Four Corners Air Quality Group
Update on Recent Agency Activities – September 2022
(Organized by source/type sector)

1. Power Plants Source Section

States:

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE):

Colorado Public Utilities Commission approved an initial plan for Xcel Energy, the state's largest utility, to cut greenhouse gas emissions by about 85% by 2030, vs. 2005 levels. The plan requires all coal burning plants to close or be converted to natural gas operations before 2031. The planspeeds up the closure of Colorado's last coal-fired power plant Comanche Unit 3, which is now planned to close by January 1, 2031. Four of Colorado's five other remaining coal plants — Craig Generating Station, Hayden Generating Station, Rawhide Energy Station and the Ray D. Nixon Power Plant — are all scheduled to close by 2030 or sooner. Pawnee Generating Station is expected to be repowered on natural gas by 2026.

Most recently, Martin Drake Coal-Fired Power Plant - The 100 year-old, 257 MW Power Plant located in downtown Colorado Springs, Colorado ceased operations September 1, 2022.

New Mexico Environment Department (NMED):

Energy Transition Act Rulemaking - Proposed 20.2.101 NMAC, *Carbon Dioxide Emission Standards for Coal-Fired Electric Generating Facilities*. A public hearing will be held in Farmington, NM on October 26-28, 2022. The proposed rule establishes monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements. The state statute sets the emission limit to 1,100 pounds of CO_2 per Megawatt-hour (MWh) on January 1, 2023 and applies to new and existing coal-fired EGFs with an original installed capacity of 300 MW or greater.

The Public Service Company of New Mexico (PNM) will decommission the last Electric Generating Unit (#4) at San Juan Generating Station on September 30, 2022. PNM shut down Unit # 1 on June 30, 2022. The City of Farmington and Enchant Energy have expressed interest in transferring ownership and operating the SJGS utilizing carbon capture technology in the future.

Utah Department of Environmental Quality (UDEQ):

With regard to Utah's coal-fired power plants, UDAQ:

- Established a firm closure date for Intermountain Generation Station of December 31, 2027;
- Established new annual plant-wide NOx limits of 9,843 tons/year for Hunter Power Plant and 6,240 tons/year for Huntington Power Plant (both limits are phased-in on a glidepath and become fully effective in 2028);
- Is awaiting a decision regarding the future of the Sunnyside Cogeneration Plant, whose current contract with PacifiCorp ends in mid-2023; and
- Anticipates the likely closure of the Bonanza Power Plant (tribal jurisdiction) by approximately 2030

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):

Combustion turbines: In April 2022, the EPA issued for public input a draft technical white paper on control techniques and measures that could reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from new stationary combustion turbines. These turbines, which are currently projected to be a significant part of U.S. electricity generation in future years, primarily use natural gas to create electricity. The draft white paper is an important step forward in EPA's efforts to engage communities and the power sector on strategies to improve clean air and reduce climate

pollution in the years ahead.

EPA took public comment on the draft white paper through June 6, 2022, via a non-regulatory docket.

Draft White Paper: https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-04/epa_ghg-controls-for-combustion-turbine-egus_draft-april-2022.pdf

Mercury and Air Toxics Standards: In February 2022, EPA has proposed to reaffirm the determination that it is appropriate and necessary to regulate hazardous air pollutants (HAP), including mercury, from power plants after considering cost. These regulation are known as the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards for power plants, or MATS. This action would revoke a 2020 finding that it is not appropriate and necessary to regulate coal- and oil-fired power plants under Clean Air Act (CAA) section 112. This proposal would ensure that fossil-fuel fired power plants continue to control emissions of toxic air pollution, including mercury.

Western States Air Resources Council – Western Regional Air Partnership (WESTAR-WRAP):

The Center for the New Energy Economy conducted an analysis of EGU emissions for Regional Haze planning and Ozone Transport for WESTAR/WRAP. This report was finalized in June of 2019. https://www.wrapair2.org/pdf/Final%20EGU%20Emissions%20Analysis%20Report.pdf.
Wyoming, Utah, and Nevada are considered upwind states under the The Good Neighbor Plan for the 2015 Ozone NAAQS. Power plants (and other industries) in these western states are targeted for significant reductions in ozone-forming emissions of NOx. Currently, WESTAR/WRAP and Ramboll are assisting the state of Wyoming to evaluate and critique EPA's proposed Good Neighbor rule, as related to Wyoming's inclusion in the proposed rule.

