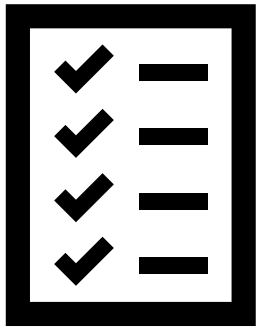
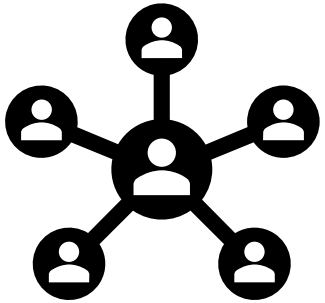
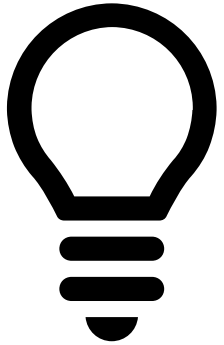
KPIs
Hard-to-Reach Small Businesses

Type	Target
Contacts	ACTIVE: 500 in-person "touches" each year PASSIVE: 1,000 HTRS SMBS reached through partners each year
Referrals	50 referrals each year
Benchmarking Reports	Benchmarking for 25 SMBs each year



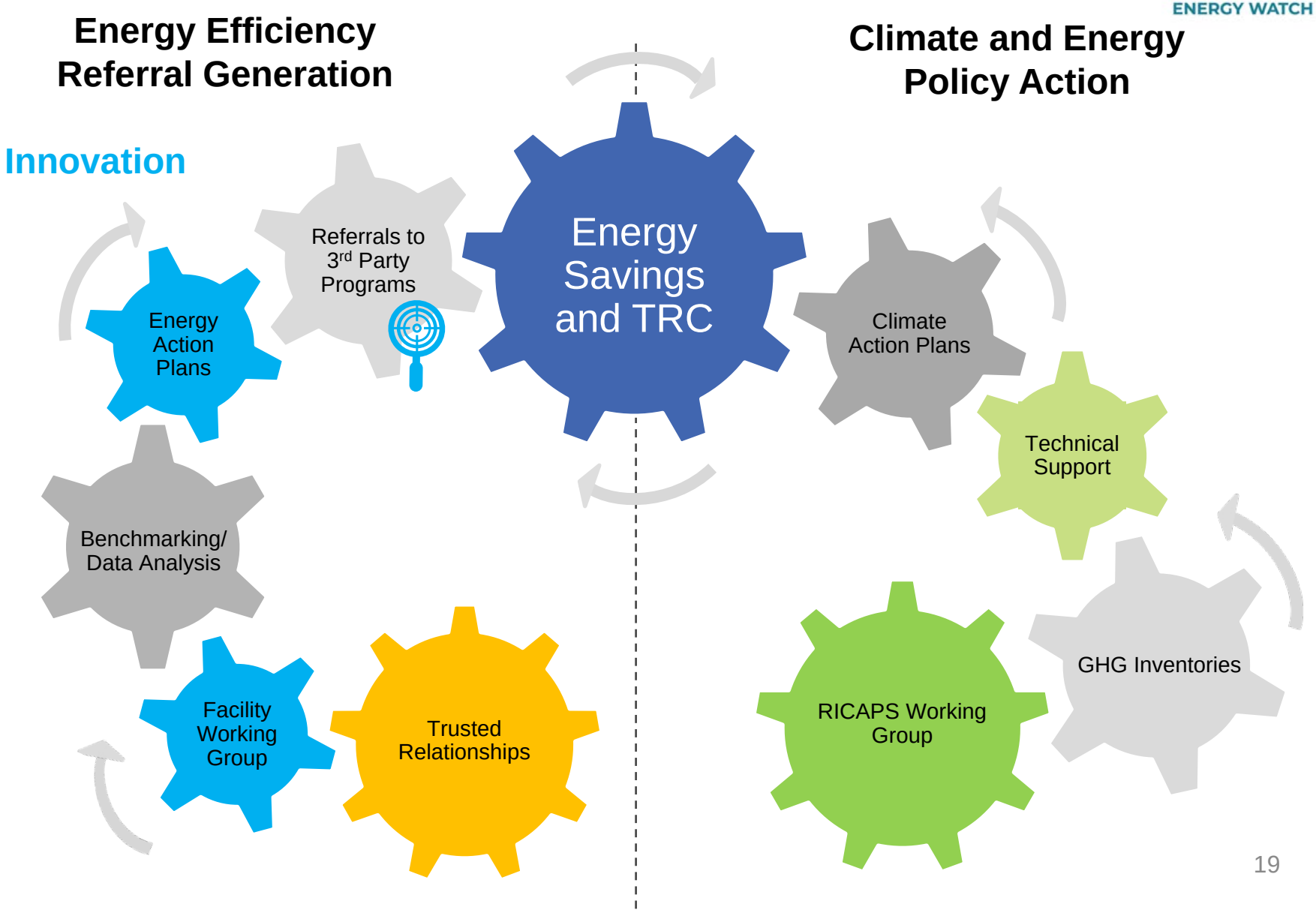


Opportunities

Research	Outreach	Implementation
		
Identify Hard-to-Reach Small/Medium Businesses	Work with businesses to identify EE opportunities	Refer to 3rd Party Programs and Trade Pros for EE project installation

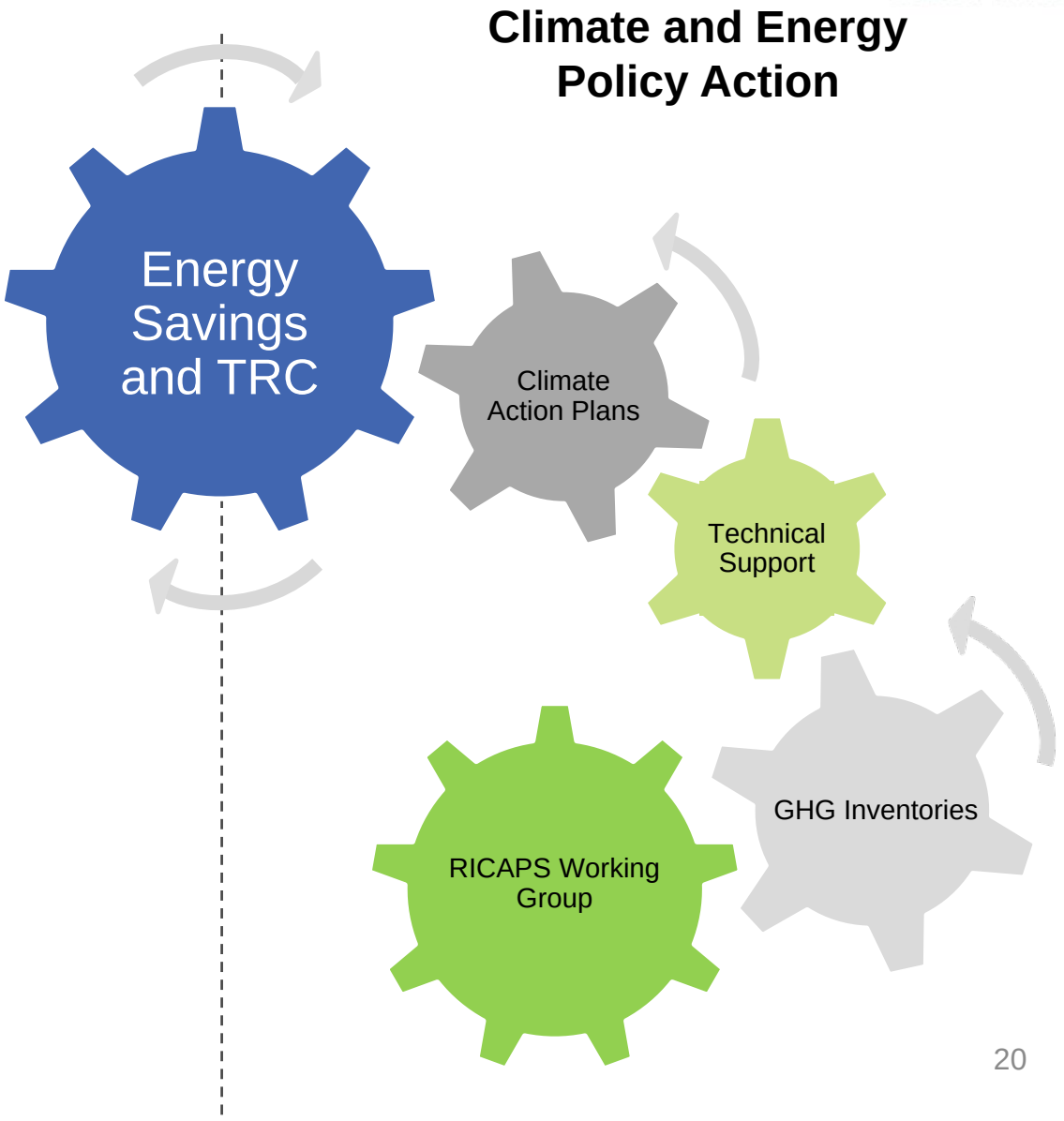
Contact: Alexandria Gallizioli – SMCEW Program Outreach Coordinator
agallizioli@smcgov.org

Program Components



Program Components

SAN MATEO COUNTY ENERGY WATCH



RICAPS Long-Term Planning

Regionally Integrated Climate Action Planning Suite

- **RICAPS Tools** – Measures menu with worksheets, BAU forecasting, template CAP document https://smcenergywatch.org/get-involved/resources/
- **Community GHG Inventories** – Snapshot of annual progress on reducing emissions
- **RICAPS Monthly Working Group** – Framework for sharing and collaborating on Best Practices
- **Technical Assistance** – One-on-one, customized assistance with evaluation, calculations, and measure selection
- **Co-Funded** – C/CAG and Peninsula Clean Energy

Coming Up…

Q3 2020

- Waiting to hear about PG&E's new Resource Program Implementers
- Adapt SMB outreach plans in light of COVID-19
- Set up CRM and mobile tools. Develop marketing materials
- Start 2018 Community GHG inventories
- Continue RICAPS support
- Start meeting with cities, school districts, special districts
- Get input for facilities working group

Q4 2020

- Begin SMB outreach
- Launch quarterly facilities working group
- Being meeting with new Resource Program Implementers

