

SOUTHWEST CLEAN AIR AGENCY

Board of Directors Meeting  
October 6th, 2022, at 3:00 PM  
Southwest Clean Air Agency  
11815 NE 99th St. Suite 1294  
Vancouver, Washington

This meeting will be held by video conference using Zoom:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82154159897>

Meeting ID: 821 5415 9897

Or call in by phone (669) 900-9128

AGENDA

- I. Call to Order  
SWCAA Chair Bob Hamlin
- II. Roll Call/Determination of Quorum  
SWCAA Chair Bob Hamlin
- III. Board of Directors Minutes  
Board of Directors Minutes – September Meeting
- IV. Changes to the Agenda  
SWCAA Chair Bob Hamlin
- V. Consent Agenda
  - A. Approval of Vouchers
  - B. Financial Report
  - C. Monthly Activity Report
- V. Info Items & Public Comment  
SWCAA IT Updates
- VII. Public Hearing  
None
- VIII. Unfinished Business/New Business  
None
- IX. Control Officer Report
  - A. **Senate Ratifies Kigali HFC Treaty (September 21, 2022)** - In a bipartisan 69-27 vote,

the U.S. Senate has voted to ratify an amendment to the Montreal Protocol that would cut the use of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), a major greenhouse gas (GHG). The vote clears the way for the U.S. to join 136 other nations and the European Union in approving the deal. The vote ratified the 2016 Kigali amendment to the 1987 Montreal Protocol on ozone depleting substances and includes specific targets and timetables to replace HFCs with climate-friendly alternatives and prohibits trade in in HFCs. The amendment requires countries to reduce their use of HFCs by 85 percent over 15 years, mirroring requirements adopted domestically by the U.S. Senate in the AIM Act of 2021 For further information: <https://ozone.unep.org/all-ratifications>

- B. DOE Launches Industrial Earthshot (September 21, 2022)** The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) launched a sixth “Earthshot” effort to significantly cut emissions associated with energy-intensive industrial heating by 2035. DOE aims to develop cost-competitive decarbonization technologies to help cut emissions from industrial heating by at least 85 percent by 2035. Industrial heating is used in manufacturing of materials including plastics, cement and steel and accounted for 9 percent of U.S CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The new Earthshot will be focused on three key pathways: Electrifying heating operations; integrating low-emission heat sources such as geothermal energy, concentrated solar power or nuclear energy; and developing low- or no-heat process technologies. According to DOE, this would reduce 575 million metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> from the U.S. industrial sector, equivalent to the annual emissions from all passenger cars currently on the road. For further information: <https://www.energy.gov/sites/default/files/2022-09/earth-shot-industrial-heat-fact-sheet.pdf>
- C. CASAC Ozone Panel Restarts NAAQS Review (August 29, 2022)**-The 18-member panel charged with advising EPA’s Clean Air Science Advisory Committee (CASAC) restarted their review of EPA’s 2015 Ozone standards, after a 3 ½ month pause. The May 2022 pause in the work of the CASAC Ozone Review Panel had come after concerns from members of the panel with the pacing and conclusions of EPA’s Integrated Science Assessment (ISA) that had recommended no change to the 70 ppb limit set by EPA in 2015, on the grounds that “a fuller discussion of the science” was needed to assess that finding. The CASAC panel has scheduled three meetings in September 2022 and is expected to offer recommendations to EPA Administrator Michael Regan in early 2023 on whether any change to the current 70 ppb exposure limit is warranted. For further information: [https://casac.epa.gov/ords/sab/f?p=113:19:12009722973712:::RP,19:P19\\_ID:976](https://casac.epa.gov/ords/sab/f?p=113:19:12009722973712:::RP,19:P19_ID:976) and <https://www.4cleanair.org/wp-content/uploads/CASAC-Ozone-Panel-Chair-Memo-05-13-22.pdf>
- D. Study Predicts Locked-In Greenland Melting Will Result in Large Sea Level Rise (August 29, 2022)** - Global temperature increases that are already forecast to occur thanks to historical greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions will cause a massive ice sheet in Greenland to raise global sea levels by nearly a foot by 2100, in a melting event driven by human-caused climate change, according to a study published on Monday. The study, “Greenland ice sheet climate disequilibrium and committed sea-level rise”, was published in the journal *Nature Climate Change*. It predicts that “regardless of twenty-first-century climate pathways”, existing emissions mean at least 3.3% of Greenland’s ice sheet will melt by 2100, the equivalent of 110 trillion tons of ice, leading to a minimum of 10 inches of sea level rise from current levels. The study noted that this is more than twice what was

predicted in previous modeling efforts, but that these were based on “imprecise atmospheric and oceanic couplings. Here, we present a complementary approach resolving ice sheet disequilibrium with climate constrained by satellite-derived bare-ice extent, tidewater sector ice flow discharge and surface mass balance data.” Their study focused on the average melting trajectory for 2010-2019, but noted that 2012 was an outlier with extraordinary melting occurring in Greenland. “The high-melt year of 2012 applied in perpetuity yields an ice loss commitment of [seven times as much sea level rise], serving as an ominous prognosis for Greenland’s trajectory through a twenty-first century of warming.” For further information: <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41558-022-01441-2>

X. Board Policy Discussion Issues

As Necessary

XI. Issues for Upcoming Meetings

CPI Fee Increase Decision

SWCAA 400 Rule Revisions Decision

Review Evaluation Processes for ED

Air Toxics Rulemaking Proposal

XII. Adjourn

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.*