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**CITY SECRETARY  
DALLAS, TEXAS**

**City of Dallas**

*1500 Marilla Street,  
Council Chambers, 6th Floor  
Dallas, Texas 75201*

**Public Notice**

**230386**

**POSTED** CITY SECRETARY  
DALLAS, TX



**Environment and Sustainability Committee**

**May 1, 2023**

**9:00 AM**

(For General Information and Rules of Courtesy, Please See Opposite Side.)

(La Información General Y Reglas De Cortesía Que Deben Observarse

Durante Las Asambleas Del Consejo Municipal Aparecen En El Lado Opuesto, Favor De Leerlas.)

## 2022 CITY COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS

COUNCIL COMMITTEE	
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b> Atkins (C), Arnold (VC), McGough, Narvaez, Resendez, West, Willis	<b>ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY</b> Blackmon(C), Ridley (VC), Arnold, Bazaldua, Resendez, Schultz, West
<b>GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT</b> Mendelsohn (C), Willis (VC), Atkins, Bazaldua, McGough, Ridley, West	<b>HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS SOLUTIONS</b> Thomas (C), Moreno (VC), Arnold, Blackmon, Mendelsohn, Ridley, Schultz
<b>PUBLIC SAFETY</b> McGough (C), Mendelsohn (VC), Atkins, Moreno, Resendez, Thomas, Willis	<b>QUALITY OF LIFE, ARTS, AND CULTURE</b> Bazaldua (C), West (VC), Arnold, Blackmon, Narvaez, Ridley, Thomas
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b> Narvaez (C), Atkins (VC), Bazaldua, Mendelsohn, Moreno, Schultz, Willis	<b>WORKFORCE, EDUCATION, AND EQUITY</b> Schultz (C), Thomas (VC), Blackmon, McGough, Moreno, Narvaez, Resendez
<b>AD HOC JUDICIAL NOMINATING COMMITTEE</b> Resendez (C), Arnold, Bazaldua, Ridley, Thomas, West, Willis	<b>AD HOC LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS</b> Atkins (C), McGough, Mendelsohn, Narvaez, Willis
<b>AD HOC COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL SPORTS RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION</b> Johnson (C), Atkins, Bazaldua, Blackmon, Thomas	<b>AD HOC COMMITTEE ON GENERAL INVESTIGATING &amp; ETHICS</b> Mendelsohn (C), Atkins, Blackmon, McGough, Schultz
<b>AD HOC COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS</b> Willis (C), McGough, Moreno, Schultz, West	

(C) – Chair, (VC) – Vice Chair

Note: A quorum of the Dallas City Council may attend this Council Committee meeting.

## General Information

The Dallas Council Committees regularly meet on Mondays beginning at 9:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers, 6th floor, City Hall, 1500 Marilla. Council Committee agenda meetings are broadcast live on [bit.ly/cityofdallastv](http://bit.ly/cityofdallastv) and on Time Warner City Cable Channel 16.

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## Información General

Los Comités del Concejo de la Ciudad de Dallas se reúnen regularmente los lunes en la Cámara del consejo en el sexto piso del Ayuntamiento, 1500 Marilla, a partir de las 9:00 a.m. y la 1:00 p.m. Las reuniones de la agenda del Comité del Consejo se transmiten en vivo por la estación de [bit.ly/cityofdallastv](http://bit.ly/cityofdallastv) y por cablevisión en la estación *Time Warner City Cable* Canal 16.

Intérpretes para personas con impedimentos auditivos están disponibles si lo solicita con 48 horas de anticipación llamando al (214) 670-5208 (aparato auditivo V/TDD). La Ciudad de Dallas se esfuerza por cumplir con el decreto que protege a las personas con impedimentos, *Americans with Disabilities Act*. **La agenda del Ayuntamiento está disponible en formatos alternos si lo solicita.**

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## **Handgun Prohibition Notice for Meetings of Governmental Entities**

"Pursuant to Section 30.06, Penal Code (trespass by license holder with a concealed handgun), a person licensed under Subchapter H, Chapter 411, Government Code (handgun licensing law), may not enter this property with a concealed handgun."