2. Oil and Gas

States:

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE):

Ozone NAAQS Planning

- In Fall 2022, EPA classified the DM/NFR as a "severe" nonattainment area under the 2008 ozone standard. For more information see Colorado's Ozone planning information webpage.
- The Division continues to work with stakeholders in developing RACT for major sources of NOx or VOCs in the Denver Metropolitan/North Front Range moderate ozone nonattainment area.
- In September 2020, the Commission approved new rules that require emissions monitoring at oil and gas sites during the early stages of operations at new oil and gas wells. The rules require operators to report carbon dioxide and N2O emissions. The rules also set emission standards for natural gas-fired reciprocating internal combustion engines equal or greater to 1,000 horsepower.
- In December, 2022 a rulemaking will go before the Air Quality Control Commission that includes revisions to the Ozone SIP and Regulations 3 & 7 addressing emissions from Oil and Gas.
- On May 30, 2019, Governor Polis signed into law the "Climate Action Plan to Reduce Pollution", known as House Bill 19-1261, and codified in the Colorado Air Pollution Prevention and Control Act, largely at §§ 25-7-102 and -105, C.R.S. House Bill 19-1261 established statewide greenhouse gas reduction targets of: 26% by 2025, 50% by 2030, and 90% by 2050.
- On September 30, 2020, State agencies made public the first draft of the Greenhouse Gas Pollution Reduction Roadmap. The GHG Roadmap identified several sectors from which reductions will need to be realized to achieve Colorado's climate goals. Two of these sectors include emissions from the oil and gas industry: the Oil and Gas Fugitive Emissions Sector and the Industrial Sector.

- On October 23, 2020, the Air Quality Control Commission (AQCC) issued the Resolution to Ensure Greenhouse Gas Reduction Goals Are Met in support of the roadmap.
- On July 2, 2021, Governor Polis signed into law the "Environmental Justice Disproportionate Impacted Community", known as House Bill 21-1266, which is set forth required reductions of greenhouse gas emissions from the oil and gas industry under the O&G Sector and the Industrial Sector. These targets are:
    - 36% reduction in the O&G Sector by 2025 (from 2005 baseline)
    - 60% reduction in the O&G Sector by 2030 (from 2005 baseline)
    - 20% reduction in the Industrial Sector (from 2015 baseline)
- The Environmental Justice Act also requires CDPHE to prioritize near-term reductions of greenhouse gas and achieve reductions of greenhouse gas and co-pollutants in disproportionately impacted communities.
- In December, 2021, the Air Quality Control Commission passed a rule establishing specific GHG emission reduction requirements for the oil and gas sector to achieve 60% reduction by 2030.

Continuous Airborne Measurements and Analysis of Oil & Natural Gas Emissions During the 2021 Denver-Julesburg Basin Studies

- Executive Summary of Interim Report
- Interim Report on Proposal Activities & No-Cost Extension Request
- Flight Track

New Mexico Environment Department (NMED):

The New Mexico Environmental Improvement Board adopted 20.2.50 NMAC, *Oil and Gas Sector - Ozone Precursor Pollutants* this summer with an effective date of August 5, 2022. The rule will apply to Oil and Gas equipment and operations in the San Juan and Permian Basins. These areas are monitoring ozone concentrations that are approaching the level of the 2015 Ozone NAAQS and the rule is expected to result in significant emission reductions. Some of the equipment covered by the rule includes engines, turbines, compressors, pneumatic devices, and tanks. The rule also covers processes such as liquids unloading, transfers, well workovers, and pig launching and receiving. Compliance deadlines are phased with applicability and monitoring requirements determined by the potential to emit (PTE). More emissions reductions and monitoring requirements apply to operations or equipment with larger PTE, or that are located near occupied buildings like residences or schools. For more information please visit: https://www.env.nm.gov/air-quality/compliance-and-enforcement/

Utah Department of Environmental Quality (Utah DEQ):

The Utah Division of Air Quality proposed updated rules for the permit-by-rule program for oil and gas wells that would lower the throughput value threshold for tank controls that would be equivalent to 4 tons per year of VOC emissions based upon the VOC composition study that was performed in the Uinta Basin. However, industry disagreed with the agency's proposed value and the rule did not get approved by the Air Quality Board. However, three other rules were updated to no longer exclude oil and gas wells with existing permits from the rules.

