

Air Quality Control Commission

Annual Report to the Public

2024-2025



COLORADO
Air Quality Control Commission
Department of Public Health & Environment



Table of Contents

Table of Contents.....	i
Colorado Air Quality Control Commission	1
Commissioners	1
Commission Staff	1
Message from the Chair	2
Introduction.....	4
Major progress for 2024-2025.....	5
Greenhouse Gases.....	5
Transportation Emissions	6
Air Toxics	6
Additional Efforts	6
Regulated air pollutants	8
Federal criteria air pollutants	8
Other statewide air pollutants.....	12
Statewide air quality	14
Air pollution sources.....	15
Air pollution control measures.....	15
Regional air quality	16
Stationary source permit information.....	30
Enforcement report.....	31
Contributing agencies and organizations	33
Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.....	33
Federal government	33
Other entities	33

Cover photo credit: Matthew Twyman, “Spring Weather” taken in Red Feather Lakes, CO, winner of the 2025 Air Pollution Control Division Photo Contest.

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For more information about the Commission or to receive full URL addresses for hyperlinked information within this report, visit <https://cdphe.colorado.gov/aqcc-about-the-commission> or contact cdphe.aqcc@state.co.us.



Colorado Air Quality Control Commission

The Air Quality Control Commission (Commission) is a Governor-appointed, 9-member body, confirmed by the Senate and authorized by the Colorado General Assembly to oversee Colorado’s air quality program according to the Colorado Air Pollution Prevention and Control Act. The Commission, among other responsibilities, develops and adopts regulations to protect and improve air quality in Colorado. The Commission is also responsible for hearing appeals of the Air Pollution Control Division’s (Division) implementation of its programs. Rules adopted by the Commission regulate air pollutant emissions from:

- stationary industrial sources, including oil and gas operations;
- diesel and gasoline vehicles;
- demolition of asbestos-containing structures;
- wood stoves, open burning and the use of prescribed fire;
- ozone-depleting compounds;
- commercial and agricultural activities that produce odors;
- structures containing lead-based paint;
- consumer products and architectural industrial coatings use;
- greenhouse gas reporting and emission reduction requirements;
- handheld and push lawn and garden equipment, and;
- toxic air contaminants.

Commissioners

Gary Arnold
Englewood
Term Ends: 1.31.2026

Jana Milford
Boulder
Term Ends: 1.31.2028

Jon Slutsky
Fort Collins
Term Ends: 1.31.2026

Dan Blankenship
Fountain
Term Ends: 1.31.2026

Martha Rudolph
Denver
Term Ends: 1.31.2027

Gregg Thomas
Denver
Term Ends: 1.31.2027

Bill Gonzalez
Denver
Term Ends: 1.31.2026

Curtis Rueter
Westminster
Term Ends: 1.31.2027

Commission Staff

- Jeramy Murray, Acting Administrator
- Jennifer Ray, Program Manager
- Tom Roan, Special Advisor
- Payeton Childers, Policy Advisor

Message from the Chair



This report contains data and information that can help inform readers about the various pollutants in our air and how the Commission is and has been working to reduce emissions and improve the health of all Coloradans. We recognize our partners and stakeholders who provide insight and guidance including local governments and many environmental and citizen groups that keep us accountable. Also, we recognize that the industries producing most of our emission also provide essential products and services, and we acknowledge the costs they bear to reduce air pollution.

We encourage public input and opinion at our hearings. We appreciate the time our public stakeholders take to formulate their ideas and contribute to our decision-making process. This report is intended to contribute to public knowledge - to inform and educate. See our [website](#) for more information on how to access our hearings and much more.

Our legislature tasked us with selecting five Priority Toxic Air Contaminants (PTACs) from over 470 TACs and setting Health-Based Standards for each PTAC ([HB22-1244](#)). We named benzene, hydrogen sulfide, ethylene oxide, formaldehyde, and chromium compounds as PTACs earlier this year. Also, we set Health-based Standards (called benchmarks) for these substances in September. Often, the most affected areas are Disproportionately Impacted Communities (DICs). DICs will, as required by statute, receive the priority attention that they deserve after over one hundred years of “environmental racism perpetuated through redlining or through anti-indigenous, anti-immigrant, anti-Latino, or anti-Black laws, policies, and practices.” (§ 24-4-109(2)(b)(II)(E) C.R.S.) All communities will benefit from the benchmarks we have set. See page 12 in this report. And we did much more...

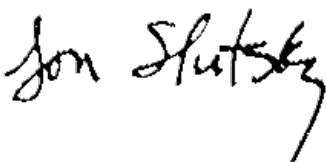
We continued to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per our directive in the [GHG Reduction Roadmap](#). Last December, the Commission passed a first in the nation measure to reduce GHG emissions from the Oil and Gas Midstream Sector and help Colorado to achieve our 2050 goal of net-zero GHG emissions (see page 5). Procedural Rules had a major update to make our decision-making process more inclusive of the public, stakeholders, and parties involved in our hearings. We are also in the process of creating a new regulation (Regulation Number 31) to address methane emissions from Municipal Landfills. We tweaked Regulation 11 concerning Auto Emission Testing,

making testing simpler. If all that was not enough, we held two public listening sessions for Title V permit concerns and are in the middle of an asbestos adjudicatory hearing. We also made time to visit neighbors in Commerce City. But our biggest task is to get the Denver Metro / North Front Range (DM/NFR) Ozone Nonattainment Area into attainment. See pages 8 through 10 for details.

Ozone is usually what people are referring to when they ask that pointed question: “what you are doing about our dirty air?” And we have done a lot to make our air safer and “cleaner,” as mentioned above (see page 9, Methods of Control). However, we are out of compliance with the current ozone standard (see page 8, Standards) and have been for nearly two decades. To understand one reason why it has been so difficult to make better progress, we need to consider more than human emissions.

There are a lot of factors that contribute to high ozone in the nonattainment area, not least of which include ozone brought in from other regions. Other sources that are largely out of our control are wildfires and natural sources (plants and soil) of nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds, which are the chemicals that mix to create ground-level ozone. These background sources account for more than half of the observed ozone in the DM/NFR nonattainment area, roughly 45 parts per billion. For more information on standards, see page 8. This combines with our daily emissions, local dry, hot, summers, sunny days, and changes in elevation to create a very complicated set of conditions that contribute to local ozone. Although 2024 had a very bad ozone season, 2025 has been a much better year according to [Colorado monitors’ Design Values for 2025](#). It will take several more years like 2025, better really, to get us to attainment. These results guide us going forward and are why we will in November, once again, revise our State Implementation Plan for ozone.

There is a lot in the 30+ pages in this report. I hope you can take some time to read through it. It will give you an idea of the good work that the AQCC and our partners have done; how we have improved our air quality, and what is still needed to move forward so we can continue to improve.



Jon Slutsky

Colorado Air Quality Control Commission Chair



Introduction

Colorado Revised Statute (C.R.S.), 25-7-105(5) directs the Air Quality Control Commission (Commission) to prepare and make available to the public a report prior to its annual joint October meeting with the state board of health. This report focuses on information for state fiscal year July 1, 2024 - June 30, 2025.

Colorado's first annual air quality report on file dates back to 1965, making this the 57th report. For decades, the report served as the main written source of annual air quality information for the public. Now, a vast amount of additional air quality data and information is available to anyone with access to the internet, and audio and web conference meeting options have increased opportunities for stakeholder participation. This report provides an overview of progress on major initiatives achieved over the past year, a review of air pollutants in Colorado, and a description of regional air quality sources and controls. The report also provides information about the various relevant programs within the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and other government agencies that we coordinate with.

If you have any questions about any information in this report or would like to know more about regulations passed by the AQCC, please visit the [Air Quality Control Commission webpage](#) or contact cdphe.aqcc@state.co.us.



Major progress for 2024-2025

Greenhouse Gases

- In October 2024, the Commission adopted revisions to Regulation 22, to align the state’s greenhouse gas (GHG) reporting requirements with updated federal requirements. The rule expands GHG emissions reporting requirements for several air pollution sources across the state, including municipal solid waste landfills.
- In November 2024 the Commission adopted a [Resolution to Ensure GHG Reduction Goals Are Met](#).
- In December 2024, the Commission adopted a groundbreaking new rule aimed at significantly further reducing GHG emissions from the state’s oil and gas industry. The rule addresses emissions from midstream fuel combustion equipment and requires midstream facilities that operate in disproportionately impacted communities to prioritize onsite GHG reductions. That includes facilities that gather, compress, and process natural gas, such as compressor stations and processing plants. The rule is the first-of-its-kind in the nation. Starting in October 2024, the Air Pollution Control Division (Division) will publish an annual report on midstream emissions to track the state’s progress toward its reduction goals.
- In February 2025, the Commission adopted revisions to Regulation 7 to further reduce methane emissions and other air pollution from oil and gas production operations. The rule addresses natural gas-driven pneumatic controllers and pumps that can release natural gas, including methane, into the air, especially if the device malfunctions. The Commission approved measures to phase out the use of the devices in the ozone non-attainment area by 2027 and 2029.
- In May 2025, the Division released the Greenhouse Gas Crediting and Tracking System. The system currently covers recovered methane credit trading under Air Quality Control Commission Regulation 22 and industrial and manufacturing credit trading under Regulation 27. Recovered methane project owners, gas distribution utilities, and manufacturing stationary sources can register and trade or retire credits in the system.
- In June 2025, the Division released the Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Energy Management for Manufacturing (GEMM) Data Explorer. This dashboard shows GHG emissions data for all facilities regulated under Regulation 27. This includes facilities covered under both GEMM 1 and GEMM 2.

