Four Corners Air Quality Group
Update on Recent Agency Activities – October 2019

Power Plants

1. **Colorado: Comanche Power Plant and Nucla Power Plant**
   Comanche Power Plant (Pueblo, CO): The Comanche Power Plant in Pueblo will have two units retire: Unit 1 by the end of 2022 & Unit 2 by the end of 2025. The energy plan combined with Comanche's closures includes new renewable projects of 1,100 MW new wind, 700 MW new solar and 275 MW battery storage. Xcel projects emissions reductions that, by 2026, include nearly 60 percent lower CO_2 emissions and 90 percent lower SO_2 and NO_X emissions than 2005 levels (Xcel owns Comanche and is a major energy producer for urban Colorado). This plan was approved by Colorado's Public Utilities Commission in August 2018.

   Nucla Power Plant (Nucla, CO): Nucla is officially closed, three years earlier than originally planned (as well as the associated coal mine). Craig Power Plant Unit 1 (Craig, CO) is scheduled to shut down by the end of 2025, resulting in thousands of tons of emissions reductions in NO_x, SO_2, CO_2, and PM/PM_{10}. EPA approved these changes in July 2018 to Colorado's Regional Haze SIP. (CDPHE)

2. **Utah: The Intermountain Power Plant (IPP) and Brigham Young University Plant**
   The Intermountain Power Plant (IPP) (Delta, UT): The IPP will close by 2025. This is currently Utah's largest coal-fired power plant. They are going to develop and install a natural-gas fired plant in its place.

   Brigham Young University (BYU) Plant: A smaller coal-fired power plant located at BYU is currently undergoing conversion to natural gas. (UDEQ)

3. **New Mexico: San Juan Generating Station**
   San Juan County monitoring data from 2018 continues to show compliance with the 1-hour National Ambient Air Quality Standard for SO2. New Mexico Environmental Department's (NMED) 2019 Progress Report to EPA shows that annual SO2 emissions at the San Juan Generating Station decreased by over 3,000 tons, due to the shutdown of two units in December 2017. NMED's Report recommended that no new modeling should be required at this time. (NMED)

4. **Navajo Nation (NNEPA): Four Corners Power Plant**
   Three units closed at Four Corners Power Plant. Top-tier NOx controls were installed on two units in 2018. (NNEPA)

5. **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): Final Affordable Clean Energy Rule**
   On June 19, 2019, the EPA issued the Affordable Clean Energy rule (ACE), an effort to provide existing coal-fired electric utility generating units, or EGUs, with achievable and realistic standards for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. This action was finalized in conjunction with two related, but separate and distinct rulemakings:
      1. The repeal of the Clean Power Plan.
      2. Revised implementing regulations for ACE, ongoing emission guidelines, and all future emission guidelines for existing sources issued under the authority of the Clean Air Act (CAA) section 111(d).

      ACE provides states with new emission guidelines that will inform the state's development of standards of performance to reduce carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions

from existing coal-fired EGUs — consistent with EPA's role as defined in the CAA. EPA ACE Rule link

6. **WESTAR-WRAP: Regional Haze**
   In June 2019, WESTAR-WRAP, with sponsorship by the Western Energy Supply and Transmission (WEST) Associates, completed an EGU Emissions Analysis project for the 13-state contiguous WESTAR-WRAP region with state planners and EGU operators, materials are posted at: EGU Emissions Analysis Project for Regional Haze Round 2 planning. The project data developed are used in the Baseline and 2028 On-The-Books modeling scenarios to predict the change in visibility impacts for Regional Haze planning at the 100+ Class I areas throughout the West. The current modeling schedule is posted here.