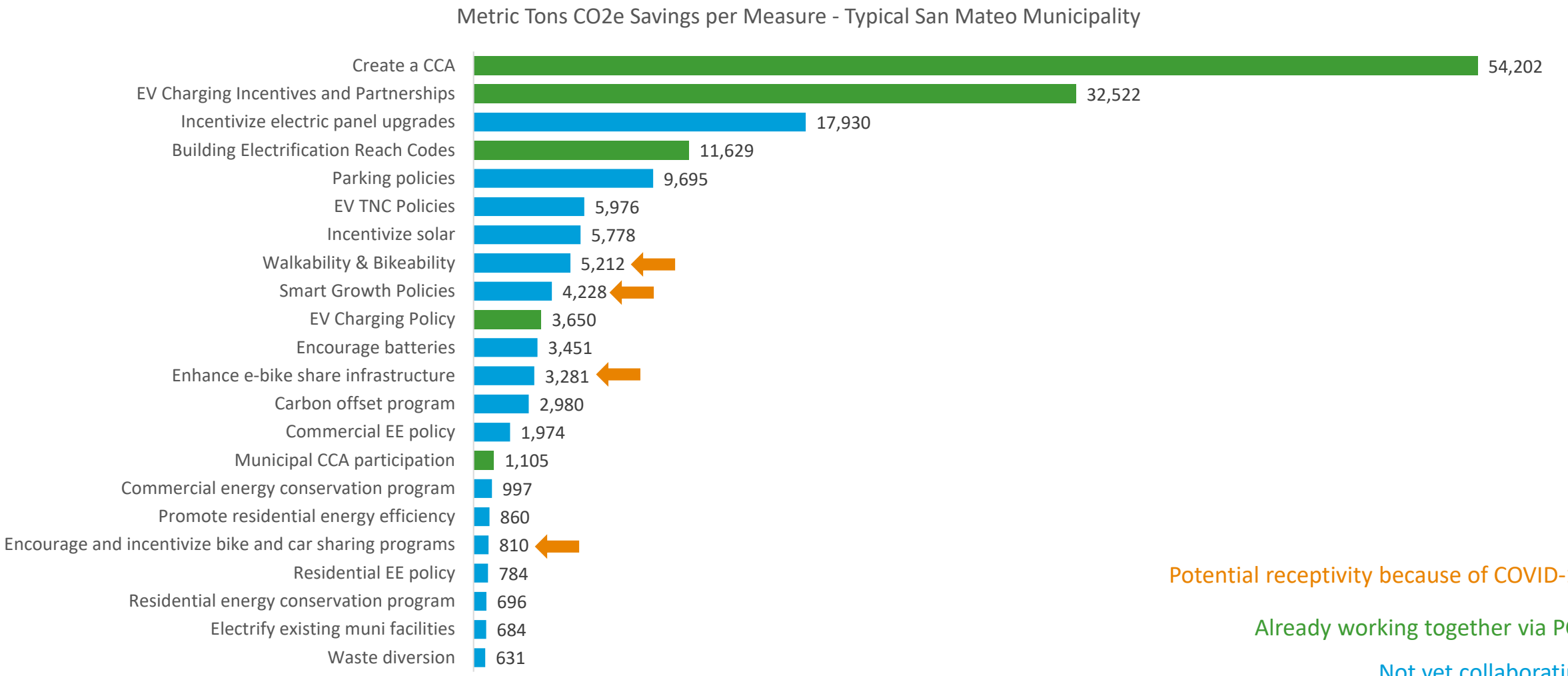
SAN MATEO COUNTY
ENERGY WATCH

C/CAG
City/County Association of Governments
of San Mateo County

Thank You!

OFFICE OF
SUSTAINABILITY
COUNTY OF SAN MATEO

How Can Our Cities Work Together on High-Potential Measures?



Clean Energy Resilience

Update and Needs Assessment For Advancing Clean Energy Resilience Projects in San Mateo County

Presented by: Dave Fribush,
Distributed Energy Resources
Contact: dfribush@peninsulacleanenergy.com
August 25, 2020

PENINSULA CLEAN ENERGY

Energy Resilience Drivers

- Recent PSPS events / Rolling blackout events
  - Grid is “turned off” but not damaged
  - Hours to multiple day outages
- Potential natural disaster damage to grid (wildfires / earthquakes)
  - Multiple day or longer outages
- Decreasing use of on-site diesel/fossil backup generation
- Potential multiple use
  - Solar + Storage (S+S) reduces energy bills and/or serves grid with renewable time-shifted energy
  - Provides backup power in event of outage

However, S+S that can provide meaningful backup power is expensive, and we need to be specific about the **risks and needs** we are solving for and the **value** the clean resilient energy solution can provide

PENINSULA CLEAN ENERGY

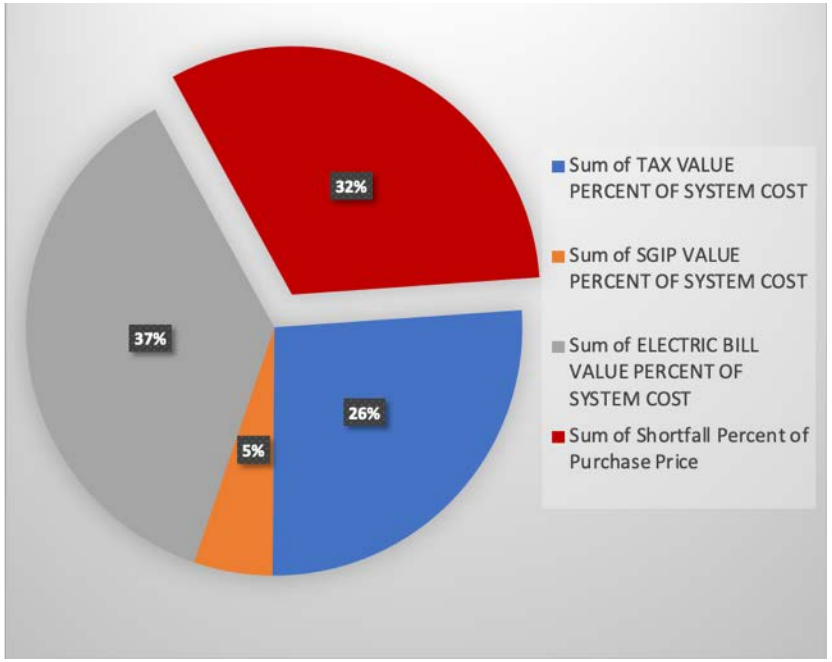
Engagement with Municipalities on Resilient Facilities (BAAQMD Grant)

- Facility information received from Belmont, Brisbane, Colma, Foster City, Half Moon Bay, Hillsborough, Milbrae, Pacifica, Redwood City, San Carlos, San Mateo
- >200 buildings initially identified
- 119 proceeded to secondary screening, however many removed from S+S consideration due to various constraints
- 32 proceeded to load data analysis and were analyzed solar + storage sizing, assuming 25% critical loads
- Currently analyzing sites in detail for project project financials

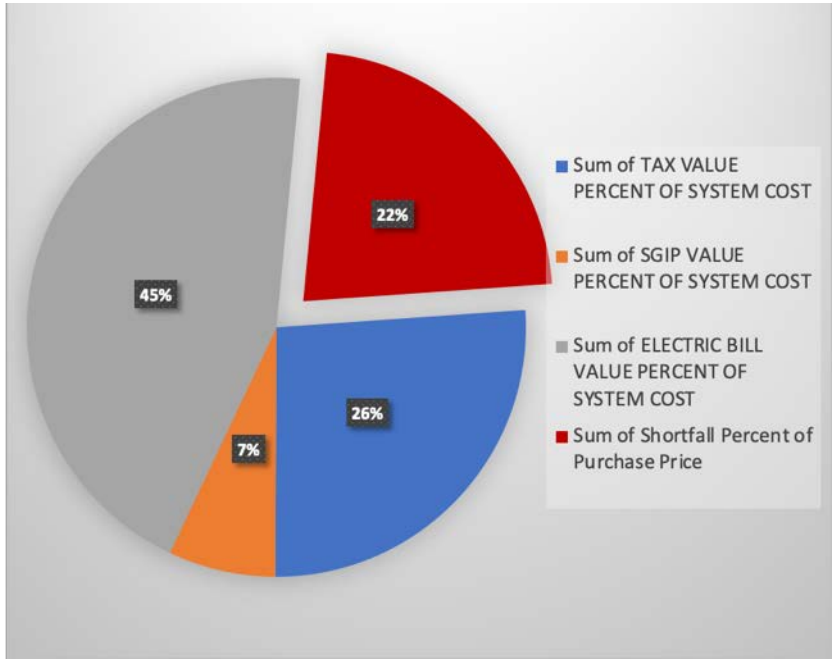
S+S Resilience - Project Financials

- Financials are very site specific – load, rate tariff, and system sizing can alter value streams significantly.
- The red piece of the pie is the portion that existing value streams do not cover. **We can think of this as "the cost of clean resilience".**

73 kW PV | 150 kWh BESS, B6 tariff



52 kW PV | 92 kWh BESS, B10 tariff



Note: These are preliminary results which are still being validated

PENINSULA CLEAN ENERGY

3 Key Questions We Need Your Help To Answer

How do you define resilience?

How do you value resilience and clean resilience?

How do you pay for clean resilience?

How Do You Define Resilience?

Important to be specific

- What are critical loads and how do we prioritize them?
  - Tier 1 (Critical), Tier 2 (Priority), Tier 3 (Discretionary) approach*
- In the event of a grid outage, the ability to provide:
  - [How much] power
  - to serve [which] loads
  - for [how many] hours per day
  - for [how many] days

Example: Project X will provide Facility Y with Tier 1 load backup indefinitely and Tier 2 backup for up to 4 hours per day

*From Clean Coalition VOR123 methodology

PENINSULA CLEAN ENERGY

How Do You Value Resilience?