A study on small, 2-stroke engines that provide power for oil well pump jacks in the Uinta Basin was completed, as well as a compliance inspection with stack testing by Region 8 EPA, was completed that indicated VOC emissions associated with these are being underestimated and NOx emissions overestimated. UDAQ, EPA and the Ute Tribe are in the process of finalizing a white paper describing how the 2017 oil and gas emission inventory has been updated with these values and presenting the results to industry.

UDAQ is continuing to pursue applications for the targeted airshed grant received to replace natural gas pumpjack engines with cleaner natural gas engines. Though the original scope of the grant has proven to be untenable for practicality, there are ongoing negotiations with interested parties and EPA Region 8 to pursue electrification of small areas to replace the natural gas pumpjack engines with electric motors. This

would be a slight scope change but will actually have greater potential emission reductions.

Tribes

Southern Ute Indian Tribe

Title V Operating Permit Program, Emissions Inventory, State of Colorado Environmental Commission, Minor Source Program

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 33 oil and gas-related Title V sources, which consist primarily 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 Manual. 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 is currently compiling a comprehensive emission inventory reports for all air pollution sources located within the exterior boundaries of the Southern Ute Indian Reservation for calendar year 2020. The emission inventory covers point, non-point, mobile, and wildfire emission sources on the Reservation. The final report will be available on SUIT's Air Quality Program webpage: https://www.southernute-nsn.gov/justice-and-regulatory/epd/air-quality/emissions-inventory/. The most recent comprehensive emission inventory from 2017 is currently available for viewing.

SUIT/State of Colorado Environmental Commission: 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.southernutensn.gov/justice-and-regulatory/epd/air-quality/env-commission/.

Minor Source Program: In the October 2019, the SUIT and State of Colorado Environmental Commission signed a resolution requesting the Tribe apply to EPA Region 8 for administrative delegation of the federal tribal minor new source review programs. These programs are listed at 40 CFR Part §49.101 – 105 and §49.151 – 164. In April 2020, the Tribe submitted a conditional delegation request application to EPA Region. The Tribe and EPA are currently in discussions with EPA about the approval of the Tribe's request. Delegation of the minor source programs to the Tribe would add nearly 250 true minor sources to the Tribe's air quality regulatory program.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):

- Oil and Gas NSPS and Emission Guidelines
- On November 2, 2021, the EPA proposed a rule to reduce methane and other harmful air pollution from the oil and gas industry.
- EPA's proposal would update and strengthen current requirements for new, reconstructed and modified "sources" in the oil and natural gas industry to reduce emissions of methane and smog-forming volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The proposal would broaden the types of sources covered by the rule, and it would encourage the development and deployment of innovative technologies to further reduce pollution from oil and natural gas sources. Sources are specific types of equipment, processes and activities that can emit methane and other pollutants.
- The Agency also proposed Emissions Guidelines, which would require states to develop plans that limit methane emissions from existing oil and natural gas sources -- the first time EPA would require regulation of hundreds of thousands of existing sources across the country.
- EPA intends to issue a supplemental proposal in 2022 that will provide proposed regulatory text and may expand on or modify the 2021 proposal in response to public input.
- EPA's proposal would reduce 41 million tons of methane emissions from the oil and natural gas industry between 2023 and 2035, the equivalent of 920 million metric tons of carbon dioxide. That's more than the amount of

carbon dioxide emitted in 2019 from all U.S. passenger cars and commercial aircraft combined. In 2030 alone, methane emissions from covered sources would be 74 percent lower than they were in 2005.