Oil and Gas

1. **Colorado: Senate Bill 19-181, Regulations 3 & 7**
   Senate Bill 19-181: SB19-181 is an ambitious directive to minimize air emissions from oil and gas and will require a sustained effort over the next several years. It will involve multiple rulemakings before the Colorado Air Quality Control Commission (AQCC), to adopt rules to minimize methane and other hydrocarbons, VOC and NOx from oil and gas, with the first being in Fall 2019. The bill clarifies AQCC authority to regulate emission from pre-production activities, drilling and completion. The AQCC will consult with COGCC in their adoption of rules (evaluate and address potential cumulative impacts of oil & gas development). The Colorado Air Pollution Control Division (APCD) is reviewing rules & considering more stringent oil & gas provisions for well production facilities and compressor stations including:
   - Semi-annual leak detection & repair (LDAR) at well production facilities or use of alternative approved instrument monitoring method
   - Regular inspection and maintenance of transmission pipelines & compressor stations
   - Continuous methane emissions monitoring at facilities with large potential emissions, multi-well facilities and facilities in close proximity to occupied dwellings
   - Reduce emissions from pneumatic devices
   - May phase in requirements of increased inspections until continuous emission monitoring is achieved
   - May address pre-production activities, drilling and completion

   Regulation Number 3 & 7:
   The AQCC will be conducting the Regulation Numbers 3 & 7 rulemaking hearing December 10-19, 2019. This hearing has multiple components to it including three public comment sessions which will be held around the state. A summary of the proposed changes are as follows:
   - Regulation Number 3, Parts A, B, and C: Revise the Air Pollutant Emission Notice (APEN) reporting and construction permitting requirements specific to oil and gas well production facilities, aligning Part B permit requirements with statutory language,updating transfer of ownership requirements, and clarifying APEN and permitting exemptions; and
   - Regulation Number 7: A full reorganization of the Regulation into Parts A-E, and changes both to the federally enforceable State Implementation Plan (SIP) and state-only requirements.

   Revisions to the SIP include but are not limited to: 1) establishing a storage tank control threshold in lieu of the current system-wide control strategy; 2) strengthening storage tank monitoring requirements; 3) aligning related recordkeeping and reporting; 4) updating reasonably available control technology (RACT) requirements for major sources of VOC and/or

NOx in the 8-hour Ozone Control Area; and 5) other SIP cleanup and strengthening measures. Changes to state-only requirements include but are not limited to: 1) lowering the threshold for storage tank controls; 2) establishing automatic tank gauging and tank loadout control requirements; 3) strengthening tank monitoring requirements and increasing the frequency of Approved Instrument Monitoring Method (AIMM) inspections; 4) expanding the requirement to employ Best Management Practices (BMPs) to well plugging activities; 5) aligning and updating recordkeeping and reporting requirements; 6) expanding the "find and fix" pneumatic controller program state-wide; and 7) establishing an annual inventory for equipment used in oil and gas activities and other revisions.

The AQCC also established two State-specific oil and gas initiatives in Regulation Number 7's "Statement of Basis and Purpose." The first is termed the "Statewide Hydrocarbon Emissions Reductions" ("SHER") Team. The purpose of this effort is to evaluate cost-effective emission reduction strategies from the statewide oil and gas sector. Recommendations for new proposals will be presented to the AQCC by January 16, 2020. The second initiative is the "Pneumatics Task Force" which is a Colorado APCD-led study of pneumatic controller reduction options for the Denver Metro Northern Front Range Ozone Nonattainment Area (DMNFR NAA). The stakeholder team collected pneumatics data during the summer and fall of 2018 and 2019. In fall and winter of 2019, the team will determine recommendations and present to the AQCC on May 21, 2020. (CDPHE)

2. **New Mexico: Minor Source Emissions Inventory, Methane Strategy**

Minor Source Emissions Inventory: The Air Quality Bureau (AQB) has held initial stakeholder outreach meetings for 2020 minor source emissions inventory. Facilities are required to submit their 2020 emissions reports and certifications to the AQB before 11:59PM, April 1, 2021. This is the first time that all minor sources will be required to report emissions to the AQB and the requirement will likely recur every three years to coincide with the National Emissions Inventory.

Methane Strategy: The New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) and New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department (EMNRD) are each in the process of developing rules that will regulate methane emissions. The departments were charged with this task under Gov. Michelle Lujan Grisham's Executive Order 2019-003 on Addressing Climate Change and Energy Waste Prevention. The order instructs NMED and EMNRD to "jointly develop a statewide, enforceable regulatory framework to secure reductions in oil and gas sector methane emissions and to prevent waste from new and existing sources and enact such rules as soon as practicable." Following public stakeholder meetings in the summer of 2019, NMED and EMNRD formed the Methane Advisory Panel (MAP). Regularly scheduled MAP meetings will be held to discuss the technical issues related to capturing methane. The MAP process will yield a technical background document related to specific oil and natural gas equipment and processes for consideration moving forward with an enforceable methane regulatory strategy. (NMED)