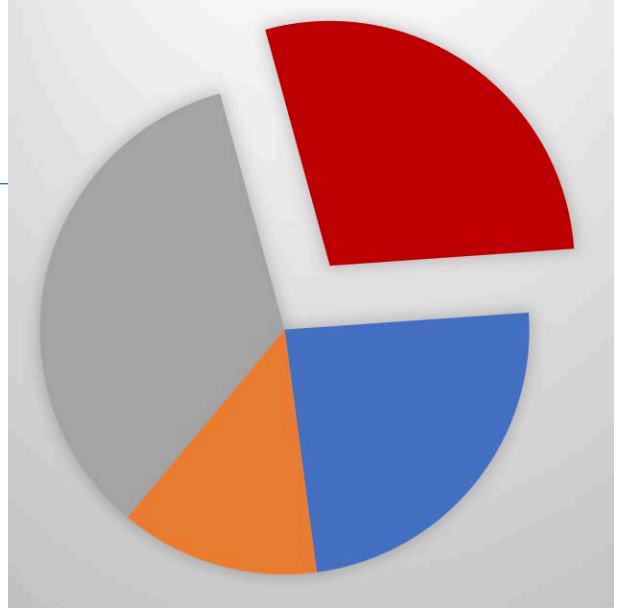
The value of resilience is not easy to quantify

- Some resilience values:
  - Value of access to services provided by critical loads
    - e.g. lighting, air-conditioning, emergency medical equipment, internet/communications
  - Value of being able to keep facility open
    - Providing services, shelter and medical triage in event of disaster
- Incremental value of clean resilience
  - Value of avoided diesel (or other) backup power
    - Include capital costs, operating costs, maintenance costs
    - Include health and air quality values from not burning fossil fuel both during backup event and during required monthly maintenance operations
  - Value of renewable power if major disaster and diesel not readily available
    - Also must factor in that sufficient solar may not always be available

How Do You Fund Resilience?

- Is there a budget for resilience projects? If not, what is the path to funding?
- What is the process and timeline for securing funds?
- How does COVID impact funding?
- How do we explore this question with municipal partners to get clear answers?

Summary



- There is an incremental cost to clean resilience
- We need your help in understanding what value municipalities place on clean resilience and willingness to pay for these projects

Appendix Slides

Solar + Storage Value Streams

Building Owner / Operator

- Clean backup power for critical loads in event of grid outage
- Reduced/eliminated diesel generator ownership / rental / operations costs
- Savings from reduced electric bills (possibly shared)

S+S Owner / Operator

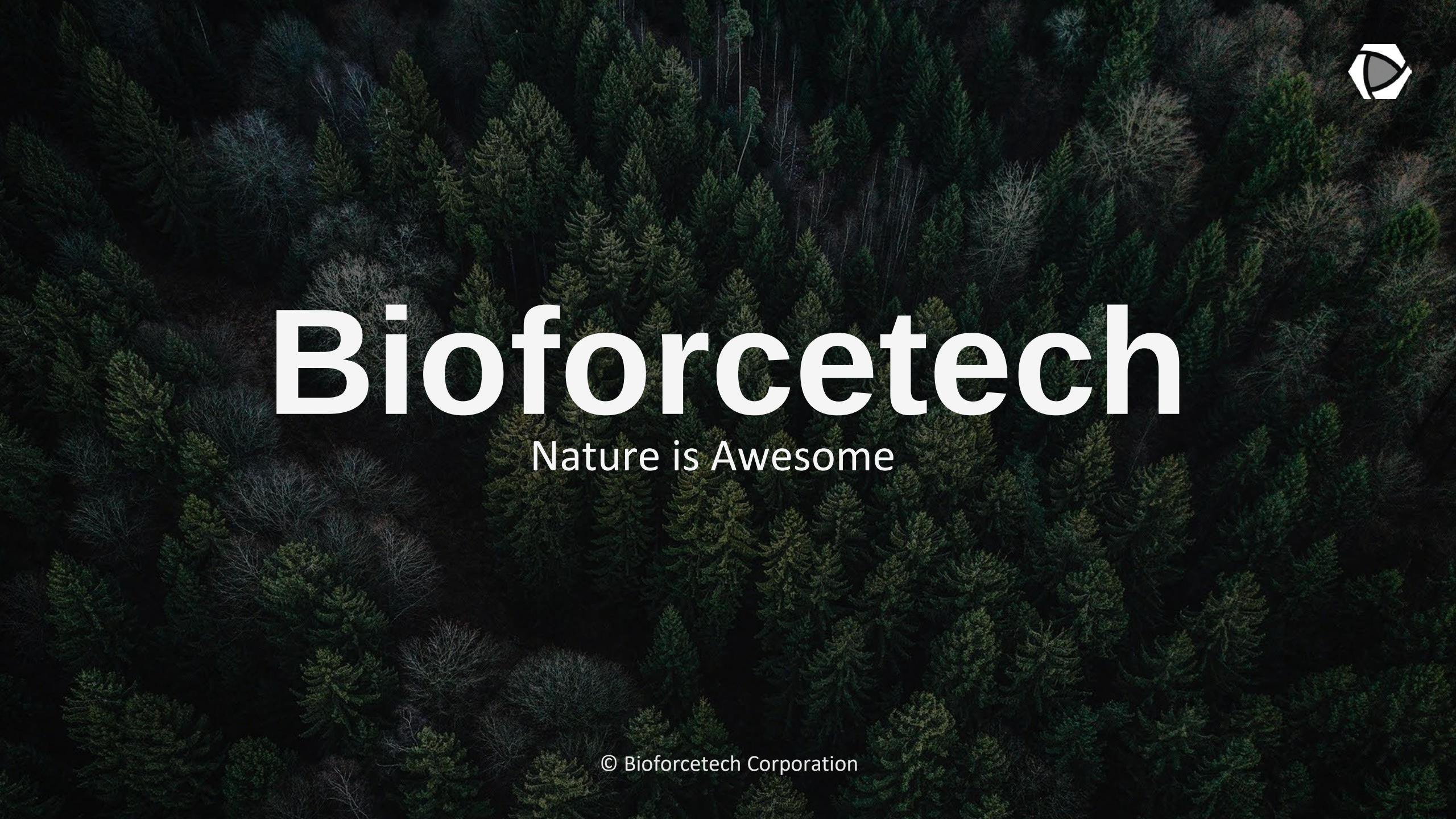
- Savings from reduced electric bills (possibly shared)
- GHG-reduction credits
- Tax credits (ITC / accelerated depreciation)

PCE

- Time-shifted renewable energy to help meet 24/7 time-coincident renewable goals
- Potentially reduced energy / RA procurement costs
- Supporting local clean energy projects

Incentives

- SGIP
- ITC



Bioforcetech

Nature is Awesome

© Bioforcetech Corporation

Bioforcetech intro

Bioforcetech is committed to protecting nature and human health by providing technologies that deliver a zero waste future, transforming organic waste into sustainable products.

Affordable
waste management

Self sustained and
green process

Protect human health
from harmful disposal
practices

Valuable products
from waste

Background

The **Presezzi Extrusion Group** has decades of experience in multiple mechanical and industrial sectors.

PRESEZZI GROUP

Inspike

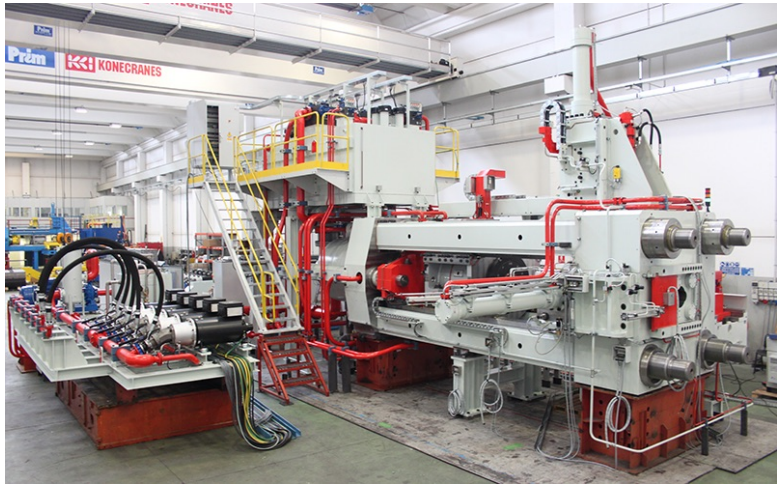
PA PROFILE AUTOMATION

TEC HYDRO

COIM Gas-fired Billet Heaters - Annealing Furnaces

TCC

RC REITER&CRIPPA



BIOFORCETECH Corporation

Founded in 2013, Bioforcetech takes advantages of a long history of success.

Our Story

Summer 2012 - Introductory Meeting

Summer 2013 - First Pilot

Summer 2014 - Full scale Pilot

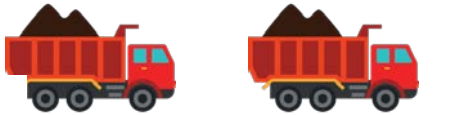
2016 - First Full scale Installation

Our Vision

TODAY

SEWAGE SLUDGE

ORGANIC WASTE



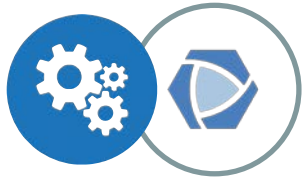
LANDFILLS, INCINIRATION
OR OPEN FIRE

Today, over 100M tons of organic waste are sent to landfill, burned, or land applied creating environmental and health problems

BIOFORCETECH

SEWAGE SLUDGE

ORGANIC WASTE



AGRICULTURE

COMPOSITES

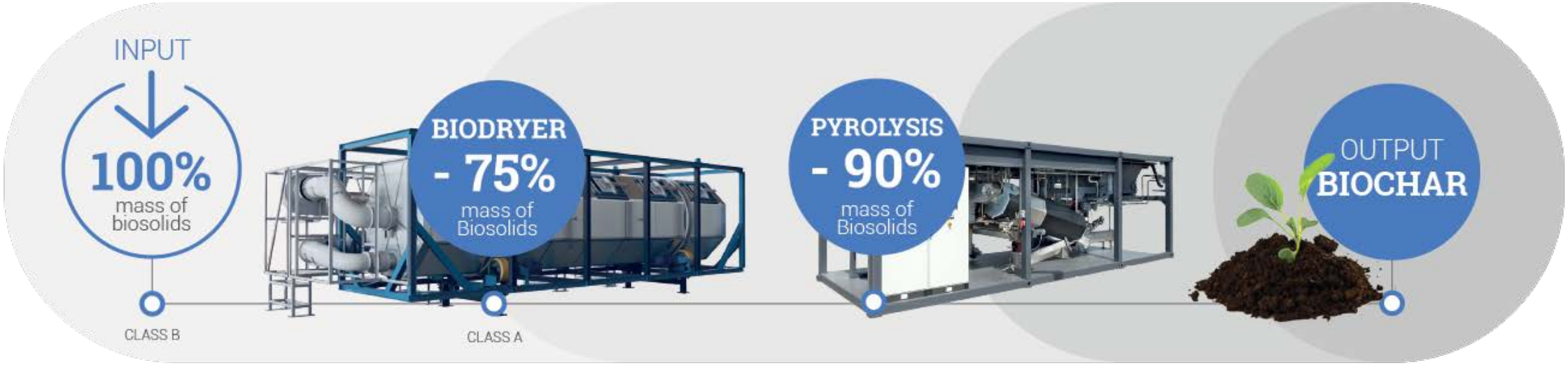
CONSTRUCTION

FILTRATION

Bioforcetech locally transforms organic waste into renewable energy and valuable products