- These reductions are expected to yield $48 to $49 billion in climate benefits (2019$, 3 percent and 7 percent discount rates, respectively) from the period 2023 to 2035, the equivalent of about $4.5 billion dollars in benefits a year.
- The proposed rule would reduce an estimated 12 million tons of VOCs from 2023 to 2035.
- The proposed rule would reduce 480,000 tons of air toxic pollutants from 2023 to 2035.
- Also as part of the action, EPA proposed amendments to its standards for new, modified and reconstructed sources to address inconsistencies between VOC and methane requirements in light of the recent joint resolution under the Congressional Review Act that disapproved the 2020 oil and gas "Policy Rule."
- For more information, visit: https://www.epa.gov/controlling-air-pollution-oil-and-naturalgas-industry

Federal Land Managers (FLMs):

Bureau of Land Management (BLM): see air quality modeling below. The BLM Air Resources Program recently updated its Annual GHG Report to include data and information through year 2021. This Report is used to support oil, gas and coal NEPA assessments for potential GHGs and associated impacts to climate change: https://www.blm.gov/content/ghg/2021/

U.S. Forest Service (USFS):
Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS):
National Park Service (NPS):

Western States Air Resources Council – Western Regional Air Partnership (WESTAR-WRAP):

The WRAP Oil and Gas workgroup has been working on the following deliverables: 1) Conduct annual survey of Oil and Gas-related air quality management needs (developed survey, received responses in July 2022, currently compiling results); 2) Improve emission inventories for the region and individual jurisdictions (Ramboll reviewed EPA's 2020 O&G Tool to ensure that WRAP OGWG survey inputs were applied correctly in the tool. The WG has been tracking any recommendations/resolutions to the Nonpoint O&G tool); 3) Prepare annual assessment to track efforts to implement rules and control strategies and report on compliance activities and emissions management structures (the WG sent out survey asking for prioritized list of inputs and associated survey topics / questions.

3. Other Sources

States:

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE):

CDPHE Air Toxics Program

The Colorado state legislature passed two key pieces of legislation that reinforce the state's commitment to protecting public health by significantly expanding the air monitoring program for Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs):

- House Bill (HB) 21-1189, signed into law on June 24, 2021, relating to Public Health in Relation to the Emission of Air Toxics; and
- HB22-1244, signed into law on June 2, 2022, relating to Public Protections from Toxic Air Contaminants

Information on HB21-1189 Air Toxics Act

Information on HB22-1244 Protections from Toxic Air Contaminants

Annual Air Quality Data Report and Network Plan

- 2021 Air Quality Data Report
- 2022 Network Monitoring Plan

New Mexico Environment Department (NMED):

The Environmental Improvement Board adopted 20.2.91 NMAC, *New Motor Vehicle Emission Standards* in May of 2022. The Clean Car Rule set low-emission and zero-emission standards for new cars and trucks sold in New Mexico beginning with model year 2026. The rule is expected to increase the number of zero-emission vehicles in the state by 3,800 and it is projected to eliminate 130,000 tons of greenhouse gasses by 2050.

The New Mexico Environment Department awarded $7.3M in Volkswagen Settlement money for seven projects across the state in July of 2022. These are vehicle replacement projects that range from replacing old heavy-duty diesel vehicles with cleaner diesel vehicles to replacing older vehicles with alternative fueled vehicles, including electric transit and school buses. San Juan County was awarded $280k to replace an older diesel-fueled dump truck with a cleaner diesel-fueled vehicle.

Utah Department of Environmental Quality (UDEQ)

Tribes:

Navajo Nation EPA (NNEPA):

Southern Ute Indian Tribe (SUIT):

Ute Mountain Ute Tribe (UMUT):

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):

Federal Land Managers (FLMs):

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

U.S. Forest Service (USFS):

Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS):

National Park Service (NPS):

Western States Air Resources Council – Western Regional Air Partnership (WESTAR-WRAP):

WESTAR/WRAP has focused conversations and, to some extent, work products to assist SLTs with the tracking and development of Exceptional Event demonstrations. This will continue to be a priority for WESTAR/WRAP, with SQACMD/WESTAR Tech Committee/WRAP Fire & Smoke WG, Exceptional Events subgroup exploring ideas for compiling EEs using R.

