

Four Corners Air Quality Group Update on Recent Agency Activities –November 2015

EPA's Activities:

The Clean Power Plan

- The Clean Power Plan will reduce carbon pollution from power plants, the nation's largest source, while maintaining energy reliability and affordability. Also on August 3, EPA issued final Carbon Pollution Standards for new, modified, and reconstructed power plants, and proposed a Federal Plan and model rule to assist states in implementing the Clean Power Plan.
- These are the first-ever national standards that address carbon pollution from power plants.
- The Clean Power Plan cuts significant amounts of power plant carbon pollution and the pollutants that cause the soot and smog that harm health, while advancing clean energy innovation, development and deployment, and laying the foundation for the long-term strategy needed to tackle the threat of climate change. By providing states and utilities ample flexibility and the time needed to achieve these pollution cuts, the Clean Power Plan offers the power sector the ability to optimize pollution reductions while maintaining a reliable and affordable supply of electricity for ratepayers and businesses.
- Fossil fuels will continue to be a critical component of America's energy future. The Clean Power Plan simply makes sure that fossil fuel-fired power plants will operate more cleanly and efficiently, while expanding the capacity for zero- and low-emitting power sources.
- The final rule is the result of unprecedented outreach to states, tribes, utilities, stakeholders and the public, including more than 4.3 million comments EPA received on the proposed rule. The final Clean Power Plan reflects that input, and gives states and utilities time to preserve ample, reliable and affordable power for all Americans.

Tribal Minor NSR Permit Rule

- Allows EPA Region 8 to review applications for and issue minor NSR permits to industrial facilities within the federally-recognized external boundaries of Reservations such as those of the Southern Ute and Ute Mountain Ute in the Region (Colorado, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, and South Dakota).
- Applies to new industrial facilities or modifications at existing industrial facilities with projected emissions that are more than the minor NSR thresholds but less than the major NSR thresholds, which are generally 100 to 250 tons per year (tpy).
- EPA can delegate or approve permit authority to tribes in the Region that request it and are able to demonstrate appropriate capability to implement a minor NSR permit program. Within Region 8, for example, the Southern Ute Indian Tribe is actively working on developing a minor NSR air permit program.

Contact Claudia Smith, EPA Region 8, smith.claudia@epa.gov

For more information on Tribal Minor NSR Permitting in Region 8, visit:

<http://www2.epa.gov/caa-permitting/tribal-nsr-permitting-region-8>

Regional Haze

- UT submitted a SIP revision involving a best available retrofit technology (BART) alternative to EPA in June 2015. UT's BART alternative addresses NOx and PM controls at PacifiCorp's Hunter and Huntington power plants in response to EPA's 2012 partial disapproval action. UT's BART alternative also takes credit for the Carbon power plant shutdown in April 2015. EPA is under court-ordered deadlines to sign a proposed rule in November 2015 and a final rule in March 2016.
- All aspects of litigation on EPA's 2012 approval of Colorado's regional haze SIP have been resolved (either through settlement or dismissal).
- Air emission controls for NOx and SO2 from large stationary sources (power plants) from recently implemented regional haze plans will help improve visibility at Class I areas in the Four Corners *such as Mesa Verde NP and the Weminuche Wilderness Area*
- EPA Regions 6 & 9 are implementing Regional Haze efforts in New Mexico and on the Navajo Reservation.
- EPA has been engaging states, tribes, and regional planning organizations in efforts for a national rulemaking to revise narrow aspects of the regional haze rule as well as updating related guidance. These efforts are intended to improve implementation in the next regional haze planning period (2018-2028) and beyond. Details were shared during a national call October 14 & 15.