THE SOLUTION

BIOFORCETECH Corporation



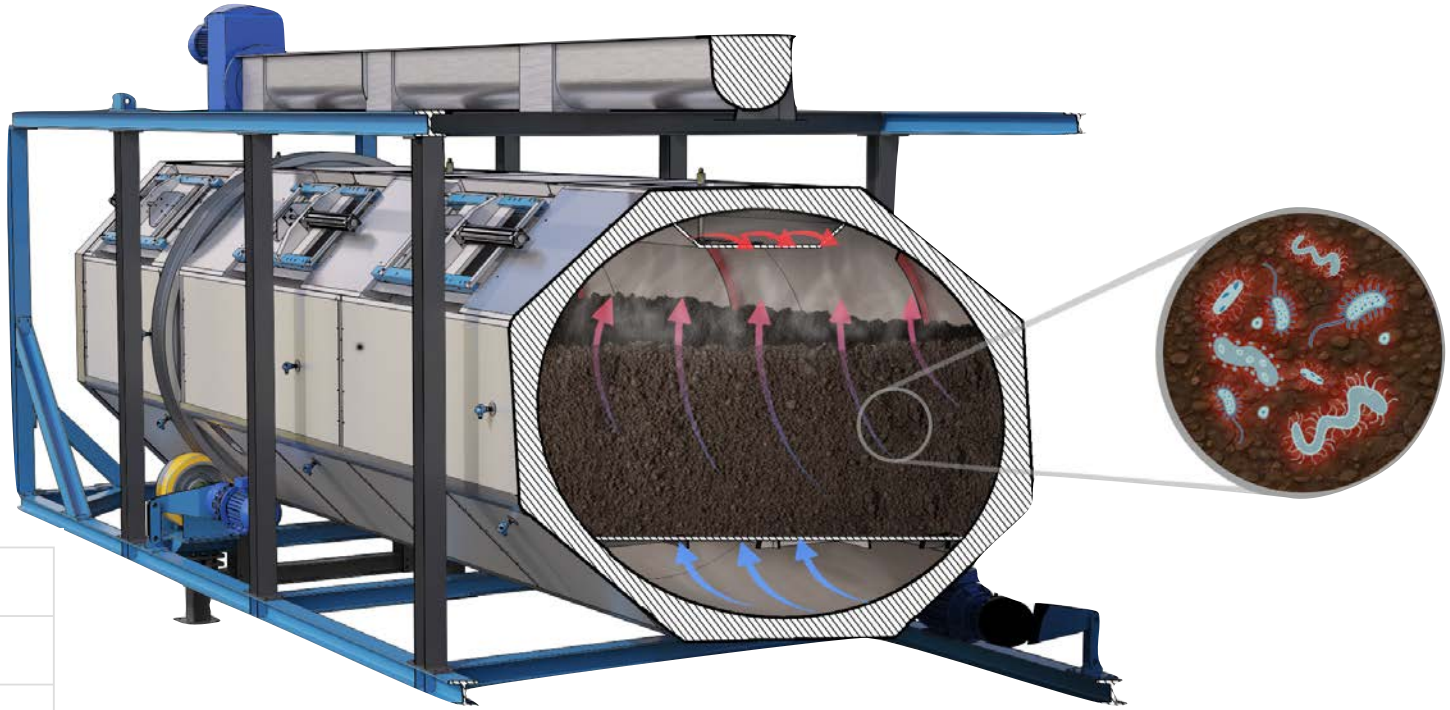
TECHNOLOGY

BIOFORCETECH Corporation

Innovative and efficient drying machine, designed to remove moisture from organic materials with 70% less energy.

WHAT IS BIODRYING

Biodrying is the process by which biodegradable waste is rapidly heated through initial stages of composting to remove moisture from a waste stream and hence reduce its overall weight. In this process, the drying rates are augmented by biological heat in addition to forced aeration.



Capacity	Up to 9 tons
Gross weight	7 tons
feedstock moisture	82% max
Max temeprature	190F
Process time	40 to 60 hours

BioDryer

BIOFORCETECH
Corporation

TECHNOLOGY

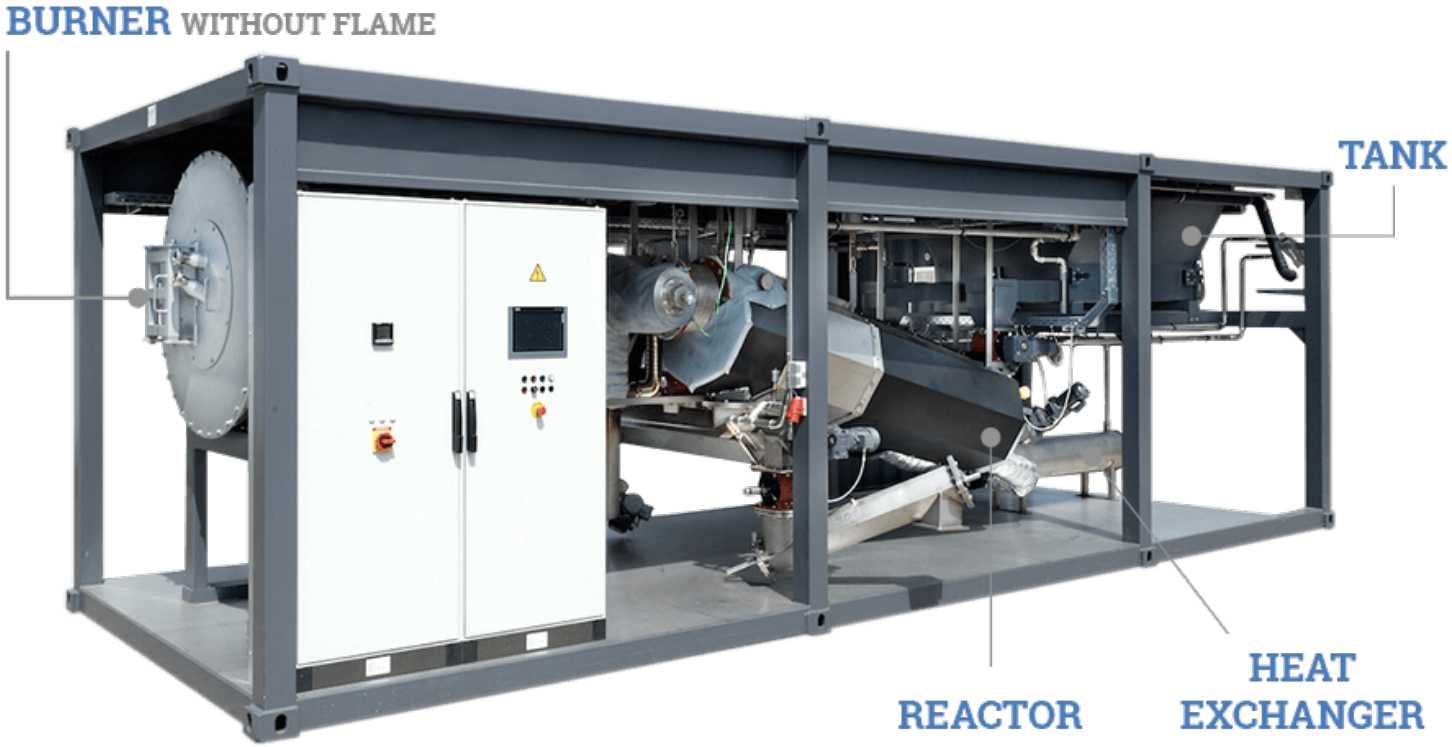
BIOFORCETECH Corporation

Our permitting process:

EPA approval for a NON-Incineration thermal process

Received the permit to operate in the toughest Air district in the USA

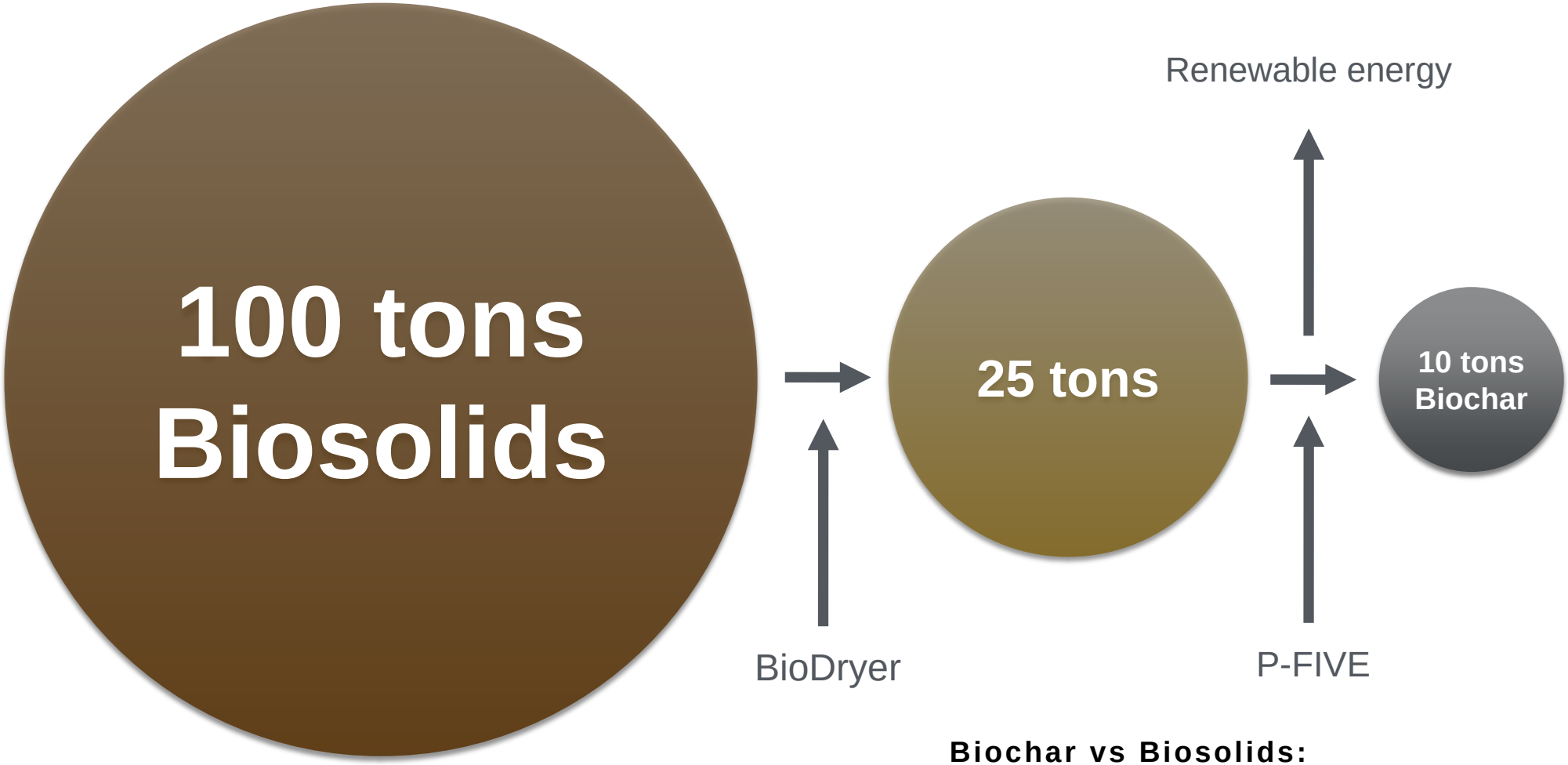
Approving the technology as a “landfill diversion method”



First pyrolysis of sewage sludge permitted in the USA!

