



Winter 2001

# Clean Air News

"To preserve and enhance air quality in southwest Washington"

## New Faces at SWCAA

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

New to the SWCAA Board are:  
Dan Cothren, Wahkiakum County  
Commissioner, Bud Quinn,  
Skamania County Commissioner  
and George Raiter, Cowlitz  
County Commissioner.

### SWCAA STAFF

Wes Safford has re-joined the SWCAA  
engineering team. Wes left several  
years ago to work at a Portland  
based defense contractor.

Scott Inloes, SWCAA air quality engi-  
neer, recently resigned his position to  
work at the B.F. Goodrich division in  
Kalama.

## Proposed changes to SWCAA Regulations

SWCAA is proposing changes to several  
of its regulations. While none of the  
proposed changes are considered to be  
significant, several of the changes are  
notable. The proposed changes involve  
documenting in the regulations the  
agency name change from SWAPCA to  
SWCAA, clarifications to existing regu-  
lations, and changes required under  
federal rules to maintain current  
federal program delegations or satisfy  
formal agreements with the US EPA.

None of the proposed changes impose  
additional requirements on industry  
that are not already required under  
existing federal regulations. Updated  
adoption of these federal rules will  
continue direct enforcement capability  
at the local level.

(see back page for summary)

## SULEV Anyone?

*"Pssst! Hey you! Ya wanna SULEV? C'mon, I'll make ya a sweet deal!  
Don't be nervous! Just give me 5 minutes! Whatta ya got to lose?"*

No, this isn't some shady character on a Portland street corner or in an alley. But it just might be a car salesman in the not too distant future. (Forget what I said about it not being a shady character!) Actually, my daughter is a car saleswoman, so let's just drop it!

SULEV, ULEV, LEV, IRS...are they faceless Washington DC bureaucracies to deal with? No. (Well, maybe the IRS.)

SULEV stands for Super Ultra Low Emission Vehicle. A SULEV is an automobile that produces as low as 1/10th of the air pollution that a Low Emission Vehicle (LEV) does and about 1/4 of an Ultra Low Emission Vehicle (ULEV). Most 2001 passenger vehicles are rated as LEVs. The Southwest Clean Air Agency is one of the first agencies in Washington State to have purchased a SULEV for its motor pool.

The SULEV purchased by SWCAA is a 2001 Toyota Prius. The Prius is a high-efficiency hybrid that sips gasoline while getting a boost from a 110-pound nickel-metal hydride battery pack that has an 8-year warranty. The Prius generates its own electricity and does not have to be plugged into an electrical outlet, as do electric vehicles. Under the hood is a 70-horsepower, 1.5-liter, 4-cylinder engine sharing the space with a 44-horsepower electric motor. The Prius fuel economy is rated at 52-mpg city and 45 mpg highway. According to Toyota, it can maintain a top speed of 105 mph for extended distances. (Gee Boss, where are the keys?!)

There are currently three SULEVs available for 2001. The Honda Accord and Nissan Sentra CA are both gasoline powered SULEVs. The Prius is the only gasoline-electric hybrid currently available.

So far, 28 of the Toyota Prius SULEVs have been put into service by various agencies in Washington. These include Northwest Air Pollution Authority, Puget Sound Clean Air Agency, the Washington Department of Ecology, Clark County and several city governments, as well as the University of Washington.

SWCAA plans to replace the "gas hogs" in its motor pool with more SULEVs to do its part in preserving the quality of the air in our region. "It is incumbent upon our agency to directly participate in preserving and enhancing this region's air quality, rather than taking a passive regulatory role", said Bob Elliott, SWCAA's Executive Director. "I think it is time for our agency to begin walking the talk."

*In case you've been wondering, "Prius" is a Latin word meaning "to go before"*

This newsletter was printed on recycled paper.



## Did you know?

Air pollution levels vary from one part of southwest Washington to another, from day to day, and from year to year. Short-term changes are primarily related to weather and the amount of pollution released into the air. Long-term changes are associated with changes in population, pollution sources, trends and economics. Differences in local geography and meteorology also have a role in air quality.

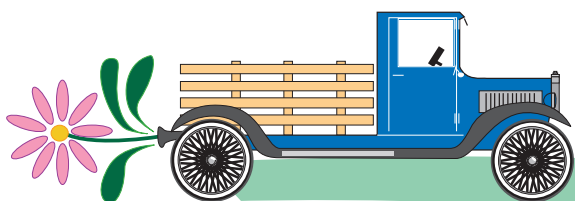
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Southwest Clean Air Agency

## How Clean is Your Car?



If you've wondered how to determine the amount of air pollution created by your family automobile, there is an easy to use Internet site for this very purpose. The **"Tailpipe Tally"** calculates and presents pollution estimates for fuel consumption, fuel cost, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons and carbon dioxide emissions.

This web-based tool, designed by Environmental Defense, can be found at [www.environmentaldefense.org/tailpipe](http://www.environmentaldefense.org/tailpipe). By selecting options and parameters from pull-down menus, you can compare up to four new or used motor vehicles at one time. Key parameters include: 1) miles traveled per year; 2) model year (from 1978 to 2001); 3) vehicle make; 4) vehicle model; and 5) tailpipe emission standard (from a list).

The Tailpipe Tally is easy to use. I was able to run a report on my 1996 Ford Ranger in just seconds. Compared to SWCAA's new Toyota Prius, my pickup truck is a real choker!

There is also an Internet site operated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Green Vehicle Guide, which provides fuel economy and emissions data on every new car sold in America. This guide provides information to help you choose the cleanest and the most fuel-efficient vehicle that meets your needs. The Internet web site address is [www.epa.gov/autoemissions](http://www.epa.gov/autoemissions)

## SWCAA 400

### General Regulations for Air Pollution Sources

#### Summary of proposed changes

- 400-030: To provide additional definitions, to clarify language, and to exclude t-butyl acetate as a volatile organic compound.
- 400-060: Update of the federal rules for source testing.
- 400-075: Update of the federal emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (40 CFR Parts 61 & 63).
- 400-105: Clarify requirements for submitting emissions data in support of the agency's annual Registration Fee program.
- 400-110: New fee categories to include dry cleaners, standby diesel generators, crematories, flow coating operations, and soil remediation projects.
- 400-115: Update of the federal New Source Performance Standards (40 CFR Part 60).
- 400-141: Update of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration program (40 CFR Part 52).
- Appendix B: A new section to provide a legal description and map of the ozone and carbon monoxide maintenance area boundary. There are no changes to the existing maintenance area boundary.

VEHICLES	FUEL CONSUMPTION	FUEL COST	CARBON DIOXIDE	CARBON MONOXIDE	NITROGEN OXIDES	HYDRO-CARBONS
2001 TOYOTA PRIUS <i>(48.6 mpg, SULEV) 10,000 miles/year</i>	206 gal/yr	\$329/yr	4115 lb/yr	82.7 lb/yr	1.4 lb/yr	0.9 lb/yr
1996 FORD RANGER PICK-UP 2WD <i>(21.0 mpg, Tier 1) 10,000 miles/year</i>	476 gal/yr	\$762/yr	9524 lb/yr	192.1 lb/yr	28.2 lb/yr	8.7 lb/yr

CLIP & SAVE

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SWCAA BOARD MEETINGS  
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