Transportation Emissions

In January 2025, the Commission adopted two key updates to the state’s vehicle emissions testing program by revising Regulations 11 and 12. The Commission introduced self-service kiosks for testing gasoline-powered and hybrid vehicles. The kiosks will be open 24 hours every day of the week. The Commission also adopted stricter emissions compliance requirements for diesel-powered vehicles. The new changes aim to modernize the testing process and protect air quality across the Front Range.

Air Toxics

- In January 2025, the Commission adopted a new rule, Regulation 30, which identifies five priority toxic air contaminants: benzene, ethylene oxide, formaldehyde, hexavalent chromium compounds, and hydrogen sulfide. The Commission will review this list no less than every five years to determine whether to add more priority toxic air contaminants.
- In April 2025, the Commission adopted revisions to Regulation 3 and 7 to enhance air toxics and criteria pollutant reporting in Colorado and identified a list of over 340 air toxic pollutants. The Commission will periodically review the list of air toxics to determine whether additional air toxic pollutants should be added.
- The Commission also established chronic health-protective benchmarks for the state’s five priority toxic air contaminants during a rulemaking hearing in September 2025. Next these benchmarks will go to the General Assembly for approval. The Commission will periodically review the benchmarks and determine whether any benchmarks for shorter-term or acute exposures should be established.

Additional Efforts

- At its December 2024 meeting, the Commission updated its procedural rules to improve the rulemaking process. These updates aim to achieve several goals, including better readability, enhanced communication between rulemaking parties, and more opportunities for public engagement. Through these new changes, the Commission aims to increase diverse community and stakeholder engagement in rulemakings, reduce barriers to participation in rulemakings, and simplify the Commission's rulemaking process.
- The state continues efforts to reduce ground-level ozone concentrations in the Denver Metro/North Front Range nonattainment area. Many of the efforts described above, such as the Midstream Fuel Combustion Equipment Rule, updates to the Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program, and the

Pneumatic Controller and Pump Retrofit Program, will result in the co-benefit of reducing emissions of ozone forming pollutants.

- In January 2025, the Division and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) signed an [Informal Resolution Agreement](#) under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and other civil rights statutes. This milestone marks the conclusion of EPA's Office of External Civil Rights Compliance's affirmative compliance review of the Division's air permitting program under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, among other civil rights procedural safeguards. The agreement highlights the agencies' shared commitment to protecting all communities. In November 2025, the Commission will consider revisions to Regulation 3 to address the Informal Resolution Agreement.
- In January 2025, the Division launched its [environmental justice summary dashboard](#). Environmental justice summaries include environmental health data about the community where an air pollution source operates. The new dashboard allows users to identify air pollution sources in their zip code that may soon submit an air permit. Since Regulation 3 requires most air pollution sources to submit an environmental justice summary before an air permit application, this tool provides early notice for communities before the division receives an air permit application. The Division also sends monthly environmental justice summary updates to the air permit public notices [email list](#). The Division hosted live online tutorials in 2025, and provides a user guide, how-to video, frequently asked questions, and more resources online.
- In January 2025, the Division launched its [inspections data visualization tool](#). The tool allows users to find completed inspections across Colorado within a specified date range. Users can also search for specific air pollution sources by company name, facility name, or identification number to learn about the division's most recent inspection and access related documents. The inspections data visualization tool and environmental justice summary dashboard mentioned above are part of the division's ongoing, multi-year focus on modernizing technology and expanding public access to information.
- In 2025, the Division developed and launched several informational presentations for Colorado communities, including air permitting 101, to share a plain-language, accessible overview about how the Division does its work and why, how communities can stay informed, and how communities can stay engaged and provide feedback. The air permitting 101 materials include a recorded video and slide presentation, available in English and Spanish, published on the Division's [air permit public notices web page](#). The Division intends to develop and publish more 101 presentation materials in the future so communities have helpful background information and context to support meaningful engagement in the Division's public participation opportunities.



Regulated air pollutants

Federal criteria air pollutants

This section includes a summary of air pollution trends for criteria pollutants in Colorado, pollution standards, and health effects. The Clean Air Act (CAA) requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for six common air pollutants (also known as “criteria air pollutants”). EPA sets, reviews, and revises standards, determines whether areas meet the standards, and works with areas to attain and maintain the standards. The Air Pollution Control Division (APCD) maintains a statewide monitoring network for all criteria pollutants as required by the CAA. Increasingly, the APCD is conducting additional monitoring to better assess various air quality challenges in Colorado, including special studies for criteria and hazardous air pollutants, deployment of a fleet of mobile monitoring units, hazardous air pollutant monitoring, and regional monitoring of methane and other hydrocarbon emissions from the oil and gas sector. Monitors are placed in areas where emissions sources and modeling suggest that air quality could be most impacted. For additional details on all the criteria pollutants and Colorado air monitoring sites and data, see our [monitoring and data website](#) and the [2025 Network Monitoring Plan](#).

Ground-level ozone

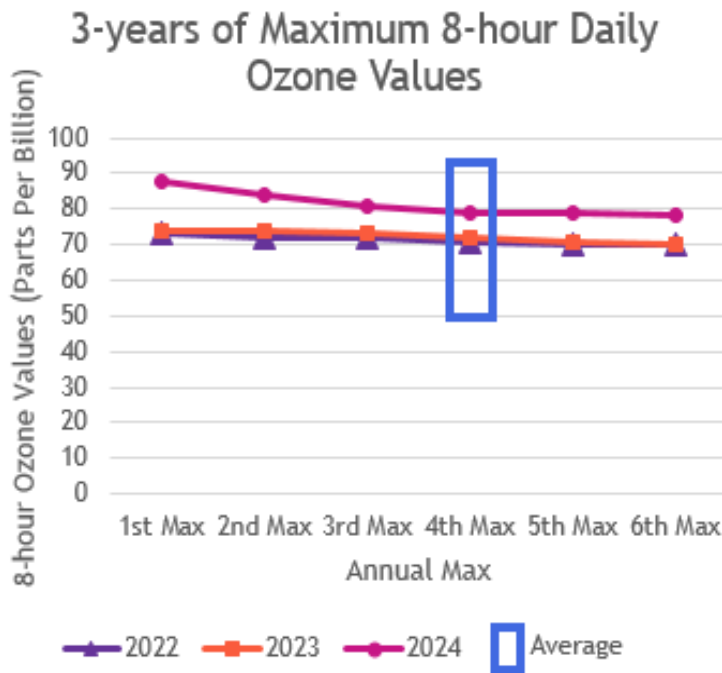
A highly reactive form of oxygen, ozone is not emitted directly from a source, but is formed from the reaction of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) with sunlight. While VOCs can also be a health concern indoors, the Clean Air Act regulates VOCs outdoors mainly because of their ability to create ground-level ozone under certain conditions. Ground-level ozone (photochemical smog) should not be confused with stratospheric ozone - the protective ozone layer located in the upper atmosphere. High concentrations of ground-level ozone can impair lung function; may induce respiratory symptoms in people with asthma, emphysema, or reduced lung function; can reduce immune system capacity; and can irritate a person’s eyes and throat.

Standards

There are two relevant federal standards for ground-level ozone.

- 2008 Standard - the 4th highest daily maximum 8-hour concentration, averaged over three years, is equal to or below 0.075 ppm (parts per million).
- 2015 Standard - the 4th highest daily maximum 8-hour concentration, averaged over three years, is equal to or below 0.070 ppm (parts per million).

Figure 1: Method for calculating compliance with federal ground-level ozone standards



This figure shows a simplified hypothetical example of how compliance is calculated. This is also known as the design value. Each year the 8-hour values are monitored and calculated at monitoring sites around the nonattainment area. The ozone values are tracked, and then every three years, compliance is calculated based on the average of the fourth-highest maximum value from each year of those past three years. That design value must be lower than the standard or an area is not in attainment.