*"De acuerdo con la sección 30.06 del código penal (ingreso sin autorización de un titular de una licencia con una pistol oculta), una persona con licencia según el subcapítulo h, capítulo 411, código del gobierno (ley sobre licencias para portar pistolas), no puede ingresar a esta propiedad con una pistola oculta."*

"Pursuant to Section 30.07, Penal Code (trespass by license holder with an openly carried handgun), a person licensed under Subchapter H, Chapter 411, Government Code (handgun licensing law), may not enter this property with a handgun that is carried openly."

*"De acuerdo con la sección 30.07 del código penal (ingreso sin autorización de un titular de una licencia con una pistola a la vista), una persona con licencia según el subcapítulo h, capítulo 411, código del gobierno (ley sobre licencias para portar pistolas), no puede ingresar a esta propiedad con una pistola a la vista."*

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*"De conformidad con la Sección 46.03, Código Penal (coloca armas prohibidas), una persona no puede llevar un arma de fuego u otra arma a ninguna reunión abierta en esta propiedad."*



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## Call to Order

## MINUTES

1. [23-1207](#) Approval of the March 6, 2023 Committee Minutes

**Attachments:** [Minutes](#)

## BRIEFING ITEMS

- A. [23-1208](#) Updated CECAP Considerations for 2024 Bond Program  
[Susan Alvarez, PE, Assistant Director, Office of Environmental Quality & Sustainability]

**Attachments:** [Presentation](#)

- B. [23-1210](#) Environmental Commission Update  
[Kathryn Bazan, Chair, Environmental Commission]

## BRIEFING MEMOS

- C. [23-1212](#) 88th Legislature - Legislation relating to Environment & Sustainability  
[Carrie Rogers, Director, Office of Government Affairs]

**Attachments:** [Memorandum](#)

- D. [23-1213](#) Landscape Equipment Transition (LET) Implementation  
[M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Assistant City Manager]

**Attachments:** [Memorandum](#)

- E. [23-1214](#) Lane Plating Superfund Site Update  
[M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Assistant City Manager]

**Attachments:** [Memorandum](#)

## ADJOURNMENT

**EXECUTIVE SESSION NOTICE**

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1. seeking the advice of its attorney about pending or contemplated litigation, settlement offers, or any matter in which the duty of the attorney to the City Council under the Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct of the State Bar of Texas clearly conflicts with the Texas Open Meetings Act. [Tex. Govt. Code §551.071]
2. deliberating the purchase, exchange, lease, or value of real property if deliberation in an open meeting would have a detrimental effect on the position of the city in negotiations with a third person. [Tex. Govt. Code §551.072]
3. deliberating a negotiated contract for a prospective gift or donation to the city if deliberation in an open meeting would have a detrimental effect on the position of the city in negotiations with a third person. [Tex. Govt. Code §551.073]
4. deliberating the appointment, employment, evaluation, reassignment, duties, discipline, or dismissal of a public officer or employee; or to hear a complaint or charge against an officer or employee unless the officer or employee who is the subject of the deliberation or hearing requests a public hearing. [Tex. Govt. Code §551.074]
5. deliberating the deployment, or specific occasions for implementation, of security personnel or devices. [Tex. Govt. Code §551.076]
6. discussing or deliberating commercial or financial information that the city has received from a business prospect that the city seeks to have locate, stay or expand in or near the city and with which the city is conducting economic development negotiations; or deliberating the offer of a financial or other incentive to a business prospect. [Tex Govt. Code §551.087]
7. deliberating security assessments or deployments relating to information resources technology, network security information, or the deployment or specific occasions for implementations of security personnel, critical infrastructure, or security devices. [Tex Govt. Code §551.089]



# City of Dallas

1500 Marilla Street  
Council Chambers, 6th Floor  
Dallas, Texas 75201

## Agenda Information Sheet

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**File #:** 23-1207

**Item #:** 1.

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Approval of the March 6, 2023 Committee Minutes

MINUTES OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE  
MONDAY, MARCH 6, 2023

23-0016

ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE  
CITY COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY HALL/VIDEO CONFERENCE  
COUNCILMEMBER PAUL RIDLEY, PRESIDING

PRESENT: [4] Ridley, Arnold, \*Resendez, Schultz

ABSENT: [3] Blackmon, West, Bazaldua

The meeting was called to order at 9:11 a.m. with a quorum of the committee present.