TECHNOLOGY

BIOFORCETECH Corporation



Biochar vs Biosolids:

All nutrients are conserved, No pathogens, PCCBs, PFAS and PFOA are destroyed

PFAS REMOVAL

BIOFORCETECH Corporation

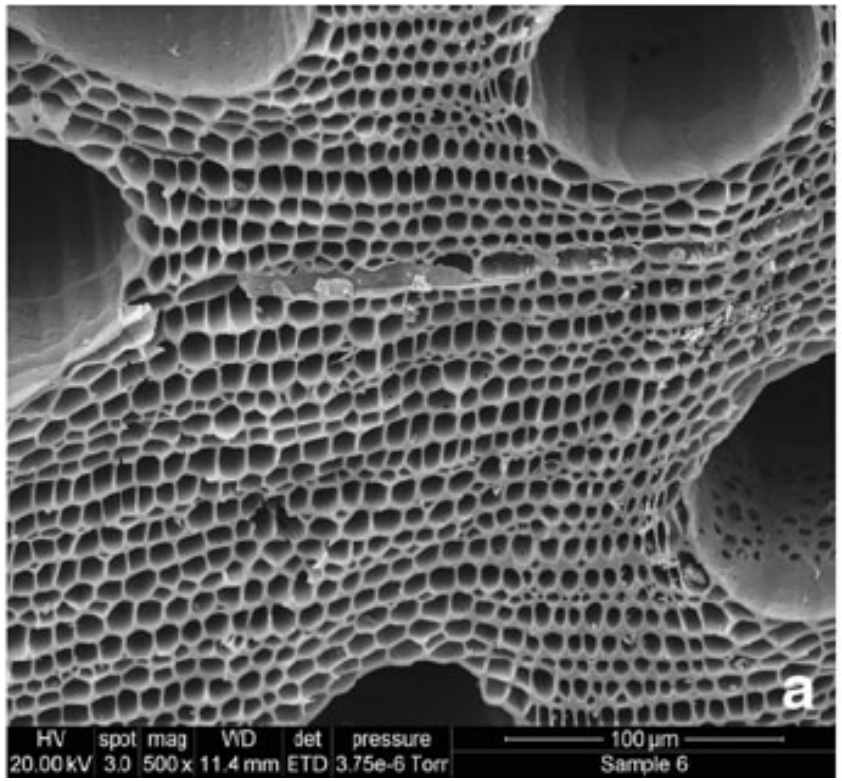
Bioforcetech has conducted an internal study to evaluate the fate of 38 PFAS and PFOAS compounds using this method. The results are published in this article for the first time showing the P-FIVE Reactor as an effective method for removing PFAS and PFOA from municipal Biosolids at an industrial scale.

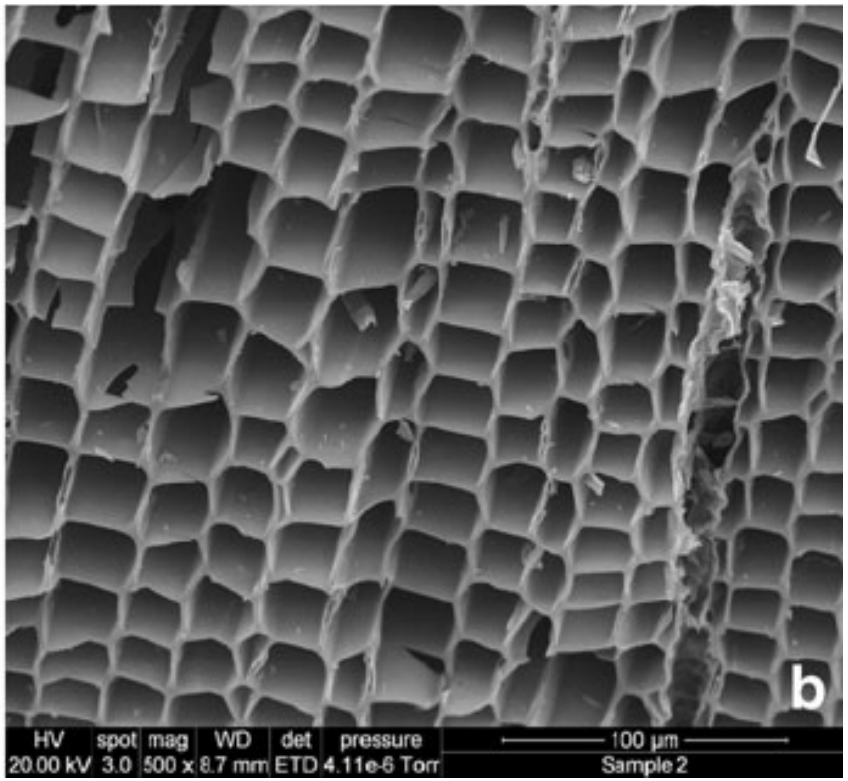
Compound Name	Dry Biosolids (ng/g)	Biochar (ng/g)
PFBA	7.03	Not Detected
3:3 FTCA	ND	Not Detected
PFPeA	5.94	Not Detected
PFBS	2.3	Not Detected
4:2 FTS	ND	Not Detected
PFHxA	33.7	Not Detected
PFPeS	ND	Not Detected
HFPO-DA	ND	Not Detected
5:3 FTCA	64.5	Not Detected
PFHpA	7.45	Not Detected
ADONA	ND	Not Detected
PFHxS	ND	Not Detected
6:2 FTS	ND	Not Detected
PFOA	89.1	Not Detected
PFHpS	ND	Not Detected
7:3 FTCA	40	Not Detected
PFNA	5.3	Not Detected
PFOSA	ND	Not Detected
PFOS	26.3	Not Detected
9Cl-PF3ONS	ND	Not Detected
PFDA	11.3	Not Detected
8:2 FTS	5.68	Not Detected
PFNS	ND	Not Detected
MeFOSAA	23.5	Not Detected
EtFOSAA	19.6	Not Detected
PFUnA	3.39	Not Detected
PFDS	ND	Not Detected
11Cl-PF3OUdS	ND	Not Detected
10:2 FTS	ND	Not Detected
PFDoA	5.85	Not Detected
MeFOSA	ND	Not Detected
PFTrDA	ND	Not Detected
PFTeDA	2.44	Not Detected
EtFOSA	ND	Not Detected
PFHxDA	ND	Not Detected
PFODA	ND	Not Detected
MeFOSE	17.1	Not Detected
EtFOSE	ND	Not Detected

BIOCHAR

BIOFORCETECH Corporation

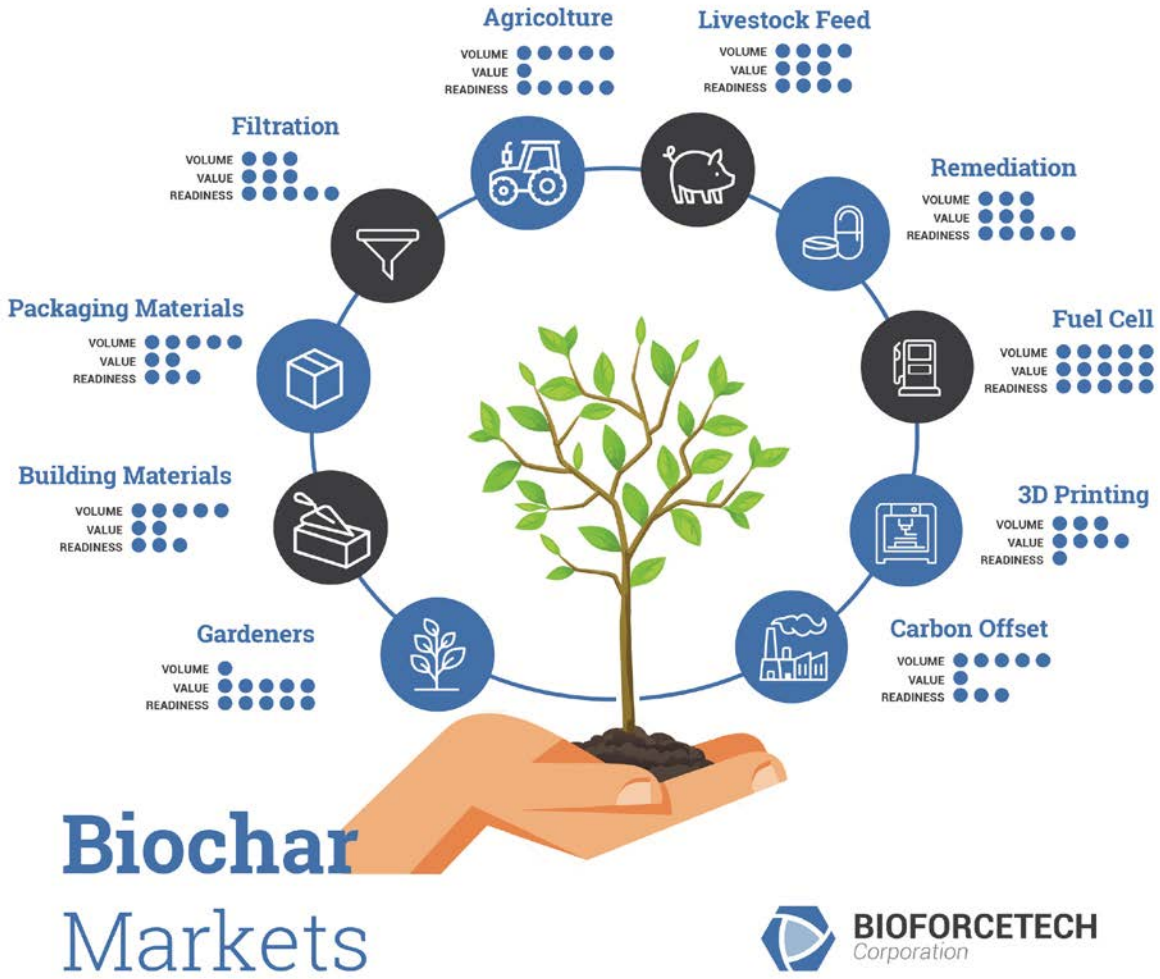
Biochar is a valuable byproduct of pyrolysis and can be used in many different ways. Biochar is mostly know as a great soil amendment, but it can be used also as absorber in functional clothing, insulation in the building industry, as carbon electrodes in super-capacitors for energy storage, food packaging, waste water treatment, air cleaning, silage agent or feed supplement, for drinking water filtration, sanitation of human and kitchen wastes, and as a composting agent.