Affected areas

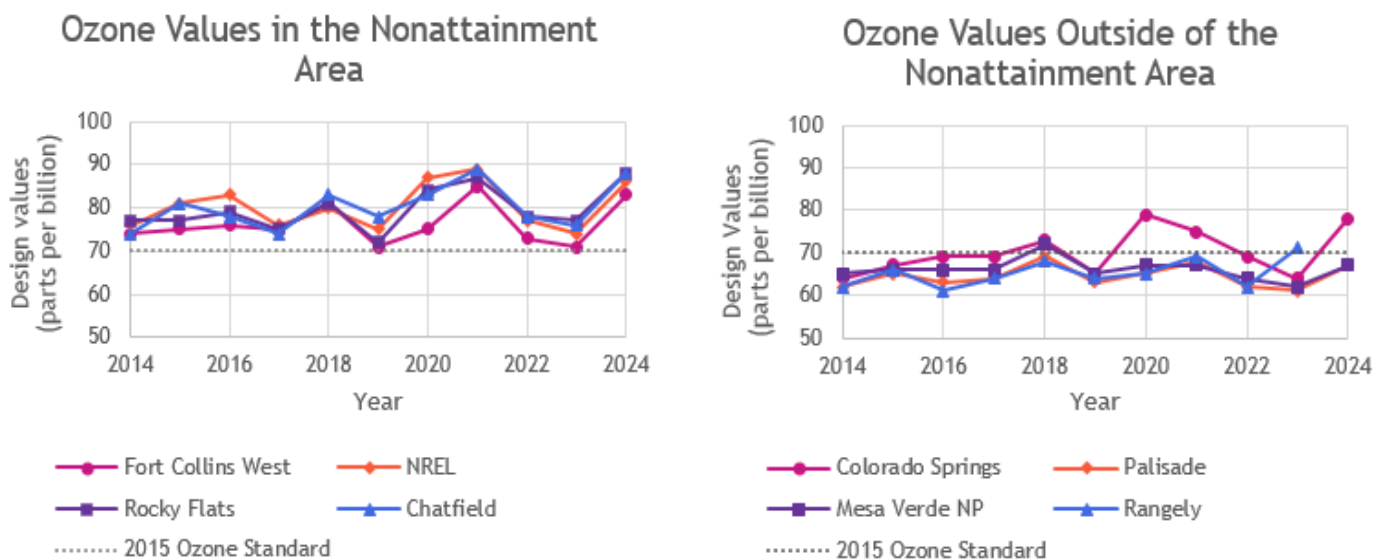
Most of Colorado is in attainment with EPA standards for Ozone, however the Denver/North Front Range area (containing 9 counties) is designated as a “severe” nonattainment area under the 2008 standard, and a “serious” area under the 2015 standard. The classification of an area (marginal, moderate, serious, etc.) depends on the length of time that area has been out of the attainment from the time the standard was set (i.e. 2008 or 2015). An area may choose to voluntarily reclassify if they cannot show attainment of that standard based on the modeling of existing emissions and the impact of current regulations. The reclassification allows an area to put more stringent regulations in place to improve an area’s chances of reaching attainment with the standards.

Methods of control

The Commission has focused its regulatory efforts on reducing NOx emissions over the last 15 years as the presence of NOx in the air contributes more to ground-level ozone production than the presence of VOCs. Those efforts include the implementation of the following methods of control for ground-level ozone: automobile inspection and maintenance; Colorado Clean Cars; Low and Zero Emission Vehicles programs; new vehicle emission control equipment; gasoline transfer controls; low volatility gasoline;

substitution of non-reactive hydrocarbons solvent control and pollution prevention programs; stationary source controls including oil and gas equipment; volatile organic compound (VOC) content of consumer products and architectural coatings; summertime ozone advisory program; power plant retirements; and lawn and garden equipment requirements.

Figure 2: Ozone design values from 2014 to 2024



These charts show the design values around the state. The left chart demonstrates that the four sites within the nonattainment area have been consistently above the 2015 attainment value for the last 10 years. The values hover between 70 and 90 parts per billion. The right chart depicting the four sites outside of the nonattainment area shows that, except for Colorado Springs, the sites have been regularly in attainment of the 2015 ozone standard for the last 10 years. Colorado Springs has spiked above the standard a couple of times and somewhat mirrors the nonattainment area.

Particulate matter

Particulate matter is composed of tiny particles of solid or semi-solid material found in the atmosphere, often referred to as dust. It is measured in total suspended particles (TSP), and classified by size; PM₁₀ (particles smaller than 10 microns in diameter) and PM_{2.5} (particles smaller than 2.5 microns in diameter). We observe high PM₁₀ when high winds cause blowing dust. High PM_{2.5} can occur due to wintertime air inversions. Particulate matter can reduce lung function, aggravate respiratory conditions, and may increase the long-term risk of cancer or development of respiratory problems.

The APCD has implemented many programs to control particulate matter emissions. All of Colorado is in attainment for both PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. Aspen, Cañon City, the Denver Metro Area, Lamar, Pagosa Springs, Steamboat Springs, and Telluride recently completed their maintenance periods for the PM₁₀ Standard. Maintenance is the 20-year period that follows a state reaching attainment with an ambient air quality standard set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); a state must show continued attainment throughout this period through continued good or improving air quality and policy implementation. In 2026 the Division intends to propose PM₁₀ maintenance revisions to address this accomplishment.

Nitrogen dioxide

Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) is a gas contributing to ozone production when it reacts with VOCs, heat, and sunlight. It is a by-product of oxides of nitrogen emitted from combustion sources, such as power plants, cement plants, and motor vehicles. The AQCC regulates nitrogen oxide emissions from these sources. Nitrogen dioxide can increase respiratory problems, cause mild symptomatic effects in asthmatic individuals and increase susceptibility to respiratory infections. All of Colorado has met the federal standards for nitrogen dioxide. The Division continues to monitor for compliance and public safety.

Sulfur dioxide

A colorless gas with a pungent odor at high concentrations, sulfur dioxide (SO₂) is highly soluble with water and is a major contributor to acid rain. It is emitted primarily from combustion sources such as coal-burning power plants, but also from industries that operate combustion equipment and motor vehicles. These sources are all regulated to control SO₂ emissions from these sources. Sulfur dioxide can aggravate an individual's respiratory tract, impair pulmonary functions and increase the risk of asthma attacks. All of Colorado has met the federal standards for sulfur dioxide. The Division continues to monitor for compliance and public health.

Carbon monoxide

Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless, and tasteless gas. It results from incomplete combustion of fuels such as gasoline in motor vehicles or wood in fireplaces. Carbon monoxide inhibits the body's ability to transport oxygen around the body. It can reduce a healthy person's ability to perform manual tasks, and it can affect pregnant women, fetuses, anemic individuals, and persons with cardiovascular diseases. All of Colorado is in attainment for this pollutant, but monitoring is ongoing to make sure that the state continues to remain within the standards. Significant reductions of mobile source carbon monoxide emissions were achieved thanks to the addition of ethanol to gasoline, as well as the use of catalytic converters. As of 2023 each of

Colorado's carbon monoxide areas successfully completed their 20-year maintenance periods.

Lead

As an air pollutant, lead can be inhaled and comes from small aircraft engines exhaust and metal processing. Lead can also be ingested through exposure to lead-based paint. Lead can impair an individual's production of hemoglobin and cause intestinal cramps, peripheral nerve paralysis, anemia, and severe fatigue. The ingestion of lead is especially dangerous to children as it may impact the normal development of a child's brain. Elevated blood lead levels may result in intelligence quotient (IQ) loss, learning and behavior problems, developmental delays, and lifelong mental and physical health issues.

The state has met the air quality standard for lead. The AQCC has implemented stationary source controls for airborne lead and the phase-out of leaded gasoline. There are also requirements for lead-based paint abatement and pre-renovation education requirements statewide, focused on buildings built pre-1978.

Other statewide air pollutants

Air toxics

Air toxics are known to or suspected of causing cancer, birth defects, and other negative health impacts, in addition to harming the environment. The list of air toxics in Colorado includes all federal hazardous air pollutants as well as additional state-only pollutants with potential cancer or non-cancer health effects. This list includes gases (benzene, toluene, etc.), industrial solvents, and heavy metals.

Colorado implements and enforces federal regulations that address 188 air toxic pollutants that are also listed as federal hazardous air pollutants. State and federal frameworks work in concert to reduce exposures to these harmful pollutants. In terms of state regulations, after identifying five pollutants as priority air toxics, the AQCC is currently working on creating regulations to reduce exposures from new and existing sources of these five priority air toxics to improve public health. These regulations must be finalized by April 2026.

Asbestos

Asbestos is a mineral fiber found in many building materials and automobile brake linings as a flame retardant. Asbestos can cause respiratory problems and increase the risk of lung cancer. It can cause asbestosis - a scarring of the lung tissue which restricts breathing. It is also a known carcinogen and can increase the risk of lung cancer as well as cause intestinal cancers and mesothelioma - a cancer of the lining of

the pleural cavity. Federal and state standards continue to control abatement and regulate the amount of asbestos in materials.

Atmospheric-ozone-depleting compounds

These are manufactured gases that destroy stratospheric-ozone once they reach the stratospheric-ozone layer. In the past they have been used in refrigerants, foam blowing agents, industrial solvents, and aerosol spray propellants. Exposure to ozone-depleting compounds in an unventilated area can cause respiratory problems. Destruction of the ozone layer may also increase rates of skin cancer and cataracts from harmful sun exposure. Federal legislation and state requirements have set emissions controls and requirements for phasing out and managing these compounds.

Hydrofluorocarbons

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are man-made, fluorinated gases primarily used for cooling, refrigeration, foam, aerosol propellant, fire extinguisher agents, and cleaning solvents. HFCs are highly potent greenhouse gases, sometimes referred to as climate super pollutants, which contribute to climate change. Exposure to high concentrations of HFCs may also severely affect the heart and cause respiratory problems. The state has set requirements for the phase-out of HFCs in manufacturing and end-use products in Colorado.