3. **Southern Ute Indian Tribe: Title V Operating Permit Program, Emissions Inventory, State of Colorado Environmental Commission**

Title V Operating Permit Program: The Southern Ute Indian Tribe (SUIT/The Tribe) has full delegation of a Title V operating permit program. SUIT regulates 35 oil and gas-related Title V sources, which consist of natural gas compressor stations, treating plants, and processing plants. SUIT's EPA-approved Compliance Monitoring Strategy requires each Title V source to be inspected once every 2-years. Non-compliance is addressed according to the enforcement pathways and protocols outlined in SUIT's Enforcement Procedures and Penalty Policy. More

information on the Tribe's Title V Operating Permit Program can be found on the SUIT's Title V webpage: https://www.southernute-nsn.gov/justice-and-regulatory/epd/air-quality/air-permitting/.

Emission Inventory: SUIT completed a comprehensive emission inventory of all air pollution sources located within the exterior boundaries of the Southern Ute Indian Reservation for calendar year 2017. The Air Quality Program is currently finalizing the report for this project. Upon completion, a copy of the Tribe's 2017 emission inventory will be available on SUIT's Air Quality Program webpage: https://www.southernute-nsn.gov/justice-and-regulatory/epd/air-quality/.

SUIT/State of Colorado Environmental Commission: SUIT and the State of Colorado Environmental Commission (Environmental Commission) has asked for the Tribe to seek administrative delegation from EPA Region 8 of the federal tribal minor new source review programs. These programs are listed at 40 CFR Part §49.101 – 105 and §49.151 – 164. The Tribe is currently seeking to obtain funding for implementation of these programs and drafting the application for delegation. More information about the Environmental Commission, meeting dates, meeting agendas, and a copy of the Tribe's Reservation Air Code are available on SUIT's Environmental Commission webpage: https://www.southernute-nsn.gov/justice-and-regulatory/epd/air-quality/env-commission/.

4. **Utah Division of Air Quality: 2017 Oil and Gas Emissions Inventory, Gas Flaring Rule**
Emissions Inventory: Finalization of the 2017 Oil and Gas Emission inventory occurred in 2019. The inventory indicated a reduction in VOCs and NOx emissions associated with oil and gas. Initially this reduction appears to be due to permitting activities for waste water ponds and decreased production.

Gas Flaring Rule: An associated gas flaring rule was developed and implemented in the winter of 2019 to compliment the suite of rules that support a permit-by-rule approach for oil and gas sources in Utah.

5. **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: Proposed Policy Amendments 2012 and 2016 New Source Performance Standards for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry**

On August 28, 2019, the EPA proposed amendments to the 2012 and 2016 New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry that would remove regulatory duplication and save the industry millions of dollars in compliance costs each year, while maintaining health and environmental protection from oil and gas sources that the Agency considers appropriate to regulate.

The proposed amendments would remove all sources in the transmission and storage segment of the oil and natural gas industry from regulation under the NSPS, both for ozone-forming volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and for greenhouse gases (GHGs). The existing NSPS regulates GHGs through limitations on emissions of methane.

The amendments also would rescind the methane requirements in the 2016 NSPS that apply to sources in the production and processing segments of the industry. As an alternative, EPA also is proposing to rescind the methane requirements that apply to all sources in the oil and natural gas industry, without removing any sources from the current source category.

As part of this action, the Agency also is seeking comment on alternative interpretations of EPA's legal authority to regulate pollutants under section 111(b) of the CAA. EPA's regulatory impact analysis estimates that the proposed amendments would save the oil and natural gas industry $17-$19 million a year, for a total of $97-$123 million from

2019 through 2025. This proposal is separate from EPA's September 2018 proposal to make targeted improvements to the 2016 NSPS, including amendments to the fugitive emissions (leaks) monitoring requirements in the rule. EPA expects to take final action on that proposal later this year. Refer to: https://www.epa.gov/controlling-air-pollution-oil-and-natural-gas-industry/actions-and-notices-about-oil-and-natural-gas (Comments on the proposed policy amendments must be received on or before November 25, 2019)