4. Energy Efficiency, Alternative Energy, Conservation and Renewable Energy

States:

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE):

- More than 30 bills passed in the 2021 Colorado General Assembly legislative session advancing clean buildings, climate action, environmental justice, transportation electrification, renewable energy, energy efficiency and just transition. The package of legislation makes major progress on the GHG Roadmap's goals to achieve at least 80% reduction from electricity generation by 2030, 60% from oil and gas development, 40% from transportation and 20% from industry and buildings. The bills direct public investments in market transformation, create incentives from electric and gas utilities, and include regulatory requirements to be implemented through the Public Utilities Commission, Transportation Commission and Air Quality Control Commission.

- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
    - Statute from recently passed House Bill 21-1266 requires industrial manufacturing facilities that show they are using GHG Best Available Control Technologies and Energy Best Management Practices to achieve an additional 5% reduction in their GHG emissions. These requirements were addressed in phase one of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Energy Management for Manufacturing rulemaking in October 2021.
    - House Bill 1266 also requires Colorado's manufacturing sector as a whole to reduce their emissions 20% by 2030, based on 2015 reported emissions, which will be addressed in a second phase of the industrial manufacturing GHG rulemaking in 2022.

New Mexico Environment Department (NMED):

- Hydrogen
    - New Mexico is committed to reaching its climate goals outlined in the Energy Transition Act (ETA). The ETA sets a statewide renewable energy standard of 50% by 2030 with an ultimate goal of net-zero by 2050. New Mexico has identified hydrogen as a key climate solution that is imperative to reach the goals outlined in the ETA. Governor Michelle Lujan Grisham has signed an executive order along with two MOUs (Memorandum of Understanding) to establish the clean hydrogen economy here in New Mexico.
    - Governor Michelle Lujan Grisham signed Executive Order (EO) 2022-013 on March 10, 2022. The EO directs the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED), New Mexico Energy Minerals and Natural Resources Department (EMNRD), New Mexico Economic Development Department (EDD), New Mexico Tax and Revenue Department (TRD), and the New Mexico Indian Affairs Department (IAD), to pursue several actions as they pertain to the development of the hydrogen economy in the state. These actions include tribal consultations on hydrogen, using department resources to support the two other hydrogen MOUs, support the development of new technologies that will aid in the development of the hydrogen economy, among others.
    - The state has also signed an MOU with Los Alamos and Sandia National Laboratories. This MOU directs NMED and EMNRD to work with the two National Labs on the technical aspects of the development of hydrogen infrastructure, safety codes, and production.
    - The Western Interstate Hydrogen Hub (WISHH) Coalition was created through an MOU with Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. Together, the WISHH will submit an application to the Department of Energy (DOE) to receive a portion of the $8 billion to be used for the development of hydrogen hubs throughout the country, as outlined in the Infrastructure Investments and Jobs Act. WISHH has partnered with the Rocky Mountain Alliance for Next Generation Energy (RANGE), a group of technical experts that have been helping coordinate efforts to write and submit the application to the DOE. Recently, the two groups have stood up a Request for Expression of Interest where stakeholders such as industry leaders, elected officials, community groups, tribes, and the general public can provide vital input in the development of the hydrogen hub.

Tribes:

Navajo Nation EPA (NNEPA):

Southern Ute Indian Tribe(SUIT):

Ute Mountain Ute Tribe (UMUT):

FLMs:

Bureau of Land Management (BLM):

U.S. Forest Service (USFS):

Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS):

National Park Service (NPS):

WESTAR-WRAP:

The Inflation Reduction Act contains policies and investments that will require SLTs and EPA to collaborate in order to address climate change, environmental justice, and decarbonize the economy. WESTAR/WRAP will partner with SLTs and federal agencies as key funding streams and programs are launched.