Contact Gail Fallon, EPA Region 8, fallon.gail@epa.gov

Ozone Advance

- The Utah DEQ and the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation have enrolled in the Ozone Advance program for the Uintah Basin area and the Wyoming DEQ for the Upper Green River Basin area. Ozone Advance program is a collaborative effort to encourage ozone attainment areas to take near-term steps to reduce emissions so they can continue to meet the NAAQS; air quality improvements can ensure continued health protection and provide a buffer against future violations of the standard.
- Utah DAQ's General Approval Order for Oil and Gas was finalized on June 5, 2014. It covers facilities that process up to 50,000 barrels of crude oil and condensate combined over a rolling 12-month period. Emission controls and equipment specifications limit criteria pollutant and hazardous air pollutant emissions. If a source cannot meet the requirements of the GAO, it must submit a Notice of Intent to obtain an Approval Order.
- Utah's Board adopted four proactive final rules on October 1, 2014 for existing sources. The rules will retrofit oil and gas industry equipment to assist in VOC emission reductions. The four rules include:
 - Equipment must be properly maintained and operated.
 - Accelerates implementation of NSPS standards including replacing high-bleed controllers with low-bleed or no-bleed controllers. Phased, Dec. 2015 for Uintah and Duchesne counties and April 2017 for state-wide.

- All new flares must be equipped with an automatic igniter; existing flares to be retrofit by Dec. 2015 for Uintah and Duchesne counties and April 2017 for state-wide.
- Tank Truck Loading required to be bottom filling or submerged pipe filling on tanker trucks by Jan, 2015.
- The Ute Indian Tribe, enrolled in Ozone Advance on July 18, 2013. The basis of their Ozone Advance Path Forward may include:
 - Establish an ambient air monitoring program. As of June 1, MSI was retained as the third-party monitoring operator for the Redwash and Ouray monitors, and began operating Myton and Whiterocks on Oct. 1, 2014.
 - Develop an oil and gas industry inspection and maintenance program. Region 8's Alexis North has demonstrated use of infrared equipment to identify fugitive emissions. The Ute Indian Tribe has hired a certified inspector/compliance officer (Ty Navanick).
 - Establish permitting programs following the Clean Air Act, beginning with prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) and working up to Title V.
 - Develop an emission inventory. Beginning in March 2014 they have nine monitors operating year-round, and in March 2015 they had a full year of data.

Contact Jody Ostendorf, EPA Region 8, ostendorf.jody@epa.gov

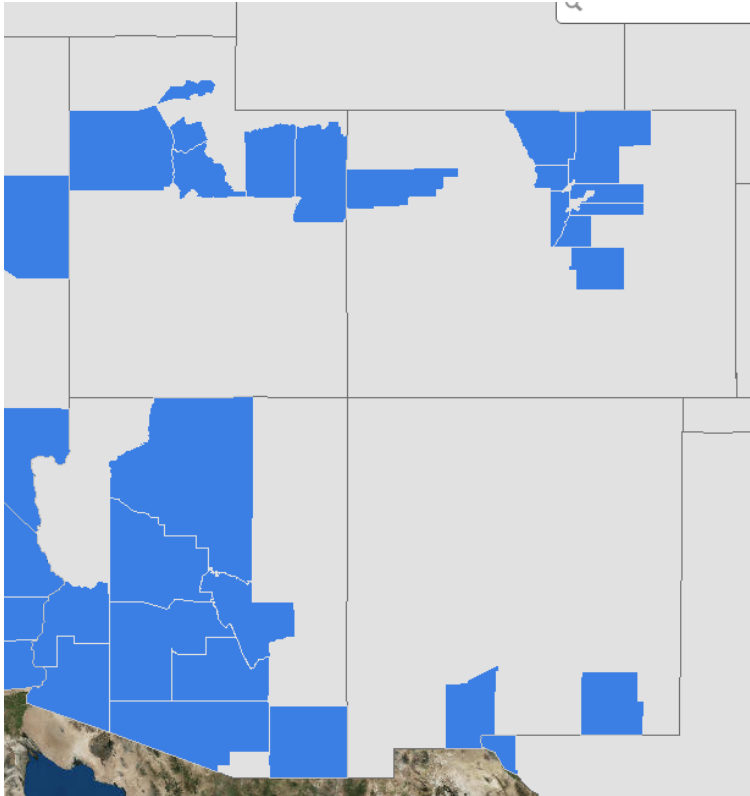
Other EPA Region 8 Updates:

