

August 18, 2021

Colorado Air Quality Control Commission
4300 Cherry Creek Dr S
Denver CO 80246

RE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT
Air Quality Control Commission REGULATION NUMBER 22
Colorado Greenhouse Gas Reporting and Emission Reduction Requirements
5 CCR 1001-26/1.A.112

1.A.112/ "Source" means greenhouse gas source; or any entity, physical unit, process, or other use or activity that releases a greenhouse gas into the atmosphere or causes a greenhouse gas to be released into the atmosphere. "Source" includes an entity that introduces a liquid or gaseous fuel into commerce in Colorado."

Dear Members of the CDPHE,

My name is David C. Stiver, I am President/CEO of Team Strategy Inc. located in Colorado Springs Colorado. Upon reviewing Rule 22: I.A.112 the CDPHE has proposed a BROADLY DEFINED definition for SOURCE as it relates to greenhouse gas sources. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has segregated sources of greenhouse gases into six (6) categories based upon their classification and estimated contribution.

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These are: 1) Transportation 29%, 2) Electricity production 25%, 3) Industry 23%, 4) Commercial and Residential 13%, 5) Agriculture 10%, and 6) Land Use and Forestry 12%. As such, because the purpose of the proposed changes to Rules 1, 11, 20, and 22 (I believe) is to bring the state of Colorado into compliance thru the formulation of a comprehensive Plan of Action, I believe that adding a NARROWLY DEFINED definition of greenhouse gasses is in order.

In addition, providing specific industries as potential greenhouse entity sources will aid the governmental and business entities in their attempts to comply by more clearly defining which specific category an ENTITY may fall under. For example, if the ENTITY is engaged in the production of energy and emission of greenhouse gases, they fall under Energy Production and not under Industry. The confusion is that both greenhouse gas sources are involved in the production of energy.

According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the major differentiation between a greenhouse emission source classified as Energy Production and Industry involves the use of chemicals associated with raw materials. Under the current BROADLY DEFINED language, how would one know if their ENTITY is in violation of the regulation? Case in point, a farmer in southern Colorado may have NO IDEA whether they fall under Forestry and Land Use versus Agriculture. For example, agricultural soils fall under Agriculture. But then again, so too can Forested Areas that are used for cattle grazing as well.

For that reason, I believe that the BROADLY DEFINED definition of SOURCES needs to be NARROWED with clear definitions of the classifications and potentially any EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE as they fall under each category. By clearly defining what CONSTITUTES AN ENTITY and how that entity falls into each of the source categories, individuals, government, and businesses alike will have a better idea as to which SOURCE CATEGORY they fall under, how they fall under said category, and what measures they can take to meet the required regulations.

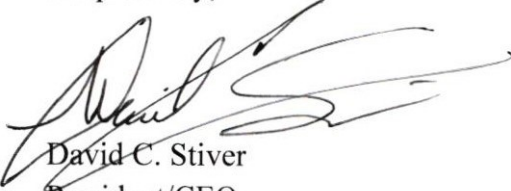
Having an ENTITY fulfilling the requirements for a SOURCE CATEGORY of which they are not legitimately a member of may result in the expenditure of time, energy, and monies that are not necessary and may be disproportionate to the industry they serve. Clearly, we want maximum participation. However, by working together to insure that "ALL" stakeholders understand which specific greenhouse SOURCE CATEGORY one falls under while at the same time minimizing

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OVER-REGULATION and COSTS and simultaneously MEETING THE GOALS is a benefit to every Coloradan.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Respectfully,



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