6. **WESTAR-WRAP: Oil and Gas Work Group**
   In support of western Regional Haze planning and modeling analysis of haze and other regional air quality issues, the WESTAR-WRAP Oil & Gas Work Group (OGWG) with involvement from states, tribes, local air agencies, and federal partners has completed a very significant amount of cutting-edge work during 2019 to update inventories, control effectiveness, and operational practices, using data analysis methods and surveys. The current work products are listed below. Projections of future-year emissions are about to be released in October. The OGWG will then complete a task related to options for Future Year Additional Reasonable Controls for Regional Haze planning, as well as a Program Review task to update O&G regulatory control program descriptions for agencies across the region, by early 2020.
   - OGWG Baseline Year Alaska and Intermountain Region Emissions Inventory revised final deliverables – Sept. 2019
     I. The Revised Final Report and Inventory Spreadsheet were posted on Sept. 23, 2019. These files completely replace the previously posted July 2019 report and spreadsheet, while the gas profile information posted in July is unchanged. The July report and spreadsheet files have been removed to avoid confusion. The Revised Final Report includes updates from the July postings to include: 1) Colorado O&G emissions based on new inventories provided by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and Southern Ute Indian Tribe and 2) Williston Basin casinghead gas emission inventory to correct emissions that were biased low based on EPA O&G Tool inputs.
   - OGWG Emissions Survey for State Air Agencies and O&G Operators
     I. Complete survey (January 2019)
     II. Fleet turnover and controls-focused survey (January 2019)

7. **Federal Bureau of Land Management: Oil & Gas Inventory for Permian and San Juan Basins**
   If using just the triennial NEI data, the source group emissions data is aggregated narrowly into Oil and Gas Production sector category or by the Petroleum and Related Industries category. The *Baseline 2014 Emissions from Oil and Gas Activity in Greater San Juan Basin and Permian Basin* goes further through surveys, state permitting data (midstream and other sources), non-point sources and other tools using a bottom-up approach to isolate key equipment and source groups contributing to criteria pollutants, VOCs and GHGs from the Oil & Gas Industry in New Mexico. The Inventory has been reviewed and is available for other cooperating agencies to use in oil and gas analysis, inventories and modeling. The data and files are housed through the Western Resources Air Partnership and the Intermountain West Database
   https://www.wrapair2.org/pdf/2014_SanJuan_Permian_Baseyear_EI_Final_Report_10Nov2017.pdf

Other Sources

1. **Colorado: Regional Haze Round 2, Ozone SIP, Regulation 21, Low Emission Vehicle Standard & Zero Emission Vehicle Standard**

Regulation 21: The Colorado APCD presented consumer products and architectural coatings proposed rulemakings in July 2019 with the intention of achieving VOC reductions across the industries. This resulted in AQCC Regulation 21 Control of Volatile Organic Compounds from Consumer Products and Architectural and Industrial Maintenance Coatings, effective September 14, 2019.

Low Emission Vehicle Standard & Zero Emission Vehicle Standard (LEV & ZEV): In January 17, 2019, Colorado Governor Polis signed an Executive Order that directs CDPHE to start a Colorado ZEV Program. On August 15, 2019 the AQCC voted 8-1 to adopt California's Zero Emission Vehicle Program. For more information, please see:
https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/zero-emission-vehicle-mandate-proposal
On June 19, 2018, Colorado Governor Hickenlooper signed an Executive Order that directs the Air Pollution Control Division to develop a rule to establish a Colorado LEV Program, which incorporates the requirements of the California LEV Program. The AQCC approved the proposed LEV standards on November 16, 2018. The revisions will ensure continued greenhouse gas reductions from vehicles through motor year 2025 in support of the Climate Executive Order issued below. For more information, please see:
https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/Low_Emission_Vehicle_Standard

2. **New Mexico: Volkswagen Settlement**
NMED revised the State's Beneficiary Mitigation Plan (BMP) for the Volkswagen Settlement to outline funding priorities for the second round of funding. The Revised BMP directs unallocated funds toward the replacement of diesel-fueled vehicles with alternate-fueled and all-electric vehicles. The State remains committed to allocating 15% of the total funding (approximately $2.7 million) towards light duty zero-emission vehicle (LDZEV) infrastructure option. The state added a goal to focus efforts on a complete statewide electric vehicle charging network. The amount of funding available through the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) Option will be reduced from 3% to approximately 1.8% ($317,553). The BMP was revised based on public comments received on the draft document.