Emission Inventory

- On August 20, 2015, Region 8 and the Utah Division of Air Quality (DAQ) sent a formal request to oil and gas operators for their participation in the development of a basin-wide inventory for the Uinta Basin. Since January, the EPA has been working closely with the DAQ, the Ute Indian Tribe's Air Program and oil and gas producers to establish a protocol for gathering emission inventory information for the Uinta Basin. This emission inventory will be used for future air quality planning such as a possible future ozone nonattainment area designation.
- Due to the Uinta Basin's unique air quality challenges, and the possibility of a future ozone nonattainment designation, the EPA, DAQ and the Ute Indian Tribe consider it a high priority to establish a basin-wide emission inventory. By working with oil and gas producers to collect emissions data, we can better understand the emissions sources and profiles, and identify possible mitigation strategies for improving air quality in the Basin.
- A single, yet multi-jurisdictional, data warehouse to hold the emissions data has been developed and will be managed by the DAQ. The tool for building the data warehouse will be the Air Agency Oil & Gas Workbook, which is available for download from DAQ's website. The Workbook offers a consistent reporting mechanism for providing this information and requires each operator to fill out one data set that encompasses all Uinta Basin activities. We asked operators to complete the Oil and Gas Workbook for all of their facilities located in the Uinta Basin and submit it via FTP upload to DAQ by December 31, 2015. The data provided should be from calendar year 2014 and based upon actual emissions.

Ozone Monitoring

- Ozone monitoring in the Four Corners region is ongoing by CDPHE, NM Environment Department, Southern Ute Indian Tribe, Navajo Nation, National Park Service, and US Forest Service.
- All Four Corners design values are below 70 ppb for 2012-2014 and 2013-2015.
- Designations will be by October 1, 2017, nominally using 2014-2016 data.
- Four Corners States; Counties with ozone design values above 70 ppb, 2012-2014 in blue:



Ozone Modeling

- Several groups are working on photochemical air quality modeling for winter ozone episodes, including UDAQ, EPA, NOAA, BLM, Utah State University and University of Utah. NOAA recently published modeling results suggesting that CH₄ and total VOC emissions for the oil/gas sector within the Uinta Basin in the 2011 NEI are underestimated by a factor of 4.8 and 1.8, respectively, and that NO_x emissions are overestimated. EPA modeling is also biased low for VOC and biased high for NO_x, and the EPA model is not able to reproduce observed ozone levels using the 2011 NEI. UDAQ model simulations do reproduce the observed ozone levels, and this might be a result of updates to the VOC emissions or speciation data in the UDAQ inventory. There remains large uncertainty in whether the modeling accurately represents O&G emissions, transport processes, and chemistry within the Uinta Basin. The groups are collaborating in the analysis of emissions data and model performance with the goal of developing model scenarios that can be used for ozone attainment planning.

Revised Ozone NAAQS Implementation Schedule

- Revised ozone NAAQS proposed on December 1, 2014
- Finalized October 1, 2015 at 70 ppb
- State submits recommendations on air quality designations for the revised ozone standard October 1, 2016
- EPA issues final designations in October 2017
- SIP Elements: Areas designated nonattainment have 2 years to submit emission inventories, RACT SIPs and emission statement SIPs; 3 years to submit 15 percent RFP plans and Moderate.

Southern Ute Indian Tribe's Activities

The Tribe is a signatory party to the *Memorandum of Understanding for the Interagency Policy Oversight Group of the Four Corners Air Quality Group*.

Air Monitoring: <http://www.southernute-nsn.gov/environmental-programs/air-quality/ambient-monitoring/>

- The Tribe operates two air monitoring stations, the Ute 1 (Ignacio, CO) and Ute 3 (Bondad, CO) which record meteorological data, O₃, NO₂, SO₂, and PM_{2.5}
- Ambient air monitoring data submitted to AQS and AirNow.
- Incorporating two new 55i Methane Analyzers into the monitoring network.
- Development of mobile monitoring lab continues.
- Working to improve reliability and reporting of continuous monitors for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}.