BIOCHAR

BIOFORCETECH Corporation



Up to 5 tons of CO2
per dry ton of Biosolids

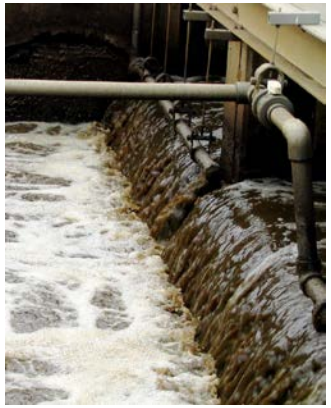
USA: 7M tons

BIOCHAR

BIOFORCETECH Corporation

- BIOCHAR USE EXAMPLE

Redwood City | California Founded 1867



Sewage

BIOFORCETECH Corporation

Biochar

Applied to parks as soil amendment

Save water and fertilizer

BIOCHAR

BIOFORCETECH Corporation

- BIOCHAR USE EXAMPLE

USDA United States Department of Agriculture

"I believe there is some promise in utilizing your biochar as a filler for plastic. The films could be "bent" without shattering. It is just a matter of finding the right application for your material. ***One possible application*** *would be incorporation into thick,* ***injection molded items such as irrigation tubes, trash bins, or flower pots****. Another possible avenue would be to use the filler in recycled or reclaimed plastics. Finally,* ***it may be used to replace the sometimes toxic colorants available in the current market.****"*

LENNARD TORRES, USDA

SOLUTION BENEFITS

BIOFORCETECH Corporation

Reduced and fixed cost for years: automation, energy savings and low maintenance ensure that the cost of organic waste disposal is kept low for years.

90% volume reduction: the waste is converted into valuable by-products and also reduced by 90%. This solution potentially removes millions of truck from roads.

Energy positive: utilizing bacteria and advanced pyrolysis, our system reduces energy consumption by 90 to 100%.

UpCycle waste: we are converting organic waste into biochar. This means that the waste becomes a product with economic value!

Carbon sequestration: by producing biochar, the carbon that was previously in the atmosphere is now returned to the soil. Our system is then carbon negative and slows climate change.

SOLUTION BENEFITS

BIOFORCETECH Corporation

SVCW Silicon Valley Clean Water

- Fixed $60/ton
- -300 truck trips per year
- Energy neutral process
- 350 tons of valuable Biochar is generated
- 800 tons/year of CO_2 sequestered

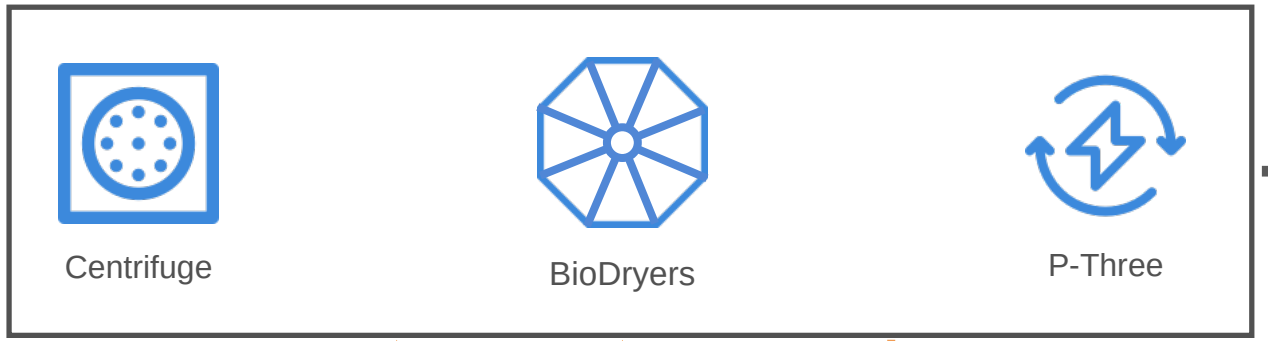
Design Build Example

A full scale system, designed and built to generate, on site, value from yard waste, food waste and biosolids.

8,000 tons (22% dry)

Sludge + Food Waste

Sludge and food waste slurry are mixed in a blending tank.



850 tons

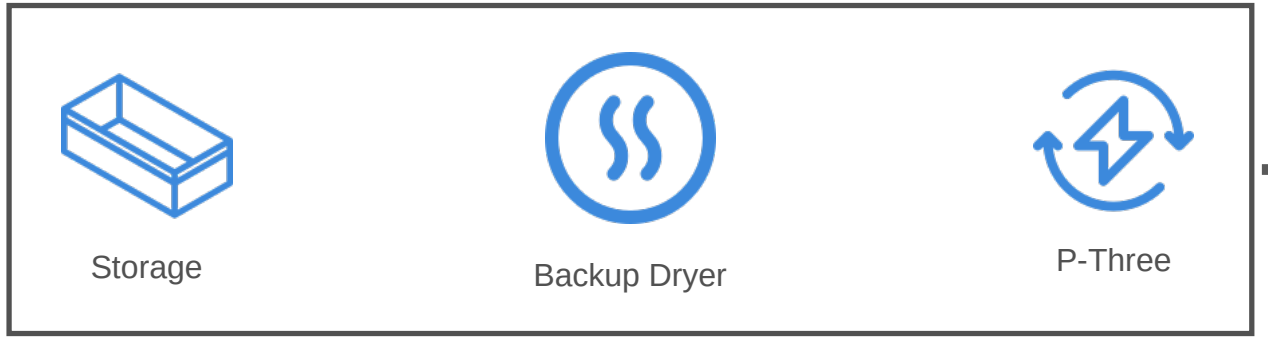
HD Biochar

Centralized, intelligent automation and energy management system

10,000 tons (60% dry)

Ground yard waste

Yard waste is ground before can be sent to the system.

