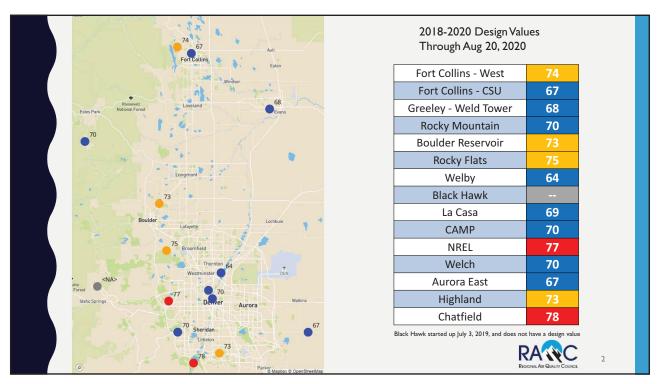
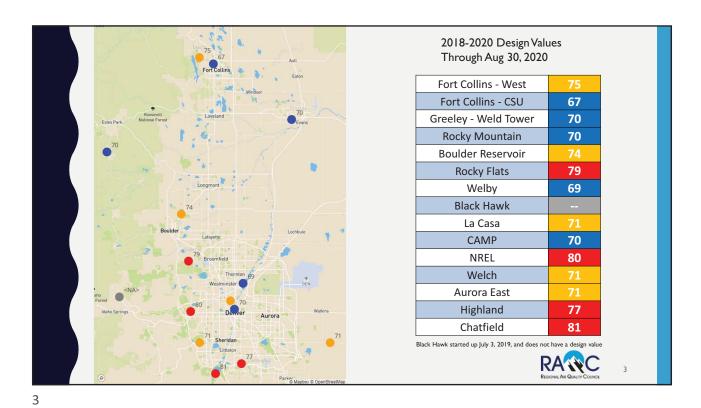


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The higher concentrations dramatically lower the max concentrations for the region to achieve attainment for 2019-2021.

4th High 8 Hour Avg O3 concentration (through 8/20/2020)						
Monitor	2019 4th Max	2020 4th Max		Hyp. 2021 4th Max (70 ppb)		
Chatfield State Park	78	73	76	61		
NREL	75	78	74	59		
Rocky Flats	72	73	82	67		
Fort Collins - West	71	72	84	69		
Boulder Reservoir	69	74	84	69		
Highland	73	71	83	68		
Welch	72	72	83	68		
Greeley - Weld Tower	65	66	96	81		
Rocky Mtn. Nat'l Park	65	72	90	75		
Aurora East	66	65	96	81		
CAMP	67	74	86	71		
La Casa	65	71	91	76		
Fort Collins - CSU	64	66	97	82		
Welby	60	64	103	88		
Blackhawk	69	72	86	71		

4th High 8 Hour Avg O3 concentration (through 8/30/2020)						
Monitor	2019 4th Max	2020 4th Max		Hyp. 2021 4th Max (70 ppb)		
Chatfield State Park	78	83	66	51		
NREL	75	87	65	50		
Rocky Flats	72	84	71	56		
Fort Collins - West	71	75	81	66		
Boulder Reservoir	69	76	82	67		
Highland	73	83	71	56		
Welch	72	77	78	63		
Greeley - Weld Tower	65	72	90	75		
Rocky Mtn. Nat'l Park	65	72	90	75		
Aurora East	66	77	84	69		
CAMP	67	74	86	71		
La Casa	65	78	84	69		
Fort Collins - CSU	64	67	96	81		
Welby	60	78	89	74		
Blackhawk	69	75	83	68		



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GHG Roadmap Update

Colorado Energy Office May 2021





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About the Colorado Energy Office (CEO)



Missian

Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and consumer energy costs by advancing clean energy, energy efficiency and zero emission vehicles to benefit all Coloradans.



Vicion

A prosperous, clean energy future for Colorado.