Tribe's Part 70 Operating Permit Program: <http://www.southernute-nsn.gov/environmental-programs/air-quality/air-permitting/>

- The Tribe received full delegation of the Part 70 operating permit program in March, 2012.
- The Southern Ute Reservation has 37 Part 70 sources, including 32 natural gas compressor stations, 3 natural gas treatment plants, 1 natural gas processing plant, and 1 municipal solid waste landfill.
- The Part 70 program currently has 36 permits issued and one permit issuance pending. To view the list of permits issued, please visit the Tribe's Part 70 Program website.
- Tribe began full compliance monitoring of permitted sources on October 1, 2014.

SUIT/CO Environmental Commission (Commission): <http://www.southernute-nsn.gov/environmental-commission/>

- The Commission oversees development and implementation of air quality programs for all land within the exterior boundaries of the Southern Ute Reservation.
- Commission meetings are held on a semi-annual to quarterly basis.
- The last meeting of the Commission was October 19, 2015 and agenda items included proposed non-controversial revisions to the Reservation Air Code, and an EPA Ozone Advance presentation and discussion, and program updates.

- The Commission and Tribe continue to monitor and provide input on the Federal Tribal Minor New Source Review and proposed Federal Implementation Plan for inland oil and gas production.
- More information about the Commission, meeting dates, meeting agendas and a copy of the Tribe's Reservation Air Code are available on the website.

Air Quality Program contact: Mark Hutson, Southern Ute Indian Tribe, Air Quality Program Manager, P.O. Box 737 MS #84, Ignacio, CO 81137, Office: 970-563-0100 ext. 2246, Website: <http://www.southernute-nsn.gov/environmental-programs/air-quality/>

Federal Land Managers' Activities

Oil and Gas

- June, 2011 Memorandum of Understanding: Multi-Agency Air Quality Analyses and Mitigation for Federal Oil and Gas Decisions through the NEPA Process (NPS, FWS, BLM, USFS, EPA) provides for:
 - interagency consultation throughout the NEPA process,
 - common procedures for determining appropriate AQ analyses,
 - specific provisions for analyzing and discussing impacts to AQ and for mitigating such impacts,
 - and a dispute resolution process.
 - <http://www.nature.nps.gov/air/hot/index.cfm>
- NO_x emissions stipulation required for new stationary gas field compressor engines.
- Facility optimization/centralization/co-location included in Land Use Plans for new development.
- Condensation tank and petroleum liquid storage tank VOC controls for SW Colorado.
- Low-bleed pneumatic devices required.
- Reduced emission gas well completions included in Land Use Plans.
- Mandatory continuous dust abatement.
- Land Use Plans call for use of low or zero emission dehydrators.
- Vapor recovery units or combustors for tank batteries, dehydrators, separators.
- Collaboration among agencies on energy development planning including proposed leasing near Chaco Culture National Historical Park and Mesa Verde National Park, and regional air quality modeling to predict the effects of development in SW Colorado and NW New Mexico.
- Work underway to develop a 2014 oil and gas inventory for the North and South San Juan Basin through operator surveys; work to conclude by end of 2015.

Monitoring Activities

- Ozone: Bayfield, CO (Shamrock site); Mesa Verde National Park; Coyote Ranger District, Santa Fe National Forest (early Summer 2012), Norwood, Colorado (installed 2010), installation of ozone monitor at Chaco Culture National Historic Park in November 2015
- Mercury: Molas Pass, Mesa Verde National Park
- Visibility: Engineer Mountain; Bayfield, CO (Shamrock site); San Pedro Parks, Santa Fe National Forest (early Summer 2012)
- NO_x – Shamrock, Bayfield Colorado