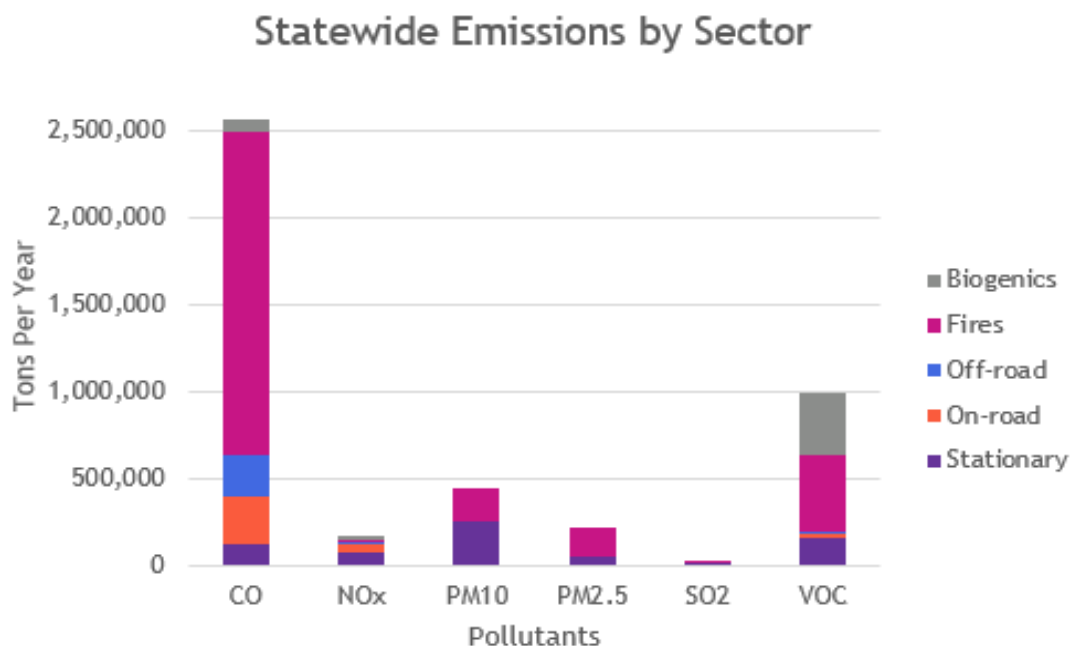
Greenhouse gases

Greenhouse Gases warm the earth by absorbing energy and slowing the rate at which energy escapes to space, acting like a blanket insulating the Earth and causing climate change. Both natural and human emissions of greenhouse gases absorb the sun's heat and trap that heat in the atmosphere. The state legislature has set reduction requirements. To support these targets, the AQCC has established or expanded several regulations to target greenhouse gas emissions. Two greenhouse gas credit trading programs, for gas utilities and industrial facilities, have also been launched to encourage additional emissions reductions.

Statewide air quality

Statewide air pollution sources and control measures are listed in this section. The figure below includes statewide emission estimates.

Figure 3: Statewide emissions in 2020 in tons per year by sector



The above chart shows the emissions in 2020 in tons per year by source sector. This data, and the data for following regional emissions charts, comes from the 2020 National Emissions Inventory.¹ NEI data is collected every three years. The 2023 NEI data will be released in March of 2026.² Biogenics are sources that are naturally occurring in the environment and contribute most to volatile organic compounds, then carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxide emissions around the state. Fires are agricultural field burning, prescribed fires, and wildfires. Fires emit all pollutants, but contribute most to carbon monoxide, particulate matter, and volatile organic compounds. 2020 was an unprecedented and record-breaking wildfire year for Colorado, featuring the state's three largest fires on record. 2020 was also the year of the COVID shutdown, which impacted some sources. Off-road sources are all mobile sources that are not on highways including agricultural equipment. They contribute most to carbon monoxide

¹ Environmental Protection Agency. (2025, February 28). *2020 National Emissions Inventory (NEI) Data*. EPA. <https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-inventories/2020-national-emissions-inventory-nei-data>

² Environmental Protection Agency. (2025, April 16). *2023 National Emissions Inventory (NEI) Documentation*. EPA. <https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-inventories/2023-national-emissions-inventory-nei-documentation>

emissions. On-road sources are all modes of on-road mobile transportation and contribute to carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and volatile organic compounds emissions. Stationary sources include industrial and oil and gas facilities, agricultural practices, commercial sources, dust from construction and roads, fuel combustion for residential and energy generating purposes, gas stations, solvents, and waste disposal. Stationary sources contribute to all of the pollutant emissions, but especially particulate matter and volatile organic compounds.

Air pollution sources

Below is a list of air pollution sources that are monitored statewide.

- Motor vehicles
- Dust (particulate matter)- road and wind-borne
- Industrial sources
 - Oil and gas
 - Brewing
 - Asphalt and cement
 - Sand and gravel
 - Consumer products
- Construction and equipment
- Lawn and garden equipment
- Agricultural activities and equipment
- Wildfires and prescribed burns.

Air pollution control measures

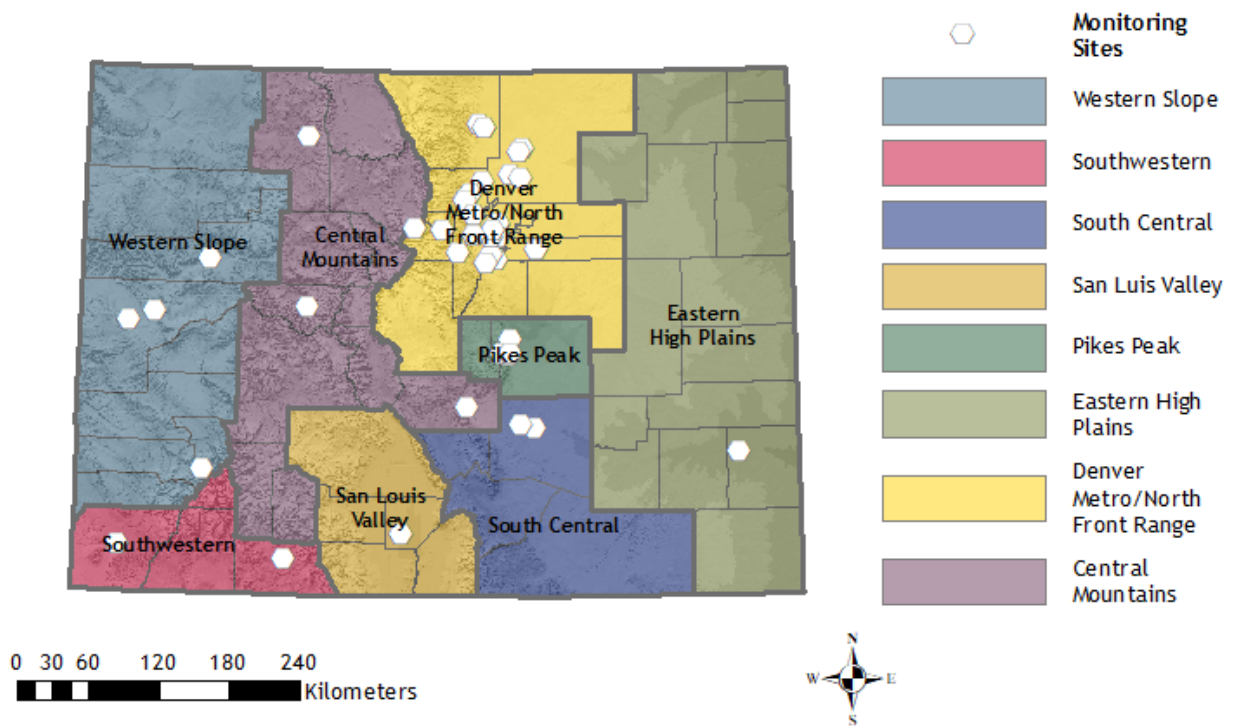
Below is a list of air pollution control measures that apply statewide.

- Regulations to accelerate the adoption of low and zero emitting passenger vehicles and heavy-duty trucks.
- Emission standards for consumer products and architectural and industrial maintenance coatings.
- Statewide oil and gas emission controls.
- Permitting program limiting emissions from industrial sources.
- Permitting program requiring the use of reasonably available control technology at pollution sources in cumulatively impacted communities.
- Lime spray dryers to reduce sulfur oxide emissions from power plants.
- Baghouses to reduce PM emissions from cement plants and power plants.
- Non-selective catalytic reduction to reduce NOx at cement plants.
- Low NOx burners, fuel switching to natural gas and unit shutdowns at power plants.

- Restrictions on lawn and garden equipment used by government entities.
- Building performance standards.
- PM10 plan that includes controls for street sweeping and wood-burning activities.

Regional air quality

Areas of the state differ greatly from one another in landscape, weather, population, motor vehicle traffic, amount of industry, and potential of wood smoke from residential fires, wildfires, and controlled burns. This section of the report shows the eight air quality planning regions of Colorado to more clearly address each region’s specific air quality conditions and activities.