3. **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: One National Program Rule on Federal Preemption of State Fuel Economy Standards**
On September 19, 2019, the U.S. Department of Transportation's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a final action entitled the "One National Program Rule" to enable the federal government to provide nationwide uniform fuel economy and greenhouse gas emission standards for automobile and light duty trucks. This action finalizes critical parts of the Safer, Affordable, Fuel-Efficient (SAFE) Vehicles Rule that was first proposed in August 2018. This action makes clear that federal law preempts state and local tailpipe GHG emissions standards as well as ZEV mandates.
In this action NHTSA is affirming that its statutory authority to set nationally applicable fuel economy standards under the express preemption provisions of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act dictates that such state and local programs are preempted. EPA is withdrawing the Clean Air Act preemption waiver it granted to the State of California in January 2013 as it relates to California's GHG and ZEV programs. California's ability to enforce its LEV program and other clean air standards to address harmful ozone-forming vehicle emissions is not affected by this action.
The agencies continue work to finalize the remaining portions of the SAFE Vehicles Rule, to address proposed revisions to the federal fuel economy and GHG vehicle emissions

standards. Refer to: https://www.epa.gov/regulations-emissions-vehicles-and-engines/final-rule-one-national-program-federal-preemption-state

4. **WESTAR-WRAP: Fire and Smoke Emissions**
   In support of western Regional Haze planning and modeling analysis of haze and other regional air quality issues, the WESTAR-WRAP Fire & Smoke Work Group (FSWG) is working on a Representative Baseline and Future Fire Scenarios Project to examine the methods used to incorporate fire into the Regional Haze modeling process. The Representative Baseline and Future Fire Scenarios project is addressing three topics related to fire characterization for Regional Haze planning:

   - Develop methods for building a planning emissions inventory of fire representative of the 2013-17 Baseline Period
   - Develop methods and scenarios for examining future fire emissions
   - Evaluate existing plume rise methods and recommend approaches for model implementation and sensitivity analyses

   The Representative Baseline fire scenario emission inventory was completed in September and will be applied in Baseline modeling scenario, shown in the current modeling schedule posted here.

Energy Efficiency, Conservation and Renewable Energy

1. **Colorado: Senate Bill 19-096, House Bill 19-1261, Senate Bill-236**
   Senate Bill 19-096 and House Bill 19-1261: SB-096 requires the APCD to adopt GHG monitoring and reporting by June 2020 with intention to inform the GHG inventory process and reduction strategies. By July 2020, the APCD is required to implement measures which will help CO achieve its GHG emission reduction goals. Requires APCD to update the statewide inventory and report the results no less frequently than every 2 years. HB-1261 establishes an aggressive state-wide GHG reduction goals and sets criteria surrounding reporting and implementation of GHG reduction strategies. These bills funded a new 4-FTE "Climate Unit" within APCD. The first round of rulemaking is expected for SB-096 on May 21, 2020.

   Senate Bill 19-236: SB-236 addresses CO2 reduction goals at qualifying retail utilities, stating an 80% reduction target by 2030 (vs. a 2005 baseline) and a 100% clean energy goal for Clean Energy Plans filed w/ PUC after January 20, 2020. The bill also codifies Xcel's 100% carbon-free by 2050 goal and subjects Tri-State Generation and Transmission to PUC rulemaking, specifically establishing PUC oversight of Tri-State's integrated resource plan, which has faced scrutiny as members exit the supplier seeking cleaner, cheaper power. SB-236 directs the PUC to study the value of adding distributed resources, such as rooftop solar, energy efficiency and battery storage to the grid and establishes securitization measures on stranded coal assets to shift risk away from ratepayers, and requires investor-owned utilities that are retiring a generation unit to include a workforce transition in its closure plan. (CDPHE)

Cross-Sector Control Strategies

1. **Colorado: Ozone & Regional Haze:**
   Regional Haze: The 2021 Round 2 Regional Haze stakeholder engagement process is underway, addressing visibility improvement in Colorado's Class 1 Areas. Significant reductions in NOx are predicted to result from the 2021 Regional Haze SIP. Colorado's Front