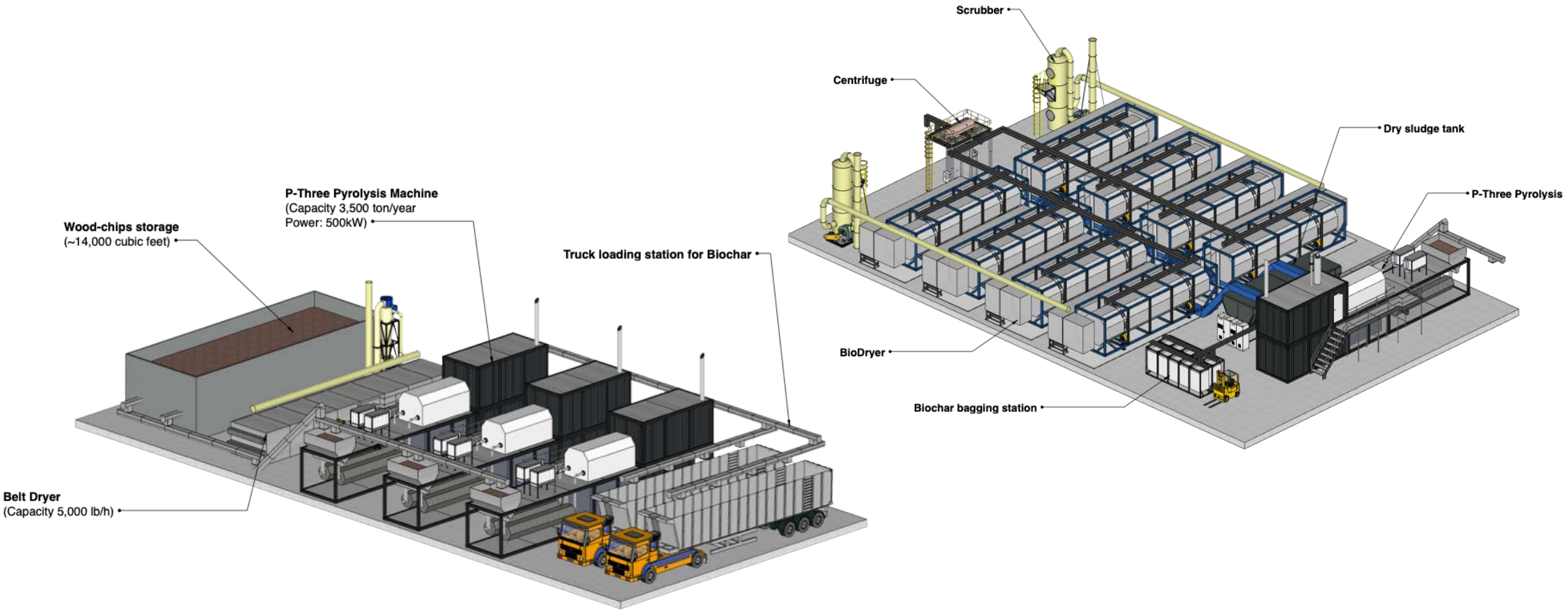


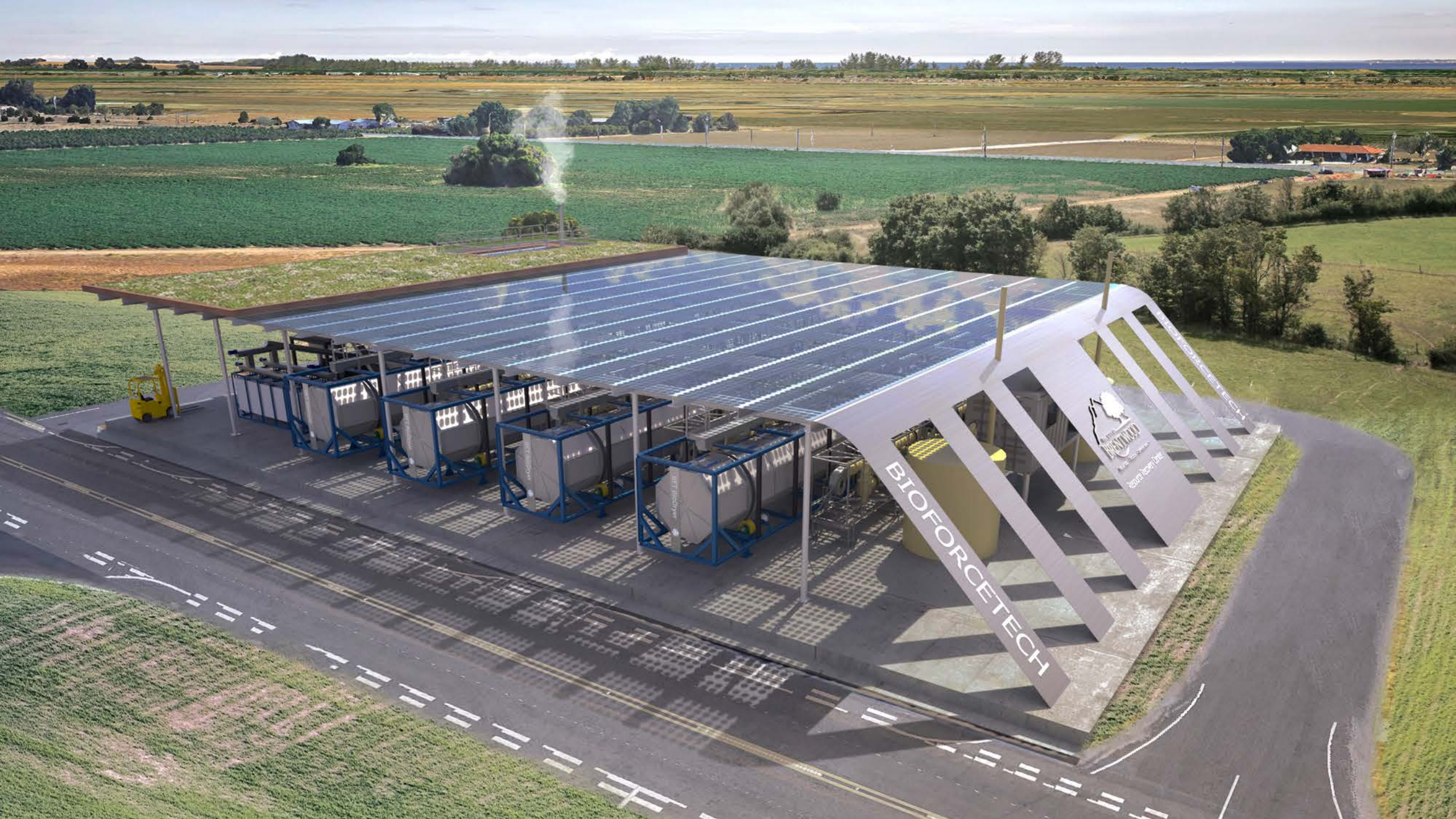
2,000 tons

Wood Biochar

Design Build Example

Design build project: Turn Key Solutions




BIOFORCETECH
BIOFORCETECH

SCALABILITY/REFERENCES

BFT/Pyreg combined references:

- 26 Biomass Plants
- 7 Sewage sludge-plants
- 3 Laboratory-plants

Contacts

Bioforcetech Corporation

Valentino Villa, Co-Founder and COO

650.906.0193, v.villa@bioforcetech.com

1400 Radio Road, Redwood City, California 94065

Breaking Down Community GHG Emission Inventories

Part 3: Solid Waste & Wastewater

Process

General Calculation: Usage x Emissions Factor = Emissions

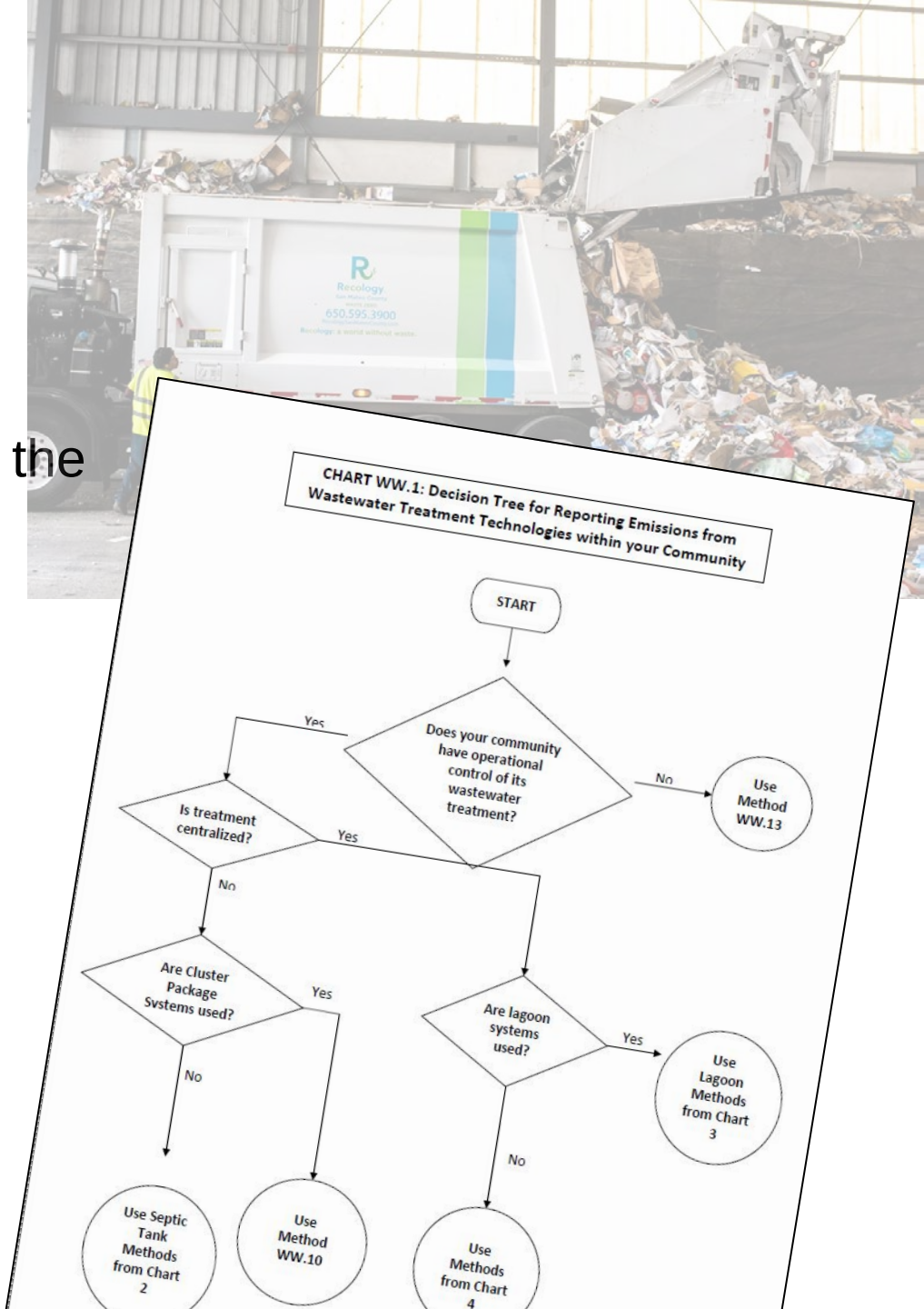
Determine Sources

Emission sources include:

- Closed Landfills
  - Methane leakage as organics break down
- Waste Generated
  - Jurisdictional contributions to landfills
    - Includes landfills outside of San Mateo County
  - Includes Alternative Daily Cover (ADC)
- Wastewater Treatment Plants
  - Methane and Nitrous Oxide resulting from treatment processes

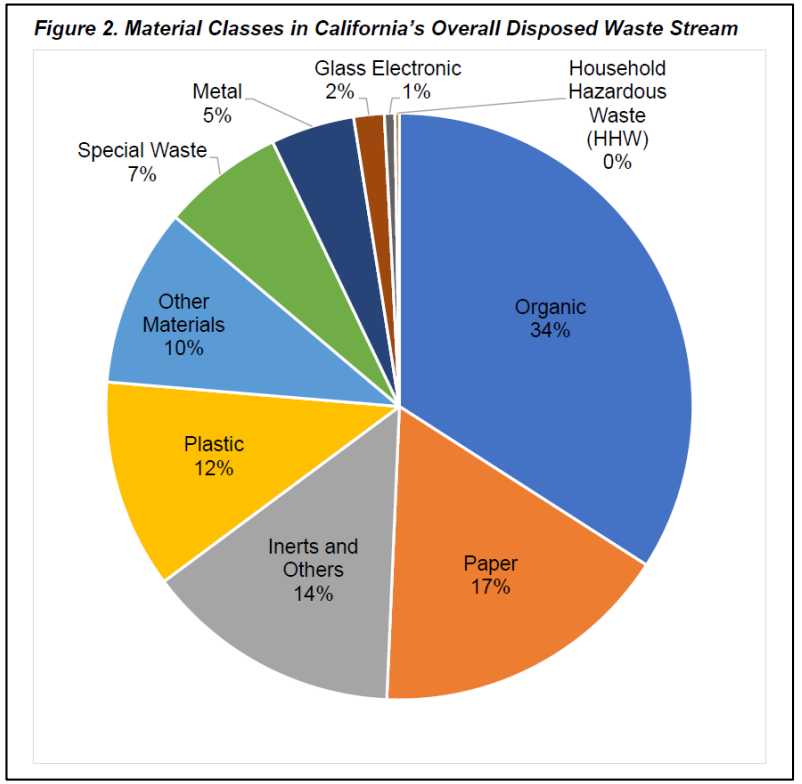
Determine Methodology

- Closed Landfills
  - Landfill gas collection data
    - If no LFG collection system, estimated using the CARB Landfill Methane Emissions tool (First Order Decay model)
- Active Landfills
  - Waste generation method
  - Include ADC in waste generation
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
  - Source-specific method or population based estimate
  - Combined with BAAQMD data