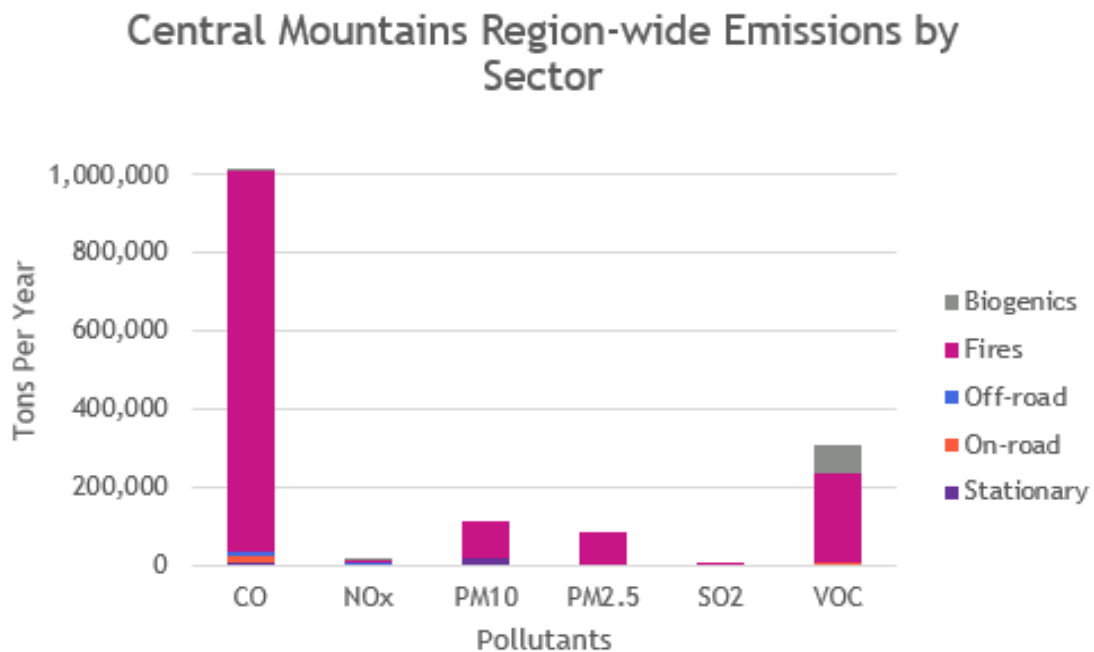
- Central Mountains Region
- Denver-Metro/North Front Range Region
- Eastern High Plains Region
- Pikes Peak Region
- San Luis Valley Region
- South Central Region
- Southwest Region
- Western Slope Region

Central Mountains

The Central Mountains Region consists of 12 counties in the central area of the state. The Continental Divide passes through much of this region. Mountains and mountain valleys are the dominant landscape. Leadville, Steamboat Springs, Cañon City, Salida,

Buena Vista, and Aspen represent the larger population centers. The population of this region saw a 7.1% increase from 2010 to 2020, and is about 241,886, according to the 2020 U.S. Census. Skiing, tourism, ranching, mining, and correctional facilities are the primary industries of this region. The Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park is located in this region, along with several wilderness areas. All of the Central Mountain Region complies with federal air quality standards. The Division plans to establish a particulate matter monitoring site in Edwards in 2025.

Figure 4: 2020 Emissions chart for the Central Mountains.



The highest emitted pollutant in the Central Mountain Region is carbon monoxide at just over 1 million tons per year. VOCs are the next highest at around 300,000 tons per year. Both types of particulate matter come in around 100,000 tons per year, followed by NOx and SO2 below 25,000 tons per year. The largest contributor to emissions for this region is fire.

Air pollution sources

These sources are specific to the Central Mountains.

- Holcim Portland cement plant in Fremont County.
- Hayden power plant.
- Climax Molybdenum Mine.
- Coal mines in Gunnison County.

Air pollution control measures

These pollution control measures are in addition to other statewide measures.

- At coal-power plants in this region: dry limestone scrubbers to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions, fabric filter baghouse to control particulate emissions, selective catalytic reduction at the Hayden plant to control NO_x emissions. Hayden Unit 1 will be retired no later than December 31, 2028, and Unit 2 will be retired no later than December 31, 2027.
- At the Holcim Portland cement plant: fabric filter baghouses, selective non-catalytic reduction emissions for NO_x reduction, and wet limestone scrubbers for sulfur dioxide reduction.
- A smoke management program for large controlled burns.
- PM₁₀ control plans include wood-burning controls for Aspen, Cañon City, and Steamboat Springs; street sanding and sweeping controls in Aspen and Steamboat Springs; and traffic reduction measures in Aspen. Any industries located in these cities now or in the future must also comply with emission controls as part of state regulations.
- Application of best available emissions control technology to reduce GHG emissions at Holcim Portland Cement plant.

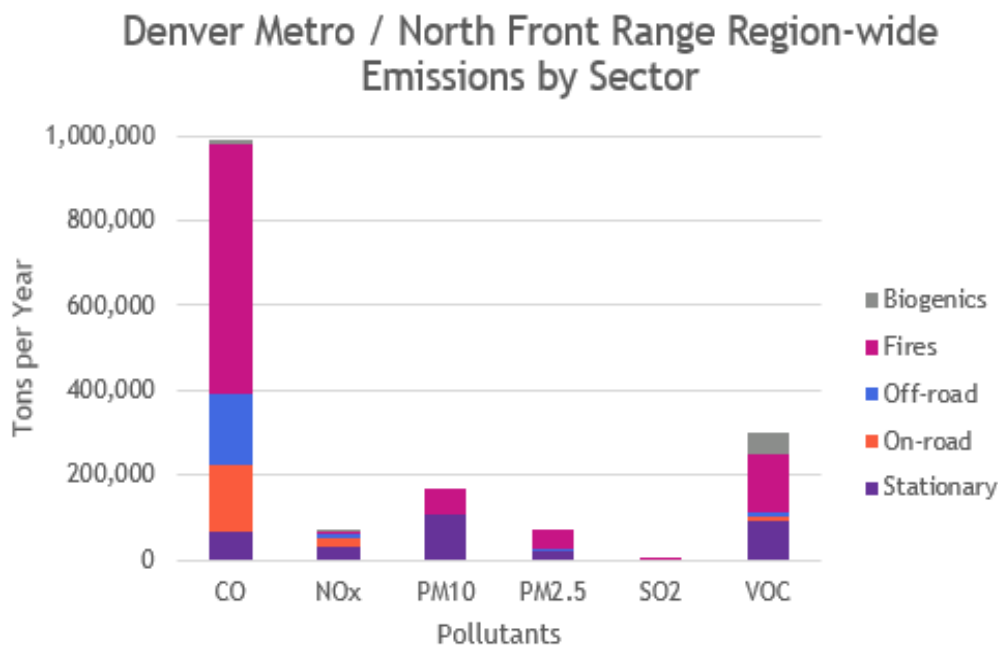
Denver-Metro/North Front Range

The Denver Metro / North Front Range (DM/NFR) Region includes Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Clear Creek, Denver, Douglas, Elbert, Gilpin, Jefferson, Larimer, Park, and Weld counties. It includes the largest population area of the state, with 3.2 million people living in the seven-county Denver-metro area and nearly 700,000 living in the northern Colorado area of Larimer and Weld counties. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the population in this area increased by 17.8% between 2010 and 2020.³ This area includes Rocky Mountain National Park and several wilderness areas.

The region is in compliance with all NAAQS, except for the 2008 and 2015 standards for ozone. Information on ozone trends and SIP planning is included in the major pollutants and major initiatives sections of this report.

³ U.S. Census, County Population Totals:2010-2020, <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/research/evaluation-estimates/2020-evaluation-estimates/2010s-counties-total.html>

Figure 5: 2020 Chart of emissions for the Denver Metro / North Front Range region



In 2020, the DM/NFR saw nearly 1 million tons per year in carbon monoxide, 260,000 tons per year of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and 60,000 tons per year of PM₁₀. All other criteria pollutants were under 50,000 tons per year. Fires are the largest contributor of emissions, followed by stationary sources. However, it is important to note that fire emissions can vary significantly from year to year.

DM/NFR Unique Initiatives

In order to improve air quality and reduce harmful emissions from mobile sources in the DM/NFR area, the APCD and the Colorado Department of Revenue jointly administered the [Automobile Inspection and Readjustment \(AIR\) Program](#). Mobile source emissions constitute one of the larger categories of controllable emissions that contribute to summertime ozone concentrations in the nonattainment area. The AIR Program detects and requires repair of excessively emitting gasoline-powered vehicles and is facilitated by an inspection and maintenance network that consists of 18 Air Care Colorado inspection stations as well as roadside remote sensing devices throughout the DM/NFR. In 2024, the AIR Program inspected 1,119,344 vehicles, reducing 7.4 tons per day of ozone precursor emissions.

Air pollution sources

These sources are in addition to sources discussed in the statewide air quality section of this report.

- Petroleum refining
- Asphalt production
- Cement manufacturing
- Area-wide remediation at Rocky Mountain Arsenal
- Natural gas power plants

Air pollution control measures

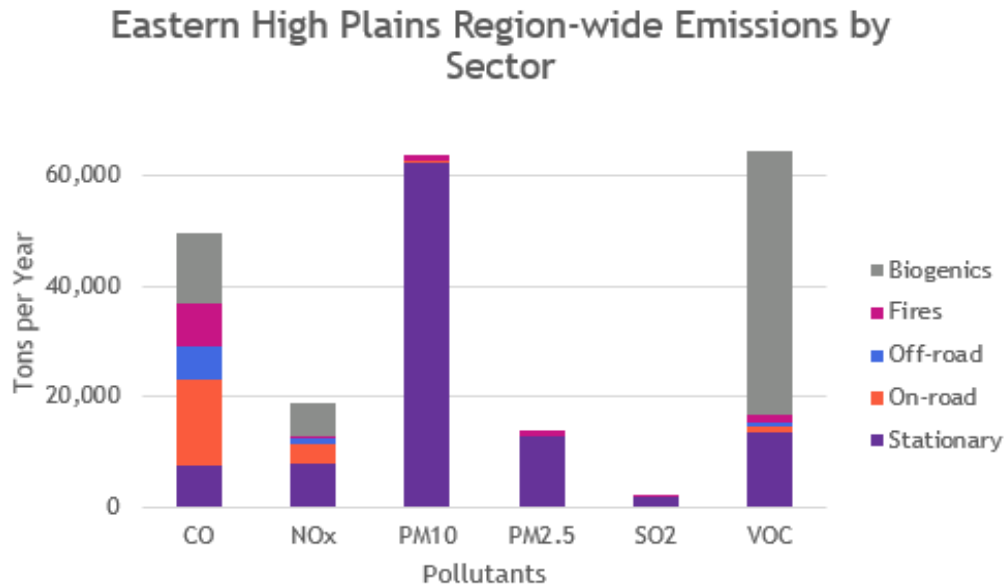
These control measures are specific to DM/NFR.