Range 9-County Ozone Nonattainment Area is likely going to become designated as "serious" by the end of the calendar year. This will have sweeping impacts across the Front Range for all industries, resulting in various rulemakings to aggressively reduce NOx and VOC emissions. (CDPHE)

2. **New Mexico: Ozone & Regional Haze:**
   Ozone: NMED is in the initial public outreach stages for areas where monitoring data shows they are within 95% of the 2015 ozone NAAQS. This is referred to as the "Ozone Attainment Initiative" because the goal is to develop control strategies to reduce ozone precursors in areas that are in danger of violating the standards to ensure their continued attainment designation. There are seven counties for which 2018 data show design values within 95% of the standard: San Juan, Rio Arriba, Lea, Eddy, Doña Ana, Sandoval and Valencia counties. At least one monitor in Bernalillo County is also within 95% of the standard. The Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Environmental Health Department has jurisdiction for this monitor and for sources in Bernalillo County. Photochemical modeling will be conducted in the coming year to develop a conceptual model of ozone formation, transport and potential control strategies for the different areas of the state affected. (NMED)

   Regional Haze: New Mexico is required to develop and submit to EPA its own regional haze plans by July 31, 2021. To this end, the NMED is cooperating with the City of Albuquerque Environmental Health Department (EHD), which implements air quality regulations in Albuquerque and Bernalillo County. Because NMED and EHD are separate jurisdictions, they will submit separate Regional Haze SIPs to EPA, but the SIPs will function as an integrated whole, addressing regional haze for the entire state of New Mexico. New Mexico is still early in the process of developing a Regional Haze plan and conducting the necessary initial outreach to stakeholders. NMED and Albuquerque's EHD are reviewing trends in monitoring data and emissions. For outreach, we are engaged in initial stakeholder education and communicating with priority sources regarding the required four-factor analysis of potential new control measures for NO_X and SO_2. These tasks include developing an NMED Regional Haze web page and developing an initial outreach webinar. For additional information, please see the NMED AQB website for regional haze: https://www.env.nm.gov/air-quality/reg-haze/. (NMED)

3. **WESTAR-WRAP: Regional Haze**:
   The Regional Haze Planning Work Group (RHPWG) of WESTAR-WRAP brings together 15 western states, tribes, federal land managers and EPA to collaborate on Regional Haze planning for the 118 Class I areas in the West in accordance with the Regional Haze Rule intended to make steady progress to improve visibility over the next 40+ years in National Parks and Wilderness Areas. The RHPWG has recently completed a Communication Framework for Regional Haze Planning guidance document, providing a comprehensive road map for all WESTAR-WRAP members to communicate effectively in the Regional Haze planning process leading up to the July 31, 2021 due date for Round 2 Regional Haze SIPs. The RHPWG is holding regular recorded quarterly Outreach webinars with presentation materials which can be found at this website: https://www.wrapair2.org/RHPWG.aspx

4. **Federal BLM: Cumulative Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Cooperation with NMED, Annual Air Resources Technical Report:**
   GHG Emissions: Many BLM offices have been remanded by court cases to perform a more comprehensive reasonable foreseeable future greenhouse gas analysis based on its reasonable foreseeable development (RFD) scenarios in its NEPA analysis. From the land use planning

stage, to the Lease Sale and Application for Permit (APD) levels. This analysis takes into consideration the oil and gas recovery volumes for the RFD. The BLM New Mexico State Office published the *Cumulative BLM New Mexico Greenhouse Gas Emissions, A Supplemental White Paper,* in the summer of 2019, in which the future cumulative greenhouse gas emissions are considered (wellsite and end-use) through 2037 and 2035 for the BLM San Juan Basin, Farmington and Rio Puerco Field Offices and the BLM Pecos District Office, PDO, Permian Basin (Roswell, Hobbs and Carlsbad Field Offices) respectively. (BLM)

Attendance and Cooperation with NMED: The BLM has expressed its availability as a participating and cooperating agency with the NMED in its development of Methane Regulation Strategy and the Ozone Initiative. The BLM has attended public meetings for methane this summer in Albuquerque and Farmington. The BLM also attended public meetings for the Ozone Initiative in Carlsbad and Santa Fe. For more information related to NMED's Methane Regulation Strategy and Ozone Initiative visit https://www.env.nm.gov/new-mexico-methane-strategy/ and https://www.env.nm.gov/air-quality/o3-initiative/