Gather Usage Data

- Data for closed landfills is either provided by LFG collection system operators or modeled using CalRecycle data.
- Active landfills report annual tons of waste received.
  - This data is reported to CalRecycle and is jurisdiction-level
  - ADC is also reported to CalRecycle
  - Total waste generation is broken down into categories based on CalRecycle Statewide Waste Characterization studies.
- Wastewater data is reported by treatment plant operators and BAAQMD
  - WWTP operators report on population served, treatment methods and volume of gas generated
  - BAAQMD reports emissions as a result of large stationary equipment
    - Double-counting may be present here



Emissions Factors

- The multiplier that gets us from usage to CO2e
- Closed landfills
  - LFG methane emissions are converted to CO2e
  - FOD model output is CO2e
- Active Landfills
  - Each waste type has a separate methane emissions factor
- Wastewater Treatment Plants
  - Use the ICLEI Community Protocol (and their handy Excel tool), emissions are estimated based on the treatment process and service population
  - N2O and CH4 are converted to CO2e

Greenhouse Gas	GWP
CO_2	1
CH_4	21
N_2O	310
CF_4	6,500
C_2F_6	9,200

Equation WW.1.a Emissions from Devices Designed to Combust Digester Gas, with CH_4 Content Known

Annual CH_4 emissions =
$(Digester\ Gas \times fCH_4 \times BTU_{CH4} \times 10^{-6} \times EF_{CH4} \times 365.25 \times 10^{-3}) \times GWP$

Where:

Description		Value
Annual CH_4 emissions	= Total annual CH_4 emitted by incomplete combustion ($mtCO_2e$)	Result
Digester gas	= Standard cubic feet of digester gas produced per day (std ft^3/day)	User Input
fCH_4	= Fraction of CH_4 in gas	User Input
BTU_{CH4}	= Default BTU content of CH_4, higher heating value (BTU/ft^3)	1028 (nation-wide average)
10^{-6}	= Conversion from BTU to 1 MMBTU	10^{-6}
EF_{CH4}	= CH_4 emission factor (kg CH_4/MMBTU)	3.2×10^{-3} kg CH_4 per MMBTU
365.25	= Conversion factor (day/year)	365.25
10^{-3}	= Conversion from kg to mt (mt/kg)	10^{-3}
GWP_{CH4}	= Global Warming Potential; conversion from mt of CH_4 into mt of CO_2 equivalents	GWP^5

Equation WW.1.a Emissions from Devices Designed to Combust Digester Gas, with CH_4 Content Known

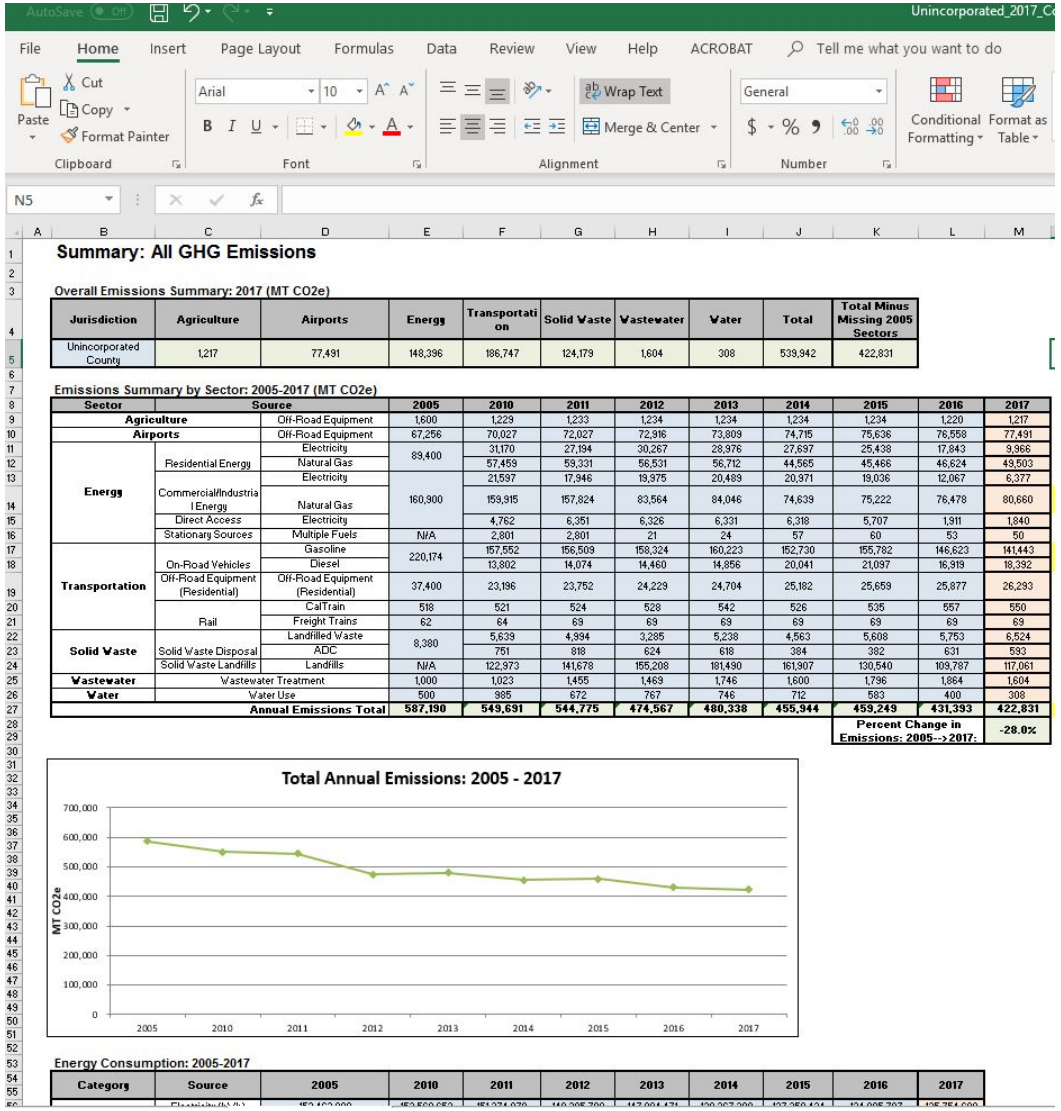
Source: In 40 CFR Part 98, Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases; Final Rule, Table C-2 of the Federal Register / Vol. 75, No. 242 / Friday, December 17, 2010 referenced an emission factor for digester
http://edocket.access

Data Considerations

- ADC is typically reused and was considered a recycled material until 2020
- Wastewater emissions do not include emissions from septic systems or other distributed wastewater treatment systems.
- BAAQMD WWTP data may be double counting emissions that are already reported in the energy sector.
- Both solid waste and wastewater emissions are difficult to quantify and may need to be updated as improved methodologies become available.

Calculate Emissions

- Final step to estimate CO2e
- Combines usage data and emissions factors
- Template spreadsheet used for all 21 jurisdictions
- Followed by QA/QC



Summary: All GHG Emissions

Overall Emissions Summary: 2017 (MT CO2e)

Jurisdiction	Agriculture	Airports	Energy	Transportation	Solid Waste	Wastewater	Water	Total	Total Minus Missing 2005 Sectors
Unincorporated County	1,217	77,491	148,396	186,747	124,179	1,604	308	539,942	422,831

Emissions Summary by Sector: 2005-2017 (MT CO2e)

Sector	Source		2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Agriculture		Off-Road Equipment	1,600	1,229	1,233	1,234	1,234	1,234	1,234	1,220	1,217
Airports		Off-Road Equipment	67,256	70,027	72,027	72,916	73,809	74,715	75,636	76,558	77,491
Energy	Residential Energy	Electricity	89,400	31,170	27,194	30,267	28,976	27,697	25,438	17,843	3,966
		Natural Gas		57,459	59,331	56,531	56,712	44,565	45,466	46,624	49,503
	Commercial/Industrial Energy	Electricity	160,900	21,537	17,946	19,975	20,489	20,971	19,036	12,067	6,377
		Natural Gas		159,915	157,824	83,564	84,046	74,639	75,222	76,478	80,660
	Direct Access	Electricity		4,762	6,351	6,326	6,331	6,318	5,707	1,911	1,840
	Stationary Sources	Multiple Fuels	N/A	2,801	2,801	21	24	57	60	53	50
Transportation	On-Road Vehicles	Gasoline	220,174	157,552	156,509	158,324	160,223	152,730	155,782	146,623	141,443
		Diesel		13,802	14,074	14,460	14,856	20,041	21,097	16,919	18,392
	Off-Road Equipment (Residential)	Off-Road Equipment (Residential)	37,400	23,196	23,752	24,229	24,704	25,182	25,659	25,877	26,293
	Rail	CalTrain		518	521	524	528	542	526	535	557	550
		Freight Trains		62	64	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
Solid Waste	Solid Waste Disposal	Landfilled Waste	8,380	5,639	4,994	3,285	5,238	4,563	5,608	5,753	6,524
		ADC		751	818	624	618	384	382	631	593
	Solid Waste Landfills	Landfills	N/A	122,973	141,678	155,208	181,490	161,907	130,540	109,787	117,061
Wastewater	Wastewater Treatment		1,000	1,023	1,455	1,469	1,746	1,600	1,796	1,864	1,604
Water	Water Use		500	985	672	767	746	712	583	400	308
	Annual Emissions Total		587,190	549,691	544,775	474,567	480,338	455,944	459,249	431,393	422,831
									Percent Change in Emissions: 2005-->2017:		-28.0%

Energy Consumption: 2005-2017

Category	Source	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017

Next steps:

- 2016/17 data to be posted on the County Open Data Portal
  - Let me know if you have any questions regarding your jurisdiction's data
- 2018/19 inventory is underway
  - Please respond to PG&E data request
  - Look out for PCE data request

QUESTIONS?

Coming Up…

RICAPS

Regionally Integrated Climate Action Planning Suite

Next Webinar – Tuesday, September 22

Follow-up email will have many more notable events

Register Now!
BayREN Forum September 16

- AllElectricDesign.org
- Support options include:
  - Basic or in-depth project assistance
  - Designer and developer roundtables
  - Technical trainings for contractors

PENINSULA CLEAN ENERGY

THANK YOU!

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OFFICE OF SUSTAINABILITY

COUNTY OF SAN MATEO