- Use of low NO_x burners, fuel switching to natural gas, and unit shutdowns at power plants. Rawhide power plant, Unit 1 will be retired by December 31, 2029.
- Application of best available emissions control technology to reduce GHG emissions at CEMEX Construction Materials South.

Eastern High Plains

The Eastern High Plains region makes up 40% of Colorado's land area and encompasses the counties on the plains of eastern Colorado. The area is semi-arid and often windy. According to the 2020 U.S. Census, the area's population was 133,432 people, a 2.7% decrease from 2010. Its major population centers, Sterling, Fort Morgan, Limon, La Junta, and Lamar, have developed around towns historically dedicated to farming, ranching, and trade. The agricultural activities include both irrigated and dryland farming. All of the area complies with federal air quality standards.

Figure 6: 2020 Emissions chart for the Eastern High Plains region



This region saw relatively low emissions with only PM₁₀ and volatile organic compounds above 60,000 tons per year in 2020. Biogenics contributed significantly to volatile organic compounds, nitrogen oxides, and carbon monoxide emissions, but the largest sector was stationary sources.

Air pollution sources

These sources are in addition to the sources discussed in the statewide air quality section of this report.

- Odors from confined animal feeding operations.
- Pawnee Power Plant near Brush, Colorado.
- Western Sugar beet sugar processing in Fort Morgan.
- Cargill Meat packing plant in Fort Morgan.

Air pollution control measures

These control measures are specific to the Eastern High plains.

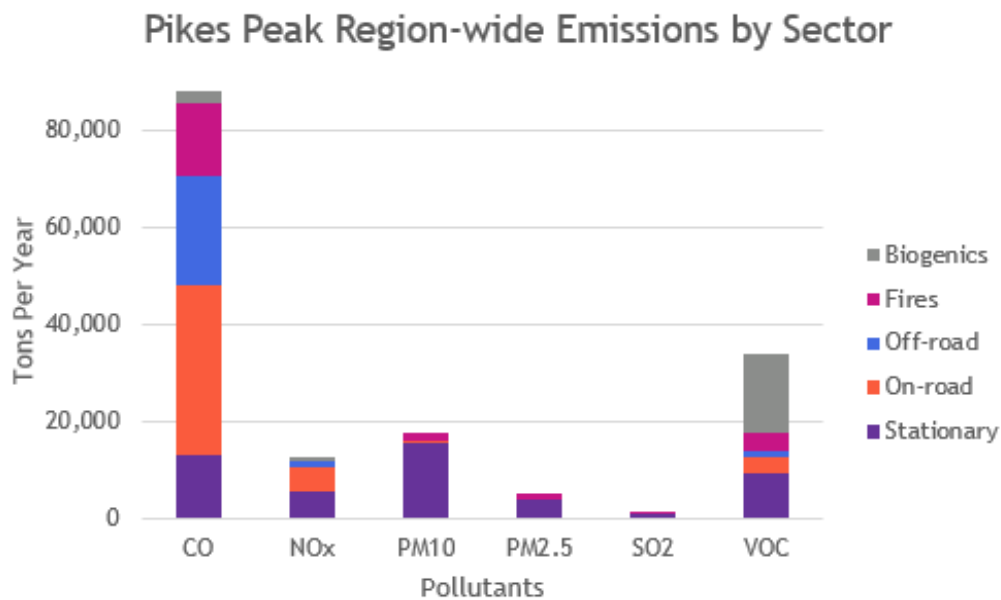
- Mitigation plan for high wind events involving PM₁₀ in Prowers County includes dust control measures and public outreach on dust mitigation.
- State odor control regulation for hog farms.
- Lime spray dryer, low NO_x burners, and selective catalytic reduction at Pawnee Power Plant. Unit 1 will be converted to natural gas fuel by December 31, 2025.

- Low NOx burners, packed scrubber, and flare device, along with other permit conditions to limit emissions at the Cargill meat packing plant.

Pikes Peak

The Pikes Peak Region includes El Paso and Teller counties. According to 2020 U.S. Census Bureau estimates, the Pikes Peak region had a population of approximately 753,839, an increase of 15.8% from 2010. Eastern El Paso County is rural prairie, while the western part of the region is mountainous. All of the area is in compliance with federal air quality standards.

Figure 7: 2020 Emissions chart for the Pikes Peak region



In 2020, as with many other regions in the state, carbon monoxide was the pollutant with the highest annual emissions, around 85,000 tons per year, a large majority of which come from off- and on-road sources. Volatile organic compounds were emitted at a rate of over 20,000 tons per year, about half of which came from biogenic sources. The largest contributions across the board were from stationary sources.

Air pollution sources

As in other urbanized areas in Colorado, pollutants in the Pikes Peak Region originate primarily from stationary and mobile sources including:

- The Ray Nixon power plant.
- Fountain Valley Electric Generating Station.

Air pollution control measures

These control measures are in addition to other statewide measures.

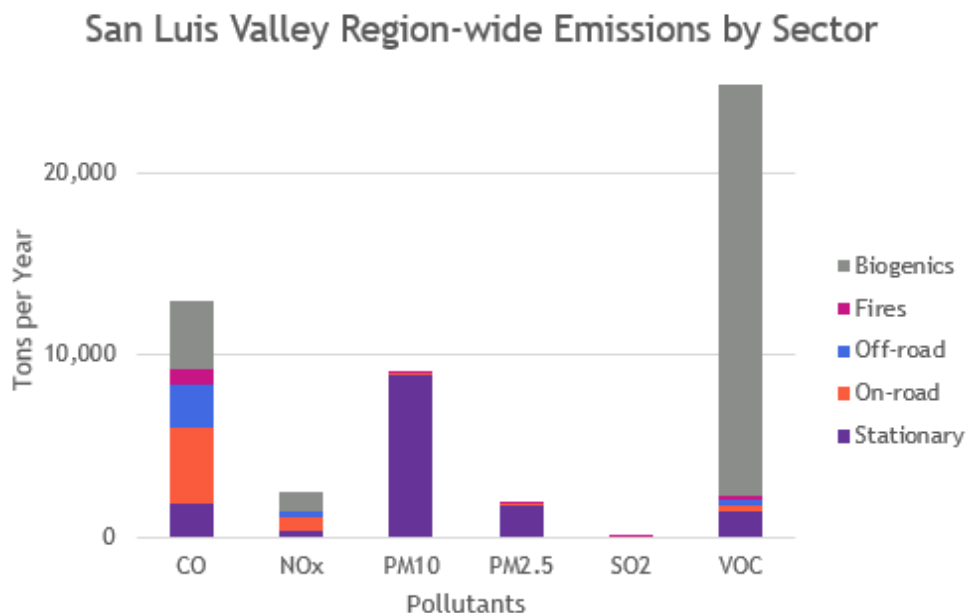
- Dust control plans.
- Flue gas desulfurization systems and low NO_x burners at power plants to control sulfur dioxide and NO_x emissions. Ray Nixon Power Plant, Unit 1 will be retired no later than December 31, 2029.

While the area is attaining both ozone standards, the APCD is closely watching ozone levels in comparison to the 2015 Ozone NAAQS of 0.070 ppm. Many residents are concerned with potential health impacts from ozone. The APCD continues to work with the Pikes Peak Area Council of Governments (PPACG) Air Quality Technical Committee in raising public awareness and taking precautionary measures to reduce ozone levels. The Ozone Trends - Other Areas graph, included in the Major Pollutants - Ground-Level Ozone section of this report, shows ozone trends at the Colorado Springs U.S. Air Force Academy site.

San Luis Valley

Colorado's San Luis Valley Region is in the south central portion of Colorado and includes a broad alpine valley situated between the Sangre de Cristo Mountains on the northeast and the San Juan Mountains of the Continental Divide to the west. The valley is some 71 miles wide and 122 miles long, extending south into New Mexico. The average elevation is 7,500 feet. The air quality planning region consists of Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Conejos, and Costilla counties. Principal towns include Alamosa, Monte Vista, and Del Norte. According to 2020 U.S. Census Bureau estimates, the population is 46,478, an increase of 2.1% between 2010 and 2020. Agriculture and tourism are the primary economic activities. The valley is semiarid and crops of potatoes, heads of lettuce, alfalfa, and barley are typically irrigated. The valley is home to Great Sand Dunes National Park. All of the area is in compliance with federal air quality standards. The Division plans to establish a particulate matter, ozone, and meteorological monitoring site in the region in 2026.

Figure 8: 2020 Emissions chart for the San Luis Valley region



The San Luis Valley also saw relatively low emissions in 2020. Volatile organic compounds were emitted the most in the region at over 25,000 tons per year, and mostly from biogenic sources. Stationary sources also contributed a large majority of the emissions in this region, especially to particulate matter.