Major Pieces of Colorado's Climate Legislation

Establish greenhouse gas inventory with 2005 baseline

Reduce GHG emissions 26% by 2025, 50% by 2030, and 90% by 2050

Develop rules and policies to reduce GHG emissions

Creates regulatory path for electric utilities to meet 80% GHG reduction by 2030

Requires annual tracking and reporting through CDPHE



3

Colorado's Climate Equity Principles





Largest sources over time

2005 Largest Emission Source:

- 1. Electric power
- 2. Transportation
- 3. Oil & Gas
- 4. Buildings

2020 Largest Emissions Sources

- 1. Transportation
- 2. Electric power
- 3. Oil & Gas
- 4. Buildings



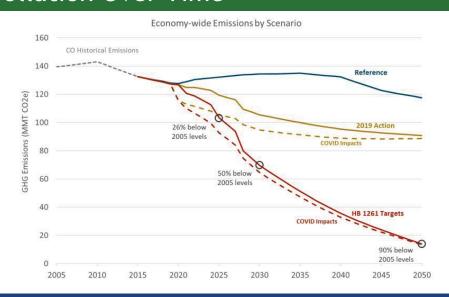


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Colorado GHG Pollution Over Time

SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS UNDERWAY & MORE ACTION NECESSARY

- As a result of the state's actions to date, we are well on the way to meeting the level of emission reductions to meet the 2025 and 2030 goals.
- Additional strategies can advance co-benefits such as reducing local air pollution, generating economic growth, advancing environmental justice and equity.





Near Term Actions: Oil & Gas

Reduces methane pollution by ~12 million tons CO2e by 2030

- Broad O&G rulemaking on the AQCC long-term calendar for December 2021; stakeholder process has begun
- Emission limits based on reducing leak rates and other regulatory measures to achieve a 33% reduction in emissions for the sector by 2025 and over 50% (12 million tons from Proposed 2005 Baseline) by 2030
- Emissions data/metric tracking to assure the sector remains on track
- COGCC implementation of new rules that eliminate routing flaring, requiring minimizing emissions, and track pre-production and production air emissions



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Near Term Actions: Res, Comm, Ind Fuel Use

Reduces pollution by ~5 million tons below 2005 by 2030

- Set carbon reduction targets and biogas requirements for gas utilities
- Modernize and expand gas utility energy efficiency programs
- Improve building efficiency through benchmarking, codes and standards
- Require regulated electric utilities to create programs that will support beneficial electrification.
- Expand access to financing programs for building retrofits
- AQCC action on industrial emission audits requirements and Best Available Control Technology requirements.
- Oil and gas combustion emissions are about half of industrial; could be addressed in oil/gas or industrial rulemaking











Near Term Actions: Res, Comm, Ind Fuel Use

Reduces pollution by ~5 million tons below 2005 by 2030

- Set carbon reduction targets and biogas requirements for gas utilities
- Modernize and expand gas utility energy efficiency programs
- Improve building efficiency through benchmarking, codes and standards
- Require regulated electric utilities to create programs that will support beneficial electrification.
- Expand access to financing programs for building retrofits
- AQCC action on industrial emission audits requirements and Best Available Control Technology requirements.
- Oil and gas combustion emissions are about 2/3 of industrial; could be addressed in oil/gas or industrial rulemaking









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Near Term Actions: Transportation

Reduce pollution ~13 million tons by 2030

- Low and Zero emissions rules 6 million ton reduction
- Public investment in fleet turnover and infrastructure for zero emission vehicles
- GHG Pollution Standards for transportation plans and large employer trip reduction programs Summer 2021 AQCC rulemaking
- Incentivize land use to increase housing near jobs and reduce VMT and pollution study in 2021 to prepare for 2022 actions
- Clean trucking strategy infrastructure, fleet incentives, consider regulatory tools such as advanced clean trucks, fleet requirements
- Participate in developing post 2025 vehicle standards
- 2022 AQCC evaluation of indirect source rules







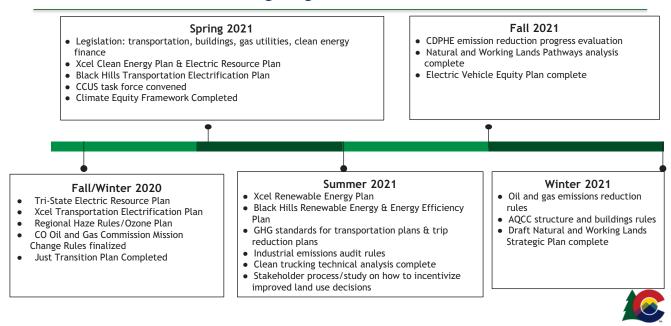








Near Term Action Highlights



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Roadmap Implementation Legislative Priorities

- Building benchmarking and performance standards
- Utility beneficial electrification plans and incentives
- Expanded gas demand side management programs
- Biomethane standards for gas utilities/carbon targets
- Transportation electrification funding
- Clean energy finance



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