Annual Air Resources Technical Report: The BLM publishes an annual Air Resources (AR) Technical Report for Oil and Gas Development. The last reporting was for 2018. The report includes technical information on air quality, greenhouse gas emissions, climate change and associated methodologies used in estimating air emissions relative to Environmental Assessment (EAs) for Applications for Permit to Drill (APDs) and Lease sales. The 2019 peer reviewed report will be available for download in late October. To access the current and future report (once available), please visit. https://www.blm.gov/sites/blm.gov/files/AR_Tech_Report_2018.pdf.

Monitoring and Modeling

1. **Colorado: Ozone Monitoring:** Ozone monitoring continues in Cortez ($PM_{2.5}$ monitoring ended 12/31/2014) and Grand Junction as well as PM_{10} monitoring in Pagosa Springs (Durango ended 12/31/2018). Colorado monitoring in the Four Corners area shows attainment with the ozone, $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} NAAQS. In 2016, Colorado recommended that EPA designate all areas of the state as attainment/unclassifiable, except for the Denver Metro North Front Range area, which is nonattainment for both the 2008 75 ppb standard as well as the 2015 70 ppb standard. Currently, Denver is "moderate" for the 2008 standard, with a high likelihood of "serious" by the end of the calendar year. (CDPHE)

2. **Southern Ute Indian Tribe: Air Monitoring Program:** SUIT operates three air monitoring stations, the Ute 1 (Ignacio, CO), Ute 3 (Bondad, CO) and a mobile air monitoring station located at Lake Capote which record meteorological data, visibility, CO, SO_2, O_3, NO_2, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, and Methane. Ambient air monitoring data submitted to AQS and AirNow. Real-time air monitoring, meteorological data and AirNow air quality health forecasts are available on the Tribe's ambient monitoring webpage: https://www.southernute-nsn.gov/justice-and-regulatory/epd/air-quality/ambient-monitoring/. (SUIT)

3. **New Mexico: Regional Sulfur Dioxide Emission and Milestone Report:** In March 2019, New Mexico submitted the annual Regional Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) Emissions and Milestone Report for 2017. This report is required for the three remaining "Section 309" states (Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico) by the states' Regional Haze SIPs. Based on the average annual emissions estimate (2015, 2016, 2017), the Section 309 states have determined that emissions in 2017

were below the regional SO_2 milestone for 2017. If emissions rise above the annual milestones, the Sulfur Dioxide Backstop Trading Program would be triggered. (NMED)

4. **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: Ozone Monitoring:** Ozone monitoring in the Four Corners region is ongoing by CDPHE, NMED, SUIT, Navajo Nation, National Park Service, and US Forest Service. (US EPA)

Agency Acronym List and Contacts

1. CDPHE – Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.
   Contact: Lisa Devore, Air Quality Planner, Lisa.Devore@state.co.us, 303-692-3117 and Gordon Pierce, Technical Services Program, Gordon.Pierce@state.co.us, 303-692-3238

2. SUIT – Southern Ute Indian Tribe
   Contact: Danny Powers – Air Quality Program Manager, dpowers@southernute-nsn.gov, 970-563-2265

3. NMED – New Mexico Environment Department
   Contacts: Mark Jones, Mark.Jones@state.nm.us, 505-566-9746 and Kerwin Singleton, Kerwin.Singleton@state.nm.us, 505-476-4350

4. UDEQ – Utah Department of Environmental Quality
   Contact: Sheila Vance svance@utah.gov, 801-536-4001 and Whitney Oswald, woswald@utah.gov

5. BLM – Bureau of Land Management, New Mexico State Office
   Contact: Sharay Dixon, Air Resources Specialist, sddixon@blm.gov, 806-356-1028

6. WESTAR-WRAP – Western States Air Resources Council / Western Regional Air Partnership
   Contact: Tom Moore, WRAP Air Quality Program Manager, tmoore@westar.org, 970-491-8837

7. EPA – Environmental Protection Agency
   Contact: Chris Dresser, Dresser.Chris@epa.gov,303-312-6385