Air pollution sources

The largest local issue in air pollution is blowing dust, from the sand dunes, but also contains other sources that affect the region and state.

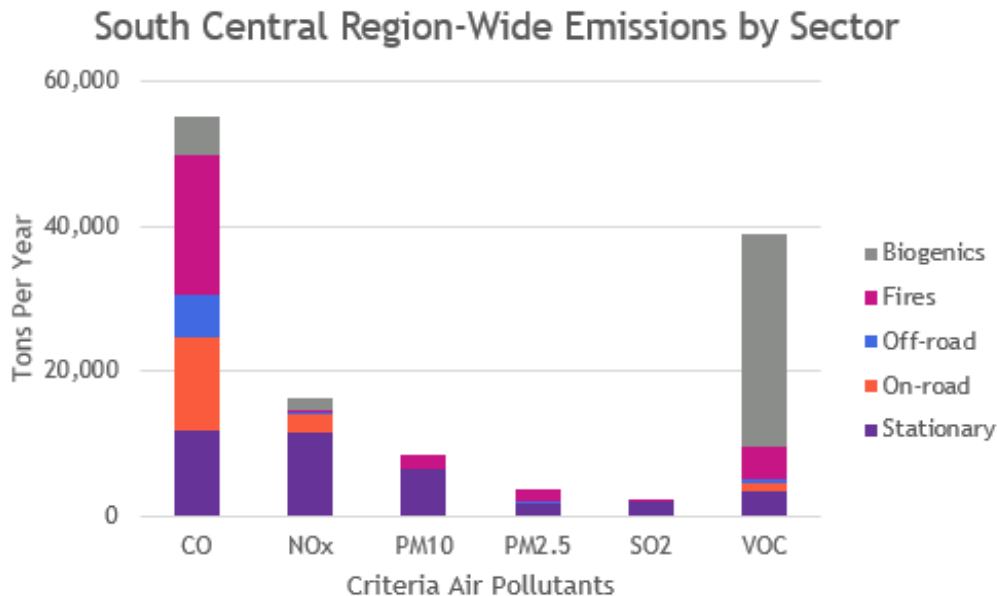
Air pollution control measures

The Alamosa Mitigation Plan for high wind events involving PM_{10} includes dust control measures and public outreach on dust mitigation.

South Central

The South Central Region comprises Pueblo, Huerfano, Las Animas, and Custer counties. The population in this region is 196,309 according to 2020 U.S. Census Bureau estimates, an increase of 5.6% from 2010. Population centers include Pueblo, Trinidad, and Walsenburg. The region has rolling semi-arid plains to the east and mountains to the west. All of the area complies with federal air quality standards. Ozone monitoring will begin at a new site in the city of Pueblo in 2023. Site selection is underway by the APCD.

Figure 9: 2020 Emissions chart for the South Central region



In 2020, Carbon monoxide was the highest emitted pollutant at 55,000 tons per year in this region. Volatile organic compounds were the second most emitted at 40,000 tons per year - note that the largest emitters of VOCs in this region were biogenic sources. Nitrogen oxides, particulate matter, and sulfur dioxide follow in descending order of emissions. Stationary sources and fires contributed to all the pollutant emissions in this region.

Air pollution sources

These sources are specific to the South Central region, but statewide sources also affect the region.

- The Comanche Power Plant near Pueblo.
- EVRAZ Rocky Mountain Steel Mills in Pueblo.
- GCC Rio Grande Cement Plant near Pueblo.
- Collins Aerospace (Goodrich Carbon Products).
- Large natural gas compressor stations in Las Animas County.

Air Pollution Control Measures

These control measures are in addition to those controlling statewide sources.

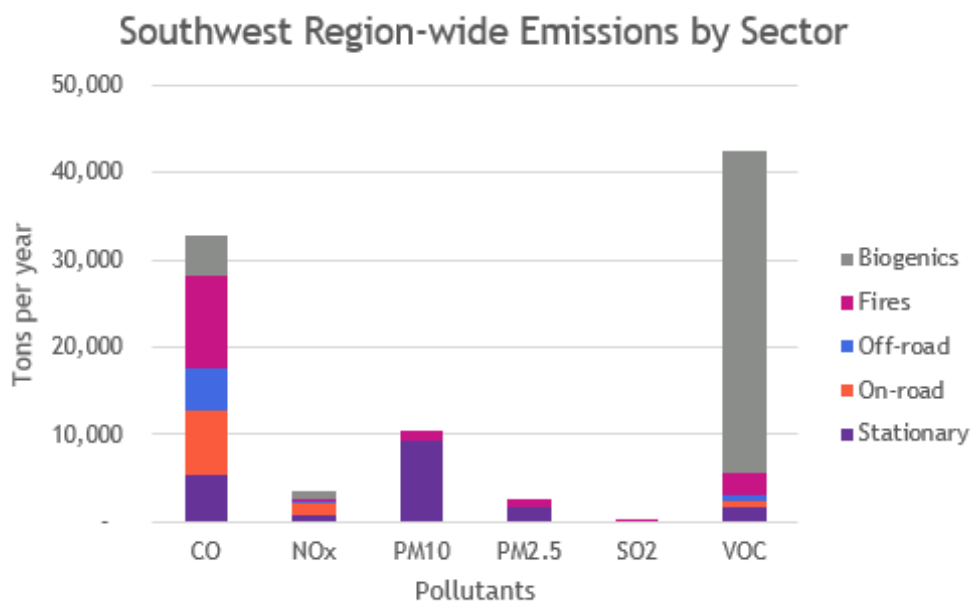
- Selective catalytic reduction, low NOx burners, lime spray dryers, and activated carbon mercury controls at Comanche Power Plant to reduce NOx, sulfur dioxide, and mercury emissions. Unit 2 will be retired no later than December 31, 2025.

- Selective non-catalytic reduction and fabric filter baghouses at the GCC Rio Grande Cement Plant.
- Low-NOx burners, fuel restrictions, fugitive dust control plan, compliance actions, monitoring, and mercury reduction program at EVRAZ Rocky Mountain Steel Mills.
- VOC controls on natural gas compressor stations.
- Application of best available emissions control technology to reduce GHG emissions at EVRAZ Steel Mill and GCC Rio Grande.

Southwest

The Southwest Region includes the Four Corners area of Montezuma, La Plata, Archuleta, and San Juan counties. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the population of this region was about 97,916 in 2020, an increase of 9.1% from 2010. The landscape includes mountains, plateaus, high valleys, and canyons. Durango and Cortez are the largest towns, and lands of the Southern Ute and Ute Mountain Ute tribes make up large parts of this region. The region is home to Mesa Verde National Park, and tourism, agriculture, and energy development are dominant economic activities. While all of the area complies with federal air quality standards, increased development including power plants, oil and gas wells, and population growth are contributing to air quality concerns. Ozone levels in the region are close to exceeding the 2015 0.070 ppm ozone standard. The Division plans to establish a particulate matter, ozone, and meteorological monitoring site in the region in 2026 or 2027. An overall haze can sometimes be seen in the skies, which impacts visibility.

Figure 10: 2020 Emissions chart for the Southwest region



The highest emissions rate, in 2020, was for volatile organic compounds at over 40,000 tons per year, a large portion of which comes from biogenic sources. The second highest pollutant emissions in this region were carbon monoxide at over 30,000 tons per year, spread amongst all the possible source types.

Air pollution sources

These sources are in addition to the sources statewide discussed in the statewide air quality section of this report.

- Two coal-fired power plants in New Mexico.
- Gas field development in Colorado, Southern Ute Indian Reservation, and New Mexico.

Air pollution control measures

The main air pollution control measures in this region include:

- Smoke management program.
- Tribal permitting and control of emission sources.
- Future closure and emissions reductions from controls at New Mexico power plants.
- The PM₁₀ Maintenance Plan for Pagosa Springs, which includes: street sweeping and sanding controls, use of chemical deicers, and paving of dirt roads.
- The Four Corners Air Quality Group, a forum for individuals interested in air quality to meet, learn about current conditions, review progress on mitigation of air quality impacts, and generally contribute to clean air in the Four Corners area. New Mexico and Colorado typically convene this group annually in the Four Corners Area.

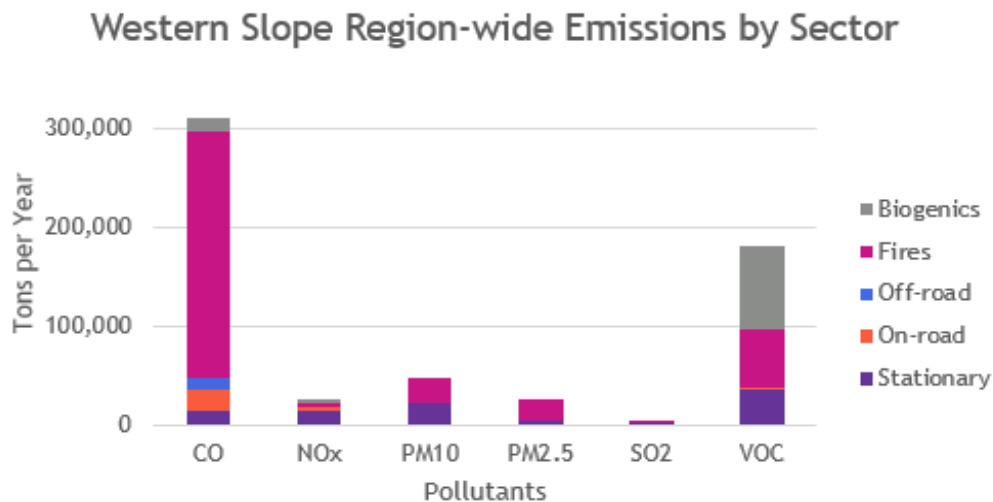
Western Slope

The Western Slope Region includes nine counties on the far western border of Colorado: Moffat, Rio Blanco, Garfield, Mesa, Delta, Montrose, Ouray, San Miguel, and Dolores. A mix of mountains on the east, and mesas, plateaus, valleys, and canyons to the west form the landscape of this region. Grand Junction is the largest urban area, and other cities include Telluride, Montrose, Delta, Rifle, Glenwood Springs, Meeker, Rangely, and Craig. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of this area saw a 5.3% increase, bringing the population to 325,046, according to the 2020 U.S. Census Bureau estimates. Primary industries include ranching, agriculture, mining, energy development, and tourism. Dinosaur and Colorado National Monuments are located here.

