

SOUTHWEST CLEAN AIR AGENCY

Board of Directors Meeting
June 7, 2018 at 3:00 PM
Southwest Clean Air Agency
11815 NE 99th St. Suite 1294
Vancouver, Washington

Optional Conference Call Number for Board of Directors 1-800-356-8278 Code: 576617

AGENDA

- I. Call to Order
SWCAA Chair Don Jensen
- II. Roll Call/Determination of Quorum
SWCAA Chair Don Jensen
- III. Board of Directors Minutes
Board of Directors Minutes – May Meeting
- IV. Changes to the Agenda
SWCAA Chair Don Jensen
- V. Consent Agenda
 - A. Approval of Vouchers
 - B. Financial Report
 - C. Monthly Activity Report
- VI. Info Items & Public Comment
None
- VII. Public Hearing
None
- VIII. Unfinished Business/New Business

A. Adoption of Asbestos Rulemaking:

Issue – The Southwest Clean Air Agency (SWCAA) is proposing changes to SWCAA 476 “Standards for Asbestos Control, Demolition, and Renovation.” These rules apply to demolition and renovation activities, the removal of asbestos-containing materials, and the storage, transport and disposal of asbestos-containing materials.

Summary - Attachment A is SWCAA’s staff report for the proposed rulemaking. It contains a summary of the rule revisions, public comments and agency responses. The proposed rule language is in Attachment B. An electronic version of the proposed rule is also available online at <http://www.swcleanair.org/regs/proposedrules.asp>.

Recommendation - Approve the proposed revisions to SWCAA 476 “Standards for Asbestos Control, Demolition, and Renovation” in Attachment B.

B. Cancellation of July 2018 Board of Directors Meeting

Summary - The Board of Directors is not required to meet every month as a result the July and December Board meetings have historically been canceled. The Washington Clean Air Act requires that the Board meet at least 10 times per year. Six meetings have been held through the June Board meeting. Vouchers needing payment in July would be hand delivered to the Board for the required number of signatures.

Recommendation - Cancel the July Board of Directors meeting.

IX. Control Officer Report

A. Research Group Reports on Impacts of Freezing CAFE Standards on Fuel Economy, Oil Consumption and GHG Emissions (May 3, 2018) – As EPA and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) work to develop a rulemaking to revise the light-duty vehicle Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards and greenhouse gas (GHG) emission standards, the Rhodium Group released the results of an analysis of the impacts of freezing CAFE standards at 2020 levels, which is a sales-weighted average estimated around 36 miles per gallon (mpg), through 2025 – a scenario reported by The New York Times on April 27, 2018 to be under consideration by the two federal agencies. The Rhodium Group found that fleetwide average fuel economy would reach between 36 and 42 mpg, depending on oil prices, compared to between 44 and 46 mpg under the standards set in 2012. In terms of U.S. oil consumption, Rhodium found levels would increase by 126,000 to 283,000 barrels per day in 2025, depending on oil prices, with the impact growing to 221,000 to 644,000 barrels per day in 2030, assuming no change in post-2025 standards, and to 252,000 to 881,000 barrels per day in 2035. With respect to GHG emissions, the implications are “modest” in 2025, with U.S. energy-related CO2 emissions increasing by 16 to 37 million metric tons (MMt) if CAFE standards are frozen at 2020 levels, but growing over time to an increase of 28 to 84 MMt in 2030 and 32 to 114 MMt by 2035. For further information: <https://rhg.com/research/sizing-up-a-potential-fuel-economystandards-freeze/>

B. EPA Announces Revised Interpretation of “Common Control” for NSR and Title V Source Aggregation (May 3, 2018) – EPA Assistant Administrator Bill Wehrum announced in an administrative determination that the agency has revised its interpretation of the term “common control” as it is used in Title V and New Source Review (NSR) permitting regulations concerning source aggregation – that is, the circumstances under which two entities may be considered part of the same “major source” (for Title V permitting) and/or “stationary source” (for NSR permitting). Under the federal rules governing those programs, two entities may be considered a single “major source” and/or “stationary source” if they 1) belong to the same industrial grouping, 2) are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties and 3) are under common control. “Common control”

determinations are made on a case-by-case basis based on the facts of individual cases. For further information: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-05/documents/meadowbrook_2018.pdf