The meeting agenda, posted in accordance with Chapter 551, "OPEN MEETINGS," of the Texas Government Code, was presented.

After all business properly brought before the committee had been considered, the meeting adjourned at 10:25 a.m.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chair

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
City Secretary Staff

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date Approved

The agenda is attached to the minutes of this meeting as EXHIBIT A.

The actions taken on each matter considered by the committee are attached to the minutes of this meeting as EXHIBIT B.

The briefing materials are attached to the minutes of this meeting as EXHIBIT C.

**\*Note: Members of the Committee participated in this meeting by video conference.**

MINUTES OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE  
MONDAY, MARCH 6, 2023

EXHIBIT A

**RECEIVED**

**2023 MAR -2 PM 2:52**

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**2 3 0 2 13**

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(C) – Chair, (VC) – Vice Chair

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<https://dallascityhall.webex.com/dallascityhall/j.php?MTID=m1c0608a48dfad7757bf013262ea0f8ee>

## Call to Order

## MINUTES

1. 23-657 Approval of the February 6, 2023 Committee Minutes

**Attachments:** Minutes

## BRIEFING ITEMS

- A. 23-659 City of Dallas Forestry Update  
[Sarah Standifer, Assistant Director, Dallas Water Utilities; Eduardo Valerio, Assistant Director, Dallas Water Utilities; Renee Johnson, Assistant Director, Park & Recreation Department; Tina Richardson, Assistant Director, Public Works; Sam Eskander, Assistant Director, Development Services]

**Attachments:** Presentation

- B. 23-658 Texas Trees Foundation: Dallas Tree Equity Planting Map  
[Norm Daley, Chief Operations & Communications Officer, Texas Trees Foundation]

**Attachments:** Presentation

## BRIEFING MEMOS

- C. 23-667 88th Legislature - Legislation relating to Environment & Sustainability  
[Carrie Rogers, Director, Office of Government Affairs]

**Attachments:** Memorandum

- D. 23-668 Landscape Equipment Transition Implementation  
[M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Assistant City Manager]

**Attachments:** Memorandum

- E. 23-669 City of Dallas Neighborhood Air Monitoring Program Update  
[M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Assistant City Manager]

**Attachments:** Memorandum

- F. 23-666 Environmental Commission Update  
[Kathryn Bazan, Chair, Environmental Commission]

**Attachments:** Memorandum

#### **UPCOMING AGENDA ITEMS**

- G. 23-743 March 8, 2023: A resolution authorizing the adoption of the Comprehensive Urban Agriculture Plan (CUAP) for the City of Dallas - Financing: This action has no cost consideration to the City (see Fiscal Information)

#### **ADJOURNMENT**

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MINUTES OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE  
MONDAY, MARCH 6, 2023

EXHIBIT B

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

MARCH 6, 2023

Item 1: Approval of the February 6, 2023 Committee Minutes

Councilmember Schultz moved to adopt the minutes as presented.

Motion seconded by Councilmember Arnold and unanimously adopted. (West, Blackmon, Bazaldua absent)

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

MARCH 6, 2023

BRIEFING ITEMS

Item A: City of Dallas Forestry Update

The following individual briefed the committee on the item:

- Sarah Standifer, Assistant Director, Dallas Water Utilities

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

MARCH 6, 2023

BRIEFINGS ITEMS

Item B: Texas Trees Foundation: Dallas Tree Equity Planting Map

The following individuals briefed the committee on the item:

- Norm Daley, Chief Operations & Communications Officer, Texas Trees Foundation;
- Susan Alvarez, Assistant Director, Office of Environmental Quality;
- Rachel McGregor, Urban Forestry Manager, Texas Trees Foundation; and
- Liz Cedillo-Pereira, Assistant City Manager, City Manager's Office



OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

MARCH 6, 2023

BRIEFING MEMOS

Item C: 88th Legislature - Legislation relating to Environment & Sustainability

Item D: Landscape Equipment Transition Implementation

Item E: City of Dallas Neighborhood Air Monitoring Program Update

Item F: Environmental Commission Update

The committee discussed the items.

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

MARCH 6, 2023

UPCOMING AGENDA ITEMS

Item G:            March 8, 2023: A resolution authorizing the adoption of the Comprehensive Urban Agriculture Plan (CUAP) for the City of Dallas - Financing: This action has no cost consideration to the City (see Fiscal Information)

The committee discussed the item.