All of the Western Slope Region is in compliance with federal air quality standards. The Division established a particulate matter monitoring site in Delta in June 2025.

Although elevated ozone concentrations were recorded in Rangely in the past, current three-year averages have stayed below the 2008 ozone standard, keeping Rangely from a nonattainment designation. The Grand Junction area experiences elevated wintertime PM_{2.5} concentrations due to inversions, though the area has not violated the federal standard.

Figure 11: 2020 Emissions chart for the Western Slope Region



The Western Slope saw just over 300,000 tons per year of carbon monoxide emitted, largely from fires in 2020. There were over 175,000 emissions per year emitted of volatile organic compounds, a large portion of which came from biogenic sources. Fire was the largest contributor to emissions in this region. Stationary sources also contributed a large percentage of emissions.

Air pollution sources

These sources are in addition to the sources discussed in the statewide air quality section of this report.

- Craig coal-fired power plant.
- Coal mines in Delta, Rio Blanco and Moffat counties.
- Windblown dust.

Air pollution control measures

Local control measures assist statewide measures in improving local and state air quality.

- Future closure and emissions reductions from controls at the Craig power plant. Unit 1 will be retired no later than December 31, 2025, Unit 2 will be retired no later than September 30, 2028, and Unit 3 will be retired no later than December 31, 2028.
- Colowyo coal mine is set to retire no later than December 31, 2030.
- Smoke Management Program for prescribed fire.
- Fugitive dust control plans.
- The PM₁₀ Control Plan for Telluride includes wood-burning control measures, street sweeping and sanding controls, use of chemical deicers, and paving of dirt roads.
- For Rangely, oil and gas emissions control measures are being developed for production areas across the Utah state line, which are the major influence on elevated ozone concentrations in the area.



Stationary source permit information

In Colorado, The Commission adopts regulatory requirements related to air quality, while the Division implements and enforces them, including issuing permits. Each year, APCD receives [Air Pollutant Emission Notices \(APENs\)](#) from over 1,500 different entities across the state. An APEN is used to report emissions, apply for permits, and modify existing permits. The APCD issues construction permits to authorize the construction of new facilities and the modification of existing facilities, and to allow their continued operation after they are built or modified. In some cases, the APCD determines the proposed activities are exempt from construction permitting requirements. For the largest industrial sources, the APCD also issues separate operating permits (also referred to as Title V permits). These operating permits are issued after a facility is built and operating and incorporates all the air quality requirements that apply to the facility, along with enhanced monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting obligations.

Table 1 summarizes the number of permits issued and the hours billed by the Division for permits from July 2024 through June 2025.

Table 1: Stationary source permits

Actions	Construction Permits	Title V Permits
Total number of permits issued	898 construction permit actions ⁴	132 Title V permit actions ⁵
Total number of hours billed for permits	19,381 hours	17,329 hours ⁶
Average number of hours billed per permit	21.6 hours per permit ⁷	131 hours per permit actions ⁵
Number of general permits issued	1,795 general permits	None

⁴ Number of permits issued and hours billed per permit represents 1,752 APEN submittals/actions. An issued permit can include terms and conditions for a single APEN (typically representing a single piece of equipment) or multiple APENs.

⁵ Number of permit actions issued and includes all permit types: Initial, Renewal, Significant, Minor, and Administrative. Some permit actions are combined (e.g. Minor Modification issued along with Renewal), thus the actual number of permit issuances will be lower than this amount.

⁶ This represents the total number of hours billed during this time period. Title V permits are billed on a quarterly basis, thus the hours may not be associated with a permit issued during this time period, or may include time billed for hours worked outside the time period.

⁷ Total hours billed divided by total number of permits issued.

Enforcement report

The Compliance and Enforcement Program and the Oil and Gas Program regulate stationary sources, including oil and gas, open burning, dust, and odors. The enforcement process can vary for each case, depending on the circumstances and time frame at issue. The APCD uses both formal and informal enforcement to address issues of noncompliance. Upon discovery of a violation in which enforcement action is recommended, the APCD will draft and send a Compliance Advisory (CA) or Notice of Violation (NOV) to notify the source of these noncompliance issues. The CA/NOV includes a statement that the company should contact the APCD to discuss noncompliance issues. Upon discussing the issue internally and with the company, program staff will decide whether to dismiss the violation, issue a warning letter, proceed with settlement discussions or proceed with a unilateral Compliance Order (Order). Most of the cases are settled prior to issuance of an Order. Program staff work with alleged violators to ensure that the appropriate controls, included in the applicable regulation, are followed.

The Indoor Environment Program (IEP) regulates companies involved in the abatement of asbestos and lead-based paint. Building owners and schools may be affected by asbestos and lead paint control rules. In regulating schools, the Asbestos Unit inspects schools and school districts and might issue Notices of Noncompliance (NONs) which require the school to take certain steps to come into compliance. If the school comes into compliance within the stated time period, the APCD does not require the school to pay a civil penalty. For violations in other types of facilities, the IEP may issue a warning letter, dismiss the action, or a request for more information. For more complex cases, the IEP may issue a Notice of Alleged Violation (NOAV) at the onset of an enforcement action, if the IEP decides it is necessary. After an NOAV conference is held, the IEP will issue a Compliance Determination Letter. The IEP works with alleged violators to ensure that the appropriate control procedures, under the requirements in Regulation Number 8, Part B, or Regulation Number 19 are followed. The IEP may also take enforcement action against a person not in compliance with the requirements for the safe handling and disposal of CFCs.

The following table summarizes enforcement actions of the APCD. A full enforcement report is available at the [stationary sources enforcement action reports website](#).

Table 2: Enforcement actions taken from July 2024 through June 2025

Actions	Stationary Sources: Oil & Gas Sources	Stationary Sources: Non-Oil & Gas Sources	Indoor Environment Program: Asbestos	Indoor Environment Program CFCs	Indoor Environment Program: Lead-based Paint
Warning Letters	120	28	10	0	14
Compliance Advisories	100	90	n/a	n/a	n/a
Notices of Violation	4	3	n/a	n/a	n/a
Notice of Alleged Violation (NOAV)	n/a	n/a	34	0	0
Notices of Noncompliance (schools only)	n/a	n/a	4	n/a	n/a
Close Out Letters (schools only)	n/a	n/a	16	n/a	n/a
Compliance Orders	0	2	n/a	n/a	n/a
Compliance Orders on Consent	45	49	n/a	n/a	n/a
Early Settlement Agreements	58	40	0	0	1
Compliance Determination	n/a	n/a	36	0	4
Dismissal	n/a	n/a	0	1	0
AQCC Hearings	0	0	0	0	0



Contributing agencies and organizations

Below is a list of agencies, programs and organizations that contributed to this annual report. Links to program websites are provided where available.

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

- Air Pollution Control Division
 - Air Quality Policy
 - Air Toxic and Ozone Precursor Program
 - [Climate Change Program](#)
 - Community and Partnership Program
 - Compliance and Enforcement Program
 - Indoor Environment Program
 - [Mobile Sources Program](#)
 - Office of Innovation and Planning
 - Oil and Gas Program
 - Permitting Program
 - Planning and Policy Program
 - [Technical Services Program](#)
- [Air Quality Enterprise](#)
- [Clean Fleet Enterprise](#)

Federal government

- [U.S. Environmental Protection Agency \(EPA\)](#)
- [Bureau of Land Management \(BLM\)](#)
- [U.S. Forest Service](#)
- [National Park Service](#)

Other entities

- [Southern Ute Indian Tribe](#)
- [Ute Mountain Ute](#)
- [Local Government Public Health Agencies](#)
- Local Planning Agencies
 - [Regional Air Quality Control Council \(RAQC\)](#)
 - [North Front Range Metropolitan Planning Organization \(NFRMPO\)](#)
 - [Denver Regional Council of Governments \(DRCOG\)](#)
 - [Pikes Peak Area Council of Governments \(PPACG\)](#)
- Public Engagement Initiatives
 - [Improving Indoor Air Quality](#)
 - [Mow Down Pollution Lawn Mower Exchange Program](#)

- [Simple Steps. Better Air.](#)
- [Colorado Air Quality Advisory Information and Email List Signup](#)
- [Air Pollution Control Division Regulatory and Public Notice Email List Signup](#)