- Atmospheric deposition/wilderness lake sampling
- Wet/Dry Deposition: Mesa Verde National Park, Bayfield, CO (Shamrock site); Molas Pass; Wolf Creek Pass; San Pedro Parks Wilderness (Fall 2009)
- NHx monitoring: Mesa Verde, CO, Bandelier, NM, Chiricahua, AZ
- IMPROVE Speciated PM_{2.5} monitoring representative of all Class I areas
- Mesa Verde National Park participates in a multi-agency dust monitoring network spread across the Colorado Plateau. Includes a webcam that records dust storms in the area. Impacts of recent, major dust deposition events include reduced visibility and the early onset of snowmelt. <http://www.nps.gov/meve/naturescience/dustmonitoring.htm>.
- Throughfall/lichen monitoring for nitrogen, sulfur, & metals in northwest New Mexico on Carson and Santa Fe National Forest & potentially Mesa Verde (Fall 2013).
- Lichen monitoring (species and elemental analysis) through BYU at Wheeler Peak, San Pedro Parks, and Pecos Wilderness (Summer 2013-Summer 2014).
- Lichen monitoring through FIA in New Mexico (2010- preliminary data is now available).
- Coordinating with NOAA and NASA on research of methane concentrations in the Four Corners region.

Ongoing Commitments

- Active participation in Four Corners Air Quality Policy Oversight Group.
- Collaboration among agencies on data exchange and retrieval.
- Continued support of modeling studies, monitoring sites, and partnerships.

BLM is conducting an air quality analysis with photochemical modeling for development, including oil and gas production, in Colorado. This comprehensive study is called CARMMS, and has been expanded this fall to include the Mancos Shale development in northwestern New Mexico. Some modeling results are available now. Modeling results for comparison with the new ozone standard will be completed by the end of 2015.

Navajo Nation EPA

The Tribe to become a signatory party to the *Memorandum of Understanding for the Interagency Policy Oversight Group of the Four Corners Air Quality Group*.

Navajo Nation EPA Air Quality Control Program (AQCP) monitoring activities:

http://navajonationepa.org/main/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=3&catid=14

- ❖ Continue to operate two dedicated air monitoring sites: Shiprock Air Monitoring Site (Shiprock, NM) and Nazlini Air Monitoring Site (Nazlini, AZ).
 - Shiprock monitoring site was chosen based on population density and proximity to regional air pollution sources.
 - Collected O₃, NO₂, SO₂, and PM₁₀ air data has been uploaded to US EPA Air Quality System (AQS) data base since January 2000 to current 2015.
 - Nazlini monitoring site represents background concentrations on Navajo Nation using collocated filter based (FRM) PM_{2.5} monitors.
 - Collected PM_{2.5} air data has been uploaded to AQS data base since May 2008 to current 2015.
- ❖ Church Rock, NM Air Toxic monitoring

- Air toxic data uploaded to AQS data base January to March 2015.
- ❖ Closed out monitors in AQS for the following monitoring sites:
 - Crownpoint, NM
 - PM₁₀ AQS data upload since January 2008 to May 2013.
 - Tuba City, AZ
 - PM₁₀ AQS data upload since September 2009 to September 2012.
 - Fort Defiance, AZ
 - PM_{2.5} data upload since August 2009 to September 2012.
 - PM₁₀ data uploaded since January 2003 to September 2009.
- ❖ PM₁₀ E-BAM air monitoring in Indian Wells, AZ occurred August 2015 to November 2015 in response to community air quality concerns.
- ❖ Assisted NOAA affiliate scientists in April 2015 with ground based methane and trace gas measurements in greater Aneth, UT area and tribal lands near BHP Navajo Mine lease.
- ❖ AQCP hosted a CU-Boulder air monitoring pod at the Shiprock monitoring site to measure CH₄ and O₃.
- ❖ AQCP is planning to deploy mobile air monitoring unit in the greater Counselor, NM area to monitor for NO_x, SO₂, O₃, H₂S and PM₁₀.