5. Cross-Sector Control Strategies

States:

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE):

Colorado developed a Regional Haze Plan revision and received Air Quality Control Commission approval in two hearings in December 2021 and December 2022. The plan and rule revisions were submitted in May 2022 to EPA for the 2nd implementation period (2019-2028). Colorado has received the completeness determination from EPA and the plan is currently being reviewed. More information can be found at: https://cdphe.colorado.gov/ozone-and-your-health/regional-haze

New Mexico Environment Department (NMED):

New Mexico is developing a Regional Haze Plan revision to submit to EPA for the 2nd implementation period (2019-2028). NM's plan evaluates visibility at all of its 9 Class I Areas, including: Bandelier Wilderness Area; Bosque del Apache Wilderness Area; Carlsbad Caverns National Park; Gila Wilderness Area; Pecos Wilderness Area; Salt Creek Wilderness Area; San Pedro Parks Wilderness Area; Wheeler Peak Wilderness Area; and White Mountain Wilderness Area. NM's is evaluating potential additional controls for SO2 and NOx on 24 screened facilities. EPA's Rule requires states to make reasonable progress over time toward the long-term goal of natural visibility conditions at CIAs. NMED's RH Planning Website including stakeholder information (timeline) and initial Four Factor Analyses from facilities can be accessed at: https://www.env.nm.gov/air-quality/reg-haze/

NM is also participating in the WRAP-WESTAR Western Visibility and Planning Initiative (2021-) which will have a conference in November 2022 to discuss future planning rounds and Planning to attend November 2022 conference in San Diego, CA. Will work on educational leave and out of state travel package when the agenda and time of the meeting is announced.

The New Mexico Environment Department created a new Climate Change Bureau to implement and monitor actions to achieve the state's greenhouse gas emissions reductions targets of 45% by 2030 (2005 base year) and to ensure net-zero emissions in the state by 2050. This work will be carried out according to the action plans developed by the New Mexico Climate Change Task Force and will be focused around the area

Tribes:

Navajo Nation EPA (NNEPA):

Southern Ute Indian Tribe (SUIT):

Ute Mountain Ute Tribe (UMUT):

EPA:

Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) of 2022

- Provides funding for state and local governments under Clean Air Act sections 103, 105, and new sections 134 and 137, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, purchase low-emission or zero-emission equipment, and improve compliance with federal emission standards.
- $40 billion direct appropriation to EPA
- New CAA section 134 Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund – $27 billion – will allow EPA to provide resources to states, municipalities and private green banks for financing of GHG reduction projects without the requirements associated with direct federal investment.
- New CAA section 137 Climate Pollution Reduction Grants – $5 billion – EPA grants to state, tribal, and municipal governments and air pollution control agencies to develop and implement greenhouse gas reduction plans in all 50 states.
- $25 million section 103/105 general 60114(f)
- Provisions directed at nonattainment areas include grants to replace older Heavy-Duty Diesel vehicles (60101) and install zero-emission equipment at Ports (60102).
- Several provisions involve addressing impacts of air pollution in low-income and disadvantaged communities (including 60103, 60104, 60105(c), 60106, 60107, 60114).

Office	Section	Program	Appropriation	Term
OTAQ	60101	Clean Heavy-Duty Vehicles	$1B*	10
	60102	Grants to Reduce Air Pollution at Ports	$3B**	6
	60104	DERA - Diesel Emissions Reductions	$60M	10
	60105(g)	Mobile Source GHG/ZEV Standards Grants (§177)	$5M	10
	60108	RFS (CAA §211(o))	$15M	10
OAP	60111	GHG Corporate Reporting	$5M	10
	60113	Methane Reduction for Petroleum Natural Gas	$1.55B	7
	60107	Low Emissions Electricity Programs	$87M	10
OAQPS	60105(a)	Fenceline & Screening Air Monitoring (§103/105)	$117.5M	10
	60105(b)	Multi-pollutant Monitoring Stations (§103/105)	$50M	10
	60105(c)	Community Air Quality Sensors (§103/105)	$3M	10
	60105(d)	Emissions from Wood Heaters (§103/105)	$15M	10
	60105(e)	Methane Emissions Monitoring (§103/105)	$20M	10
	60105(f)	Air Pollution Grants/Research/Analysis (§103/105)	$25M	10
	60114	Climate Pollution Reduction & Planning Grants (§137)	$5B	10/5
ORIA	60106	Air Pollution & GHGs in Schools	$50M	10

CAA Section 137 Grant Program

SEC. 137. GREENHOUSE GAS AIR POLLUTION PLANS AND IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS.

(a)(3) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—$142.5M for EPA's administrative costs, including to:

- develop grant program framework, including Requests for Application (RFAs);
- provide technical assistance to eligible entities;

- develop a plan that could be used as a model by grantees in developing GHG reduction plans;
- model the effects of GHG reduction plans.