MINUTES OF THE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE  
MARCH 6, 2023

EXHIBIT C



**City of Dallas**

# **Dallas Forestry Update**

**Environment & Sustainability  
Committee  
March 6, 2023**

**City of Dallas Forestry Executive Team**

Sarah Standifer, DWU

Eduardo Valerio, DWU

Renee Johnson, PKR

Tina Richardson, PBW

Sam Eskander, DEV

City of Dallas

# Presentation Overview



- Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) Status Update
- City Code
- Tree Planting
- Historic Tree Designation
- Outreach
- Next Steps



# Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) Status Update



- The emerald ash borer is a destructive, non-native, wood-boring, pest of ash trees. Native to Asia, EAB was unknown in North America until 2002 in southeast Michigan. All native ash species are susceptible to attack.
- First identified by Texas A&M Forest Service (TFS) May 2022 within Dallas city limits and western Dallas County
- TFS, Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) and the City activated the EAB Action Plan



# Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)

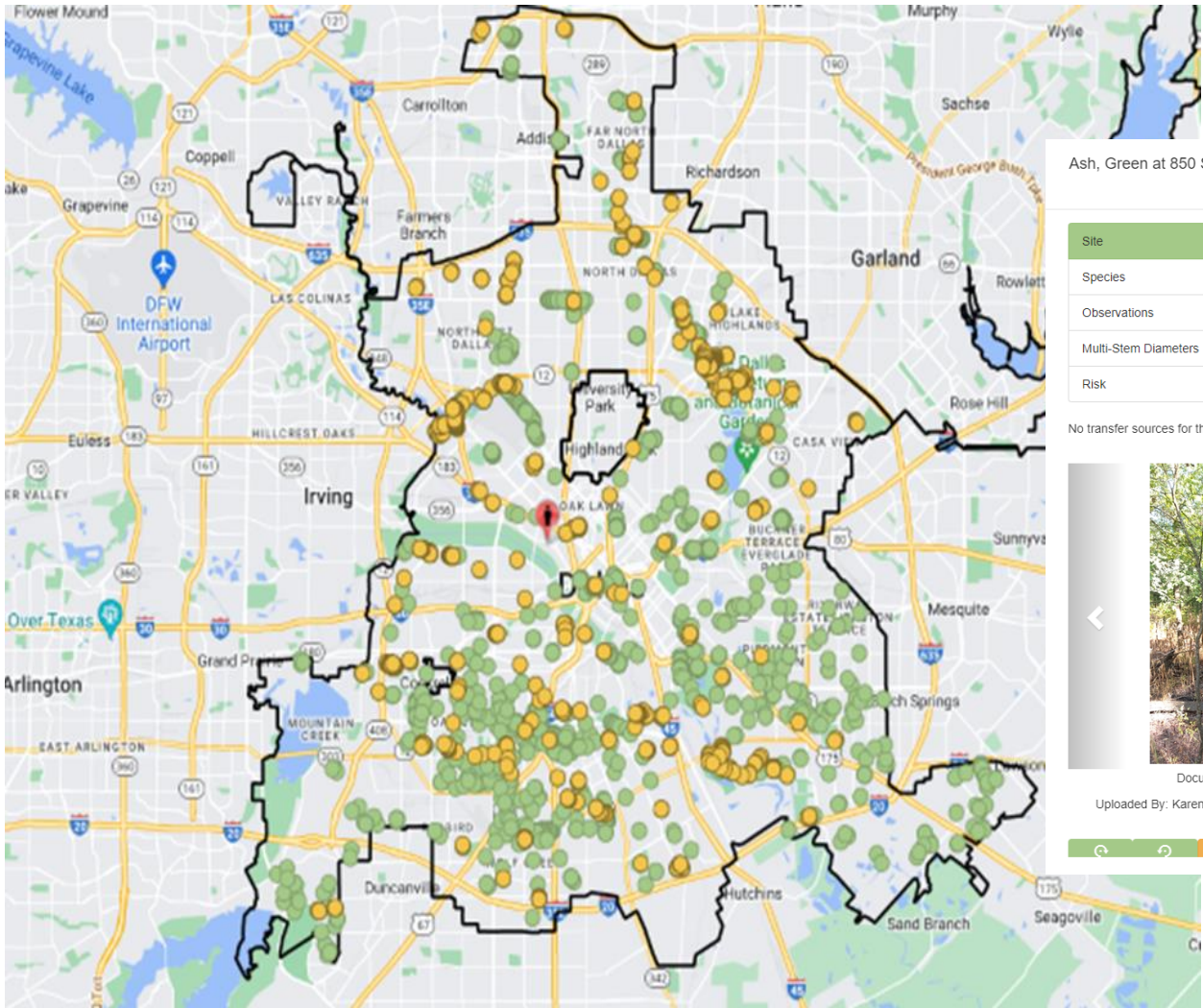


- 1,068 ash trees inventoried and assessed at X sites
  - Inventory includes: size, age, condition assessment, geolocation, photography
- 116 significant ash trees tagged and treated
  - Treatment selected based on condition and accessibility, and border of protection "fix wording"

*Note: Ash tree treatment will re-start mid-March – active growth required to move treatments throughout the tree*



# Treekeeper – Ash Trees Inventoried



Ash, Green at 850 S Longacre Ln

Site
Species
Observations