Navajo Nation EPA Part 71 Operating Permit Program:

- ❖ Title V Permit Renewals:
 - Issuance of El Paso Natural Gas Leupp Compressor Station Title V Permit
 - Issuance of El Paso Natural Gas Window Rock Compressor Station Title V Permit
 - Public Notice Four Corners Power Plant and Navajo Generating Station draft Title V permit
- ❖ Review of proposed EPA rules
 - Tribal NSR: General Permits and Permits by Rule
 - Standards for the Oil and Gas sector
 - Clean Power Plan (CPP)
 - CPP – Proposed Federal Plan
 - Ozone Standards

Colorado's Activities

Air Quality Monitoring

- Ozone monitoring in Cortez (PM_{2.5} monitoring ended 12/31/2014),
- PM₁₀ monitoring in Durango and Pagosa Springs,
- Colorado monitoring in the Four Corners area shows attainment with the ozone, PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ NAAQS.

Clean Power Plan

- Colorado is a leader in addressing emissions from the energy sector and has used a broad array of strategies in recent years, including:
 - The first state to adopt a Renewable Energy Standard by ballot initiative (2004)
 - Demand Side Management (DSM) Requirements (2007)
 - The Clean Air-Clean Jobs Act (2010)
 - EPA's Clean Power Plan is consistent with Colorado's initiatives

- Colorado intends to chart its own course and develop a plan to meet the EPA's goals by further developing a mix of cost-effective strategies across the energy spectrum.
- The Clean Power Plan provides flexibility to use renewables, energy efficiency, natural gas or other strategies, while also providing incentives for taking early action and for taking actions that benefit economically disadvantaged communities.
- Colorado will maintain an affordable and reliable energy system while cutting pollution and protecting public health and the environment.
- The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has the primary responsibility for developing a state plan to meet these goals.
- CDPHE is working closely with the Public Utilities Commission and the Colorado Energy Office to evaluate the suite of federal rules to better understand the full impact on our State.
- The final plan will go to the legislature for approval before submission to the EPA.
- In December 2014, Colorado submitted extensive comments to the EPA regarding its initial proposal.
- While EPA listened to many of the concerns Colorado and other states identified, more work needs to be done to ensure a diverse, dependable and affordable energy mix while reducing harmful carbon emissions.
- Documents, stakeholder meetings dates/times, and other relevant information are available at: <https://www.colorado.gov/cdphe/CleanPowerPlan>

Oil and Gas

- Fully adopted NSPS OOOO in February 2014
 - o Culmination of Colorado Air Quality Control Commission's October 2012 directive to consider full adoption of NSPS OOOO.
 - o Adopted complementary oil and gas control measures.
 - o Intensive stakeholder process from January 2013 through August 2013.
 - o Measures focus on identifying and repairing leaks in the oil and gas sector, but also contain some recordkeeping and reporting requirements
 - o These measures are estimated to reduce VOC emissions by approximately 93,500 tons per year and methane/ethane emissions by approximately 65,000 tons per year, at a cost of approximately \$42.5 million per year.
 - o Additional requirements include:
 - Additional control requirements for new and existing storage tanks,
 - Additional control requirements for new and existing glycol dehydrators,
 - Requirements to ensure good capture of hydrocarbon vapors for controlled storage tanks,
 - Leak detection requirements for well production facilities and compressor stations,
 - Require auto-igniters for flares state-wide,
 - Expand low/no bleed pneumatic controllers state-wide,

- Require best management practices during well maintenance and liquids unloading,
 - Establish gas flaring/capture requirements at oil well sites.
- Colorado is involved with several current and recently completed studies evaluating air quality characteristics, such as additional information for ozone precursors, related to oil and gas development and updated emission inventory information.
- The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment created the Oil and Gas Health Information and Response program to respond to public concerns about health related to oil and gas activities. The program will also gather up-to-date information about oil and gas activities, with a focus on health, and make it accessible to the public. See: <http://www.oghir.dphe.state.co.us/> for more information.