(b) GHG AIR POLLUTION PLANNING (APP) GRANTS.— $250M available until 9/30/2031, with at least one grant per state to states, tribes, municipalities, air agencies (or combination) for developing a GHG air pollution reduction plan. Application to be submitted with an APRIL grant application. Plan shall include programs, policies, measures, and projects that will achieve or facilitate the reduction of GHG air pollution. EPA shall publish an APP grant RFA not later than 270 days after August 16, 2022 (May 13, 2023) .

(c) GHG AIR POLLUTION REDUCTION IMPLEMENTATION (APRIL) GRANTS.— $4,607.5M available until 9/30/2026, for competitive awards to implement APPs. EPA Administrator to establish funding amounts, schedules, and conditions; application deadlines; and application contents, to include degree of projected total GHG reduction and reduction to low-income and disadvantaged communities.

FLMs:

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

U.S. Forest Service (USFS):

Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS):

National Park Service (NPS):

WESTAR-WRAP:

WESTAR/WRAP is working with SLTs, FLMs, and EPA through the Western Visibility Protection and Planning Initiative (WVPPI) to cooperatively continue improving visibility at Western Class I areas across the region. The goal of the WVPPI is to provide a planning process framework to serve as a guide for future Regional Haze Planning periods, starting with the third planning period. The WVPPI is split into two phases: Phase 1 includes conducting interviews with program participants and synthesizing the findings in preliminary WVPPI Principles. Phase 2 includes drafting a proposed WVPPI Framework, organizing a Framework Workshop in November, 2022, and finalizing the WVPPI Framework Report and Recommendations.

6. Monitoring and Modeling

States:

New Mexico Environment Department (NMED):

NMED monitoring staff continue with the National Atmospheric Deposition Program-sponsored project to collect passive ammonia monitoring data in San Juan County, New Mexico. This project will continue beyond June 30, 2022, if federal funds are available. This continued study will augment the baseline data collected in 2007 to assess any significant changes in ambient ammonia levels.

Tribes:

Navajo Nation EPA (NNEPA):

Southern Ute Indian Tribe (SUIT):

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, SO2, O3, NO2, PM10, PM2.5, and Methane. In addition, in 2020 the SUIT setup a Purple Air sensor, a particulate matter monitor sensor, at the Environmental Programs Division office to better help inform Reservation residents of the health risks associated with high particulate matter concentrations from wildfire smoke and dust storms. In 2021, SUIT added a second federal reference method continuous particulate matter monitor to the Ute 1 station and a carbon monoxide detector. Ambient air monitoring data is 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-andregulatory/epd/air-quality/ambient-monitoring/.

Ute Mountain Ute Tribe (UMUT):

- Air Monitoring Program - With air stations located at Towaoc, CO and one at White Mesa, UT, the AQ Program monitors continuous pm2.5 (FEM), ozone, TSP; and meteorological conditions.The regulatory ozone data is reported to AQS.

- Sensors: Purple Air 2.5pm sensors also are deployed in Towaoc and White Mesa, see Purple Air Map https://map.purpleair.com/1/mAQI/a1440/p604800/cC5#9.59/37.445/-109.4224 and Fire and Smoke Map (AirNow) https://fire.airnow.gov/?lat=39.73213640000001&lng=-105.02744399999999&zoom=10.

- A portable zone monitor can be located at sites of interest on Reservation Lands. Using local channels and social media, the AQP reports the AQI to Tribal Members daily.

- Renewable Energy - The following RE projects are implemented or planned.
    - 2020 1 MegaWatt community solar project went on-line to offset community electric bills, Tribal casino electricity demands, and greenhouse gas consumption.
    - 2022 160 KW Community Rental Properties –Saving Housing Authority Funding
    - 2022 White Mesa Government Buildings Project – offsetting electrical demand for facilities
    - 2022 1GW Solar Mountain Project – working on NEPA process
    - 2022 Beginning New Mexico Solar Project – 200-400 MW
    - 2022 Planning Stages for Closed Loop Pump Storage with capacity for 600 MW of energy storage
    - 2022 In the grant process for Dan Israel Memorial Hydroelectric Project – a power generating energy dissipation structure
    - 2022 Farm and Ranch Enterprise began the first of ten micro- hydroelectric generators within the irrigation water system.
- Climate Change: The Ute Mountain Ute Tribe Climate Action Plan can be found at this link: http://www.utemountainuteenvironmental.org/sites/umep/assets/PDF/UteMountainUteClimateActionPlan2020%202.pdf