Multi-Stem Diameters
Risk

No transfer sources for this site



Document Name: 2786-2.jpg ★

Uploaded By: Karen Woodard (September, 08 2022 12:28:27)

## Tree Sites

Address 850	Street S Longacre Ln
Side unknown	On Street S Longacre Ln
From Street Great Trinity Forest Way	To Street S Longacre Ln
X 2518478.31388684	Y 6943191.79422096
Remote ID KW20220811101835	Site ID 2786
Date Added 08/11/2022	City Dallas
City Maintained Yes	Land Use Forest
Park Name N/A	Grow Space Natural Area
Grow Space Size Class III (large) - 11ft+	Overhead Utilities Not present
Comments Significant	Last Changed Date 09/02/2022
Last Changed Time 11:44:53	Last Changed By Kristi Halverson





# Treatment Tags



Treatment tags on significant ash trees







- On October 26, 2022, City Council Approved code amendments NO.32340
  - SEC 51A-10.101 Arizona ash moved from Class 3 designation to Unprotected
  - Sec. 10.103 Ash tree species prohibited in required landscaping or new plantings on City property
  - Sec. 10.135 Natural Deforestation Event designation for planting on single-family and duplex residential property
  - Sec. 10.140(b) Defense to Prosecution for removal of threatened tree species
- Landscape and Tree Manual (updates underway)
  - Amending Sections 1 and 2 and updates and improve its presentation.
  - Target Fall 2023 for completion and publication online.

# 2022-2023 Tree Planting



- Fall total 3470 new trees at homes, parks and schools
- By April 1<sup>st</sup>, approximately 4500 new trees

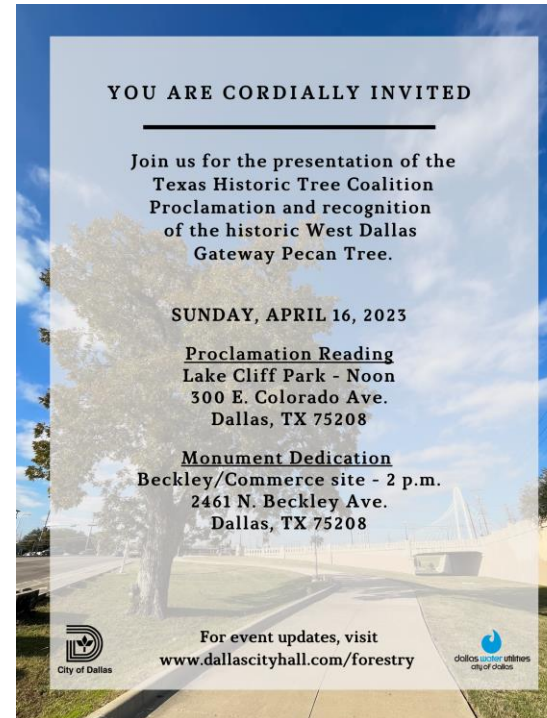




# Historic Tree Designation



- Texas Historic Tree Coalition nominated 7 trees
- On public properties
- Committee/Council Briefings