Regional Haze

- Colorado completed its Regional Haze State Implementation Plan in January 2012, which will result in approximately 35,700 tpy reduction of NO_x and 36,000 tpy of SO₂ with the majority of reductions by 2018 and the remainder by 2021.
- Air Quality Control Commission rulemaking set in November 2014 to revise Craig Station Unit 1 BART Determination for NO_x from 0.28 lb/MMBtu to 0.08 lb/MMBtu with a compliance deadline of August 31, 2021 for additional emission reduction of approximately 3,300 tons of NO_x per year.
- Collaborative and innovative process that resulted in the retirement of a number of older coal fired power plants:
 - EPA fully approved Colorado's Regional Haze plan on December 31, 2012.
 - Current court challenge on limited aspects of approved plan.
 - CDPHE implemented detailed implementation schedules for compliance with. Regional Haze plan emission limits, resulting in many facilities installing controls before the compliance deadlines in late 2017 and early 2018.
 - Colorado is currently working on a 5-year progress report that will be presented to the Air Quality Control Commission on November 19, 2015. This progress report provides a 5 year update on the status of visibility at the Class I areas, the level of emissions improvements statewide and efforts to maintain and improve these planning goals for Colorado. In this update to the Regional Haze State Implementation Plan (RH SIP), we present updated visibility records from the IMPROVE monitoring network representing Colorado's Class I areas, updated emissions for haze-related air pollutants and an analysis of the progress towards the goals for each of the 12 Colorado Class I areas as well as new efforts to reduce air pollution in the State. In this progress report, Colorado proposes to continue its current successful emission control programs for improving visibility at our Class I areas and does not see a need to consider additional emission control programs in this RH SIP update
 - After incorporating Federal Land Manager comments, the report will be submitted to the legislature in early 2016 and then sent to EPA by May 25, 2016 (deadline for Regional Haze progress reports).

Public Outreach

- Continued expansion of the Western Colorado Regional Air Quality Collaboration with thirty counties and two cities participating as of November 2015.
 - o Promotes ongoing engagement and education on air quality issues.
 - o For more information check the website:
www.colorado.gov/cdphe/regionalAQcollaboration.
- Enhanced air quality advisories covering more of the state and providing more complete information on air quality issues including impacts from wildfires, including the Four Corners region.
- Visit our website or check us out on Facebook or Twitter for more information on Colorado air quality issues:
<https://www.colorado.gov/cdphe/apcd>
www.facebook.com/cdphe.apcd
www.twitter.com/cdpheapcd.

Contact Lisa Devore, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment,
Lisa.Devore@state.co.us

New Mexico's Activities

Clean Power Plan

- NMED Air Quality Bureau staff are currently reviewing the rule and accompanying technical support documents in order to conduct appropriate stakeholder outreach in the coming months.
- NMED intends to submit a plan for compliance.
- Stakeholder meetings will be held throughout New Mexico, including in Farmington, by the end of the year. Visit the Bureau's Clean Power Plan webpage at <https://www.env.nm.gov/aqb/CPP.htm> to see the schedule for upcoming stakeholder outreach meetings.

2015 Ozone Standard (70 parts per billion)

- All areas of New Mexico appear to be in attainment of the new standard except for southern Dona Ana County, on the border with Mexico (Santa Teresa) when looking at 2013-2015 data.

Regional Haze:

- U.S. EPA has proposed approval of New Mexico's Regional Haze progress report that was submitted to EPA in 2014.

Oil and Gas:

- NMED is continuing cooperative projects with BLM Farmington Field Office including Condition of Approval on compressor engines 300 horsepower or less used during well production must be rated by the manufacturer as emitting NOx at 2 grams per horsepower hour or less.

NMED continues to support and participate in Western Regional Air Partnership activities, including the new 2014 San Juan Basin emissions inventory.

NMED became a partner in the Intermountain West Data Warehouse / Western Air Quality Study

- Contributing with emission inventory, modeling work in New Mexico.
- Participating on technical and oversight committees.

Contact:

Mark Jones, mark.jones@state.nm.us, 505-566-9746
or Rita Bates, rita.bates@state.nm.us, 505-476-4304.