EPA:

Reference page for Modeling Projects: https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-modeling/2014-2016-version-7-air-emissions-modeling-platforms

FLMs:

Bureau of Land Management (BLM):

Two ongoing photochemical grid modeling studies to assess potential air quality related impacts associated with Federal oil, gas and coal related emissions generating activities:

- BLM Regional Modeling Study covering seven Rocky Mountain States: New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, South Dakota and North Dakota. Includes two future modeling scenarios: 2028 and 2032.
- BLM Carlsbad Field Office Resource Management Plan - leverages the overall BLM Regional Modeling Study and includes four (4) future oil and gas modeling scenarios for a finer scale (4km) grid covering the Field Office and nearby areas.

7. Agency Acronym List and Contacts:

- CDPHE – Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.
    - Contact: Megan McCarthy, Air Quality Planner, Megan.McCarthy@state.co.us, 303-692-3135 Josh Korth, Technical Support and SIP Unit Supervisor, joshua.korth@state.co.us
        Tom Moore, Technical Services Program Manager, tom.moore@state.co.us, 720-668-3164
        Colorado's Air Pollution Control Division Website can be accessed at https://cdphe.colorado.gov/environment/air-pollution-control

- NMED – New Mexico Environment Department www.env.nm.gov @NMEnvDep | #IamNMED
    - Air Quality Bureau Contacts: Mark Jones, mark.jones@env.nm.gov, 505-629-6626 and Michael Baca michael.baca1@env.nm.gov, (505) 629-7891.
    - Climate Change Bureau Chief: Claudia Borchert, claudia.borchert@env.nm.gov

- UDEQ – Utah Department of Environmental Quality
    - Contact: Sheila Vance svance@utah.gov, 801-536-4001
    - Whitney Oswald, woswald@utah.gov
    - Chelsea Cancino, ccancino@utah.gov
    - Glade Sowards, gladesowards@utah.gov

- NNEPA – Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency
    - Glenna Lee, glennalee@navajo-nsn.gov

- NNDFW - CCP - Navajo Nation Department of Fish and Wildlife Climate Change Program
    - Keith Howard, 928-871-6591, www.navajoclimatechange.org

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

- UMUT – Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
    - Contact: Janice Archuleta Air Quality Program Manager: jarchuleta@utemountain.org, 970-564-5433(office), 970-749-5705(mobile)

- EPA – Environmental Protection Agency
    - Contact: Abby Fulton, EPA R8, fulton.abby@epa.gov,303-312-6563

- BLM – Bureau of Land Management,
    - New Mexico Farmington Field Office: Whitney Thomas, l1thomas@blm.gov
    - Colorado State Office: Forrest Cook, Air Resource Specialist, fcook@blm.gov, 303-239-3792
    - Utah State Office: Erik Vernon, evernon@blm.gov

- NPS - National Park Service
    - Contact: Lisa Devore, Lisa_Devore@nps.gov, 720-660-0108

- FWS – Fish & Wildlife Service
    - Contact: Tim Allen, tim_allen@fws.gov
    - Contact: Catherine Collins, catherine_collins@fws.gov

- USFS – U.S. Forest Service
    - Anita Rose, anita.rose@usda.gov , Air Program Manager, Southwest Region

    - Kerry Jones, kerry.jones@usda.gov , Air Resource Specialist, New Mexico Forests
    - Ron Sherron, ron.sherron@usda.gov , Air Resource Specialist, Arizona Forests

- WESTAR-WRAP – Western States Air Resources Council / Western Regional Air Partnership
    - Contact: Rhonda Payne, WRAP Air Quality Program Manager, rpayne@westar.org, 406-475-1461
    - WRAP Website www.wrapair2.org
    - WESTAR Website: http://www.westar.org/