- C. World Health Organization Finds Dangerously High Air Pollution Affects Nine Out of 10 People Globally (May 2, 2018)** – According to new estimates from the World Health Organization (WHO), nearly 90 percent of the global population breathes polluted air, and around 7 million people die each year due to the combined effects of outdoor and household exposure to fine particulates. The findings are based on an ambient air quality database maintained by WHO, which compiles annual mean concentration data for PM10 and PM2.5 from more than 4,300 cities in 108 countries. WHO observed that the lowest concentrations of air pollution were found in high-income countries, while the highest concentrations of air pollution appeared in low-income countries. The Eastern Mediterranean and South-East Asian regions recorded annual mean ambient pollution levels more than five times WHO’s recommended limits. WHO’s recommended air quality guidelines for annual mean particulate concentrations are 10 and 20 micrograms per cubic meter, respectively, for PM2.5 and PM10. WHO observed the best air quality in the Americas, Europe and the Western Pacific regions. For further information: <http://www.who.int/news-room/detail/02-05-2018-9-out-of-10-peopleworldwide-breathe-polluted-air-but-more-countries-are-taking-action>
- D. EPA Announces Availability of DERA Grant Funds (April 24, 2018)** – EPA announced the availability of grant funds under the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) and is seeking proposals for projects that will significantly reduce diesel emissions, particularly from fleets that operate at goods movement facilities in nonattainment areas. The agency has indicated it will give priority to proposed projects that “engage and benefit local communities” and to applicants that demonstrate their ability to foster and continue initiatives to reduce emissions after the conclusion of the project. Regional, state, local and tribal agencies and port authorities that have jurisdiction over transportation or air quality are eligible to apply for grant funding as are certain nonprofit organizations. The agency anticipates that it will award approximately \$40 million to fund between 20 and 80 grants in the September to November timeframe. Proposals must be submitted to the appropriate EPA regional office by June 12, 2018. EPA will hold “information sessions” on applying for funds on May 1, 2018 at 2 PM Eastern and May 3, 2018 at 3 PM Eastern. For further information: <https://www.epa.gov/cleandiesel/clean-diesel-national-grants>
- E. American Lung Association Releases State of the Air 2018 (April 18, 2018)** – The American Lung Association (ALA) issued State of the Air 2018, its annual “national report card” in which the organization grades and ranks air quality in cities and counties across the country. In this, its 19th such report, ALA finds that while improvements in year-round particle pollution continued in 2014-2016 – the years covered by the report – and there were fewer high particle days, ozone pollution “worsened significantly.” ALA examined levels of ozone and particle pollution at “official monitoring sites” across the country and used “the most

current quality-assured nationwide data available.” In the report, ALA identifies six “threats to the nation’s air quality”: 1) weakening the Clean Air Act, 2) repealing plans to reduce carbon pollution from power plants, 3) removing limits on emissions from oil and gas operations, 4) opening doors for more polluting trucks and cars, 5) cutting funding and expertise needed to clean up the air and 6) “stacking the deck to deny scientific evidence.” With respect to number 5, ALA, citing the President’s FY 2019 budget proposal to reduce grants for state and local air agencies and tribes, says, “The Lung Association calls on Congress to ensure EPA has sufficient funding to protect public health with the full range of programs, including state, local and tribal grants.” In the report Clark County received a “B” grade for ozone and a “D” grade for fine particulate matter. For further information: <http://www.lung.org/our-initiatives/healthy-air/sota/> and <http://www.lung.org/assets/documents/healthy-air/state-of-the-air/sota-2018full.pdf>

X. Board Policy Discussion Issues

As Necessary

XI. Issues for Upcoming Meetings

None

XII. Adjournment

Notes:

(1) Served by C-TRAN Routes: 7, 72 and 76.

(2) Accommodation of the needs for disabled persons can be made upon request. For more information, please call (360) 574-3058 extension 110.