

Table 2_Local Air Quality Management Programs

Agency	Department	Contact	Website	Contracted with CDPHE?	If Yes, for what	Complaint Monitoring	Oil and Gas Monitoring?	If yes, How	Equipment/Technology Used	Funding	Notes
Broomfield	Public Health and the Department of Strategic Initiatives and Governmental Affairs	Meagan Weisner <mweisner@broomfield.org>	https://www.broomfield.org/3004/Air-Quality-Monitoring	No	N/A	Yes; types: Health related, odor, noise, lighting, dust, traffic, water, air, spill, wildlife, waste, compliance, general operations	Yes	Through contractors and internal staff - 1 Oil and Gas Manager, 2 Inspectors, 2 Energy and Environment Analysts, 1 Senior Environmental Epidemiologist. Inspection program is 7 days per week .Contract with Ajax Analytics for monitoring equipment and analysis by CSU, and Boulder A.I.R.	APIS sensors with real-time trigger canisters that collect air samples for laboratory analysis when triggered by elevated total volatile organic (TVOC) emissions. They detect over 800 compounds and results of the canister samples are analyzed by scientists at the Atmospheric Sciences Lab at CSU. Stationary monitoring stations provide real-time data of volatile organic compounds, including oil and gas signature emissions, like benzene, and ozone data. Boulder A.I.R. provides 2 trailers that capture meteorological conditions and atmospheric pollutants, including methane, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), nitrogen oxides (NOx), ozone, hydrogen sulfide (H2S), and particulate matter (fine and coarse aerosol).	General fund - spent about \$5 million over 5 years	Developed intake system for complaints in 2020 to track and map; since then, 400 individuals and 1500 complaints for oil and gas. They were able to associate nearby drilling, fracking and coil tubing (higher levels of hydrocarbons) with the complaints. Complaints come in even when benzene measurements are below the acute health guideline value of 9 ppb. Air quality is in Broomfield's comprehensive plan. Now that most wells are in production, complaints have dropped off. Preproduction is where they saw the most issues. Monitoring does hold operator accountable, but only to a certain extent. If requiring operator agreements, make sure to include requirement for canisters; incorporate as many Best Management Practices (BMPs) as possible to reduce VOCs (ankless facilities, closed loop flowback, synthetic drill mud, etc.) Ozone doesn't get worse at pad site where monitors are, it gets worse miles away as a secondary
Adams	Community & Economic Development	Katie Keefe <KKeefe@adcogov.org>	https://adcogov.org/air-quality-initiatives	No; See notes in I3		Yes, general air quality complaints are low volume; higher volume is around oil and gas (noise, odor, dust, solvent smells)	Yes	Agreement only with COGCC for Oil and Gas inspections for a variety of compliance issues (air is limited to odor or anything permit specific	LoveMyAir program and part of another grant - not part of Oil and Gas; uses Clarity S Sensors (measures particulate matter - PM 2.5) with Sensible IOT Dashboard (software that translates the data from the Clarity monitor) - can pull from other stations and form an AQI	General fund - budget amount pending response	Air quality "program" consists of two FTEs who work on air quality policy issues, rulemakings, reviews O&A permits, Air Quality Monitoring Plan submittal reviews, speaks at AQCC hearings, and share duties as cohort partners in the health department's LoveMyAir project. Added Air Quality Monitoring Plan requirement to Oil and Gas regulations in 2021 Oil and Gas inspector position funded through fee addition with update in 2021 Oil and Gas Regulations (authority granted by SB-181); a fee is assigned per well through use by special review process. Conducts one inspection per year. Recommendation to include parcel line (not edge of pad) for oil and gas setbacks, as well as reverse setbacks for various types of uses, not just residential. Also as conditional of approval for Oil and Gas, incorporate in the requirement to factor in sustained winds and wind gusts during monitoring as part of conditions for approval.
Jefferson	Public Health	Madison Pitts <mpitts@co.jefferson.co.us>	https://www.jeffco.us/2331/Air-Quality	Yes	CFCs, minor sources, synthetic sources, complaints, burn permits	Yes about 30 per year	No	N/A	Nasal Ranger for Odor complaints, and a refrigerant leak detector (for CFC inspections and dry-cleaning inspections)	General Fund and CDPHE contract (about 1/2 FTE) - \$56,195.64. This does not include the LoveMyAir budget amount.	In process of developing a longer-term vision for the program. Currently, work is being divided among 3 generalists (rather than specialists) and spread time over inspections, complaints, LoveMyAir and Environmental Justice. Participating in the LoveMyAir program (replicating what Denver developed through a separate RFA with EPA) and currently pending EPA approval for a 3-year \$267,000 budget.
El Paso	Public Health	Melissa Rogerson <Melissa.Rogerson@elpasoco.com>	https://www.elpasocohealth.org/services/air-quality	Yes	Complaints/odor, burn permits.	Yes - odor, dust	No	N/A	Nasal Ranger for Odor complaints	CDPHE APCD Contract for FY2024: \$23,082 Construction Activity Permits: \$29,700 General Fund: \$11,000 Total: \$63,782	No indoor air program No contract with CDPHE for permitted operations; complaint response and burn permits only. Use generalist to conduct work; similar as expressed by Jefferson. Local and state databases do not talk to each other to share AQ information Local Board of Health Regulation adopted for air quality - for burn permits Require construction activity permits (for dust mitigation plans) and charge \$165 each