West Dallas Historic Pecan  
Tree Dedication  
2/22/2023 City Council  
approval of FT. Worth Ave.  
Development Group PW  
Beautification Agreement



# Outreach



- Volunteers
- Training and Presentations
- Marketing



# Volunteers



- Branch Out Dallas
- Branching Out Dallas
- Saluting Branches
- Community Forester Academy
- Tree Inventory





# Trainings & Presentations



- 2022
  - 41 presentations
  - Over 1500 community members and staff reached
- 2023
  - 7 events completed for January and February; Southwest Park and Recreation Training Institute, Garden Clubs and Master Naturalists
  - Community EAB presentations working with Council leading into springtime
  - 4 workshops targeting local private tree companies to prepare them for managing EAB



# Marketing



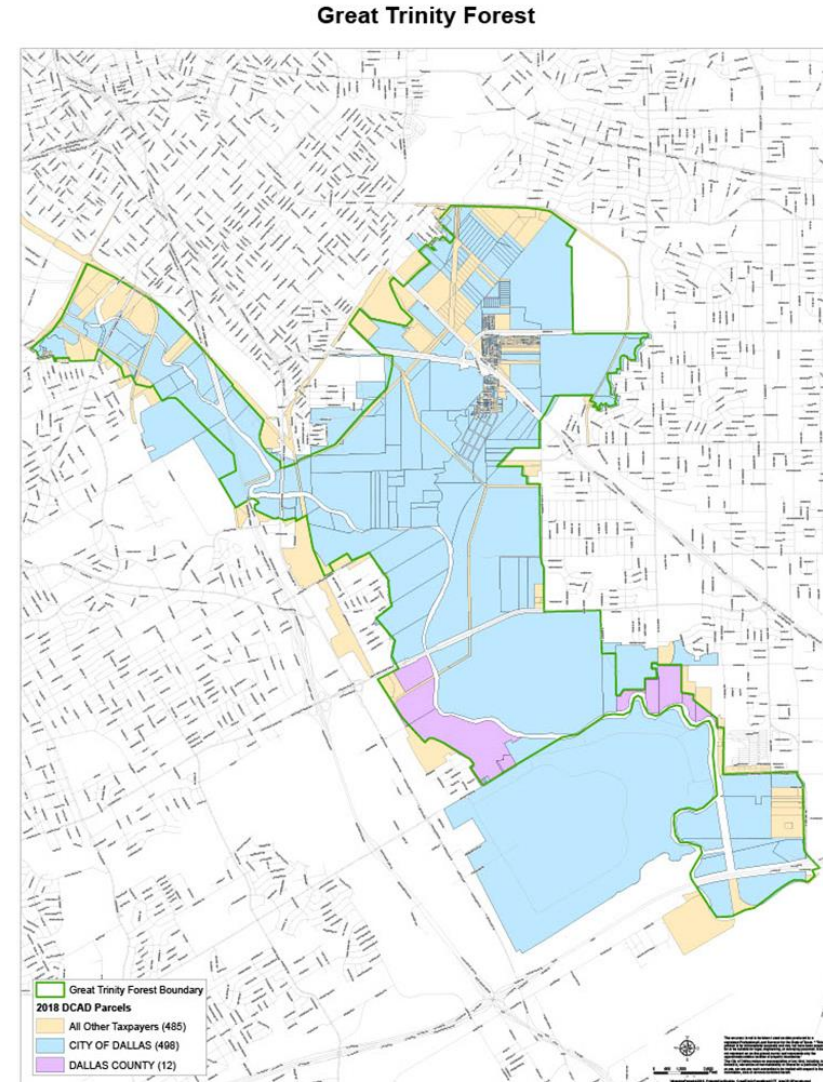
- Ramp up outreach/marketing for EAB-March 2023
- New Save a Tree-Water campaign
- New seasonal tree maintenance campaign
- Forestry/EAB Panel Video
- Updated Forestry webpage



# Great Trinity Forest Boundary



- Dec 2022: Council approved survey work in coordination of DFE efforts
- Winter 2023: Data research and packaging of existing surveys to develop proposed Boundary survey
- Summer - Fall 2023: Community engagement
- 2024: Efforts include but not limited to internal/external stakeholders, