

Directory of Air Quality Groups											
Organization/Group	WRAP: Western Regional Air Partnership	4 Corners	PRB AQ Task Group	WESTAR	WGA	GYCAP	WY BLM Air Quality Team	Pinedale AQ Task Group	NPS/FWS/CIRA Modeling Team	Informal Modeling Coalition	FLF Air Committee
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Geographic Reach	Alaska, Hawaii, Western States (CA-the Dakotas)	NM, CO, UT, AZ	Powder River Basin: WY, MT	Western States Air Resources Council (WESTAR) was founded in 1988 by eight western state air agencies. Funded primarily by EPA grants.	Western US, including Hawaii, and some Pacific Islands	Wyoming, Montana, Idaho area with activities influencing or influenced by the greater Yellowstone ecosystem	WY	SW WY: BLM Pinedale field office area	Western U.S.	Western US	MT, WY, CO, UT
Membership	Tribal and State Governments (AK, AZ, CA, CO, UT, MT, HI, ID, NV, NM, ND, SD, OR, WY, Tribal Councils) and Federal Agencies (NPS, EPA, USFS, USFWS, BLM)	NM ED; CO DPHE; AZ DEQ; UT DEQ; Navajo and Jicarilla Apache Nations; Southern Ute and Ute Mountain Ute Tribes; US EPA Regions 8/6/9; FS; NPS; BLM	BLM, DEQ, tribal: WY, MT, NPS	AK, AZ, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NV, NM, ND, OR, SD, UT, WA, WY	AK, American Samoa, AZ, CA, CO, Guam, HI, ID, KS, MT, NE, NV, NM, ND, Northern Mariana Islands, OR, SD, TX, UT, WA, WY	ID, MT, WY, USFS, NPS, USFWS, USGS, INEEL,	BLM, NPS, USFS, WDEQ, EPA,	WDEQ, EPA, USFS, BLM, industry, environmental, public	National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Colorado Institute for Research in the Atmosphere	NOT FORMALLY A GROUP	US EPA, USFS, BLM, NPS
Mission	The purpose of the WRAP is to develop data, tools, and policies needed by states and tribes to improve visibility in parks and wilderness areas across the West. The Western Regional Air Partnership (WRAP) is a collaborative effort of tribal governments, state governments and various federal agencies to implement the Grand Canyon Visibility Transport Commission's recommendations and to develop the technical and policy tools needed by western states and tribes to comply with the U.S. EPA's regional haze regulations. Other common air quality issues raised by WRAP members may also be addressed. The WRAP is administered jointly by the Western Governors' Association and the National Tribal Environmental Council .	The Four Corners Task Force was established to study air quality issues associated with present day and future anticipated air pollutant emissions in the Four Corners region.	Evaluate adequacy of AQ monitoring to characterize AQ impacts from energy development	The Western States Air Resources Council (WESTAR) was founded in 1988 by eight western state air agencies. Since hiring staff and opening its office in early 1992, the Council has grown to fifteen states extending from Alaska to New Mexico; from Hawaii to North and South Dakota. WESTAR was formed to promote the exchange of information between the States, serve as a forum to discuss western regional air quality issues of common concern and share resources for the common benefit of the member states. WESTAR, located in Seattle, Washington, Portland, Oregon, and Springfield, Oregon, has a staff of five and is funded primarily by EPA grants. The purposes of the WESTAR Council are to: Promote the exchange of information related to the control of air pollution for use in state and federal activities as authorized by air quality statutes and regulations; Develop processes and procedures for consideration by western states, federal land managers and EPA in order to meet air quality objectives and to protect the environmental resources; Discuss air quality issues of common concern; Report on the status of efforts undertaken to achieve air quality objectives; Establish work groups, task forces, etc., to investigate specific topics and to recommend a Adopt resolutions and policy statements for implementation by Council members or for the	WGA addresses important policy and governance issues in the West, advances the role of the Western states in the federal system, and strengthens the social and economic fabric of the region. WGA develops policy and carries out programs in the areas of natural resources, the environment, human services, economic development, international relations and state governance. WGA acts as a center of innovation and promotes shared development of solutions to regional problems.	GYA Clean Air Partnership - consists of air resource program managers and specialists from the Greater Yellowstone Coordinating Committee units of the USFS, NPS, and USFWS as well as the Departments of Environmental Quality in Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming, USGS, and the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory. The committee serves as a technical advisory group on air quality issues to the GYCC, and as a forum for communicating air quality information, regulatory issues, and coordinate monitoring between state and federal agencies in the GYA.	To maintain and improve working relationships among agencies.	Evaluate adequacy of AQ monitoring to characterize AQ impacts from energy development	Assess impact of oil, coal and gas development on western U.S. parks	Develop and deploy 'Best Practices' for modeling with special focus/attention being on oil and gas development.	Provide a forum for agencies to discuss air quality concerns and opportunities related to oil and gas development. Identify and assess regional approaches to air quality management. Review/assess NEPA AQ Guidance. Suggest methods to integrate the NEPA process and air quality management. Catalog significance criteria. Catalog available mitigation. Produce guidance documents acceptable to all agencies. Develop training and implement guidance.
NEPA goals	None directly stated. Thus far, the group seems more focused on AQM than NEPA.	Stemmed from NEPA decision. NEPA is a subset of AQM goals.	Monitoring/AEM	See AQM goals.	NEPA is a subset of other goals. See website for details.	Air quality analysis in NEPA documents adequately addresses impacts (particularly cumulative) on the Yellowstone ecosystem, AQRVs, and class I area values. Mitigation and monitoring strategies in NEPA documents are effective in preventing impacts. Serves as a forum to share knowledge of current air quality conditions, strategies for managing air quality in the greater yellowstone area.	Enhance AQ analysis in NEPA and to make AQ analysis more consistent across BLM projects (at least in WY).	Monitoring/AEM	none	Streamline the modeling process for NEPA.	Oil and Gas NEPA documents contain relevant, up-to-date, accurate, acceptable air quality analysis. Mitigation and monitoring of air quality impacts is adequate, acceptable, and useful. The NEPA process for oil and gas projects is clear, consistent, and less time consuming.
AQM goals	Working to ensure that all the parties involved meet current AQ regulations. Comment on new regulations.	Improve AQ cumulative analysis and control strategies to protect regional air quality in light of continuous energy development.	complete assignments and to develop recommendations for the Interagency Coordinating Committee or the Interagency Working Group on issues that relate to air quality from CBNG development.	Promote the exchange of information related to the control of air pollution for use in state and federal activities as authorized by air quality statutes and regulations; develop processes and procedures for consideration by western states, federal land managers and EPA in order to meet air quality objectives and to protect the environmental resources; discuss air quality issues of common concern; report on the status of efforts undertaken to achieve air quality objectives; establish work groups, task forces, etc., to investigate specific topics and to recommend a course of action for Council members; adopt resolutions and policy statements for implementation by Council members or for their use during the development of local, state and federal programs, regulations and laws.	None directly stated, although they co-administer the WRAP	serves as a technical advisory group on air quality issues to the GYCC, and as a forum for communicating air quality information, regulatory issues, and coordinate monitoring between state and federal agencies in the GYA	Provide a discussion panel to inform stakeholders of current projects and significant air quality concerns regarding air quality on projects sponsored by WY BLM.	Initiate and fulfill goals and objectives of adaptive management.	Estimate emissions from numerous proposed, oil and gas developments and incorporate into regional air quality modeling study.	n/a	Air pollution from oil and gas development projects is mitigated to reduce impacts. Monitoring networks are established and maintained to provide the necessary information to inform decision-making.
Action items	Helping members determine how to best proceed with SIP/TIP development, implementation of regional haze guidelines, overcoming obstacles to using renewable energy...	First action item is to develop framework and possible strategies and costs of regional air quality analyses. A draft was completed in early July and will be presented to the 4 Corners Group at their next meeting. Task Group is in the process of selecting a professional facilitator to help lead the discussions.	Draft AQ Monitoring plan just one of several goals.	Continually changing projects. Recent priorities include PSD initiative. See mission and website for upcoming goals and action items.	Continually changing projects. A recent item was the creation of a general BMP document for CBM. Check website for current action items.		AQ Template, BLM NEPA, WARMS, SotA	Draft AQ Monitoring plan	Initially, replicating air quality modeling associated with WRAP visibility SIPs to be serve as basis for analyses.	Development and Deployment of best practices for NEPA modeling.	Chart comparing various groups working on Oil and Gas issues. BMP list. FLF guidance for AQ.
Timeframes	Not defined.	BLM/USDA-FS: "Responding to comments on the draft EIS, working on final EIS for issuance in December 2005, ROD expected in January 2006."	None defined.	See AQM goals.	The BMP document is complete. Check the website for current information.		meet monthly	Meets about once per quarter. PAWG sets deadlines for tasks; AQ Task Group sets goals.	None defined.	none defined-ASAP!	1-2 yrs
Relevant subgroups	Monitoring and Modeling Committees	"Analysis and Data Workgroup"; "Interim Emissions Workgroup"	None.	Committees: Technical, Sources, Planning, Mobile Sources		none	none	AQ monitoring group	None	n/a	modeling subgroup to be determined
FACA Chartered Y/N	"The WRAP is being formed as an organization exempt from the Federal Advisory Committee Act. The WRAP will conduct its processes consistent with the concepts of open and participatory government."	N	No	No	No-N/A.	no	No	Yes	No	No	No
Group Origin/History of beginning	"The 1990 Amendments to the Clean Air Act established the Grand Canyon Visibility Transport Commission (GCVTC) which in June of 1996, completed its original mission of developing recommended strategies for improving visibility in the Grand Canyon and other Class I sites on the Colorado Plateau. Recognizing the need for a process to monitor and coordinate the implementation of its final recommendations, the GCVTC voted to create the WRAP."	Need to address oil/gas development and other new source review issues in the region. Pre-FEIS (Northern San Juan Basin). Initiative of state regulatory agencies	ROD for MT and WY coal bed methane natural gas. Formed to complete assignments and to develop recommendations for the Interagency Coordinating Committee or the Interagency Working Group on issues that relate to air quality from CBNG development	Western States Air Resources Council (WESTAR) was founded in 1988 by eight western state air agencies. Funded primarily by EPA grants.		The Greater Yellowstone Coordinating Committee (GYCC) was formed between the National Park Service and US Forest Service in 1964 through a signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The MOU provides for mutual cooperation and coordination in the management of core federal lands in the Greater Yellowstone area. The MOU was again revised in 2002 to reflect the inclusion of the US Fish and Wildlife Service on the Coordinating Committee.	Mar-04	Reports to/is a subgroup of the Pinedale Anticline Work Group. Created via Pinedale Anticline ROD, July 7, 2000.		Frustrated modelers who want to see apples compared to apples!	FLF convened in 1998 to address issues concerning the unprecedented high levels of development of oil and gas resources in the Rocky Mountain basins. Air committee formed to work on air quality issues.

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Relevance to FLF	Provides a link to state regulatory processes. Has resources available to conduct research and compile information related to regional haze. Producing a detailed emissions inventory that may be useful in assessing cumulative effects in NEPA actions.	Mitigation strategies and approaches developed by this group will be highly relevant for other areas of the West. Some overlap in membership with FLF air committee.	Monitoring and mitigation strategies developed by this group may be relevant to other areas of the West. Some overlap in membership with FLF air committee.	May be able to assist the FLF in training field personnel such as team leaders and consultants who are responsible for air quality analysis associated with oil and gas projects.	Provides a link to the political leadership in key states. May help implement policy recommendations from the FLF related to oil and gas development. Can inform FLF of other parallel efforts.	Can provide the FLF with detailed information regarding air quality management and current conditions in the greater yellowstone area. Provides a link with other air quality efforts in the area such as smoke management and vehicle emission control. Some overlap in membership with FLF air committee.	AQ Template will be directly applicable to FLF efforts	Provides important lessons regarding adaptive management processes. Monitoring and mitigation strategies developed by this group may be relevant to other areas of the West. Can help the FLF understand key areas of the NEPA process that need improvement.	Could provide expertise to the FLF air committee in development and review of guidance documents.	Modeling best practices developed by this group could be directly incorporated into the FLF air committee's guidance document. This team could provide essential expertise to FLF efforts - its members intend to do so anyway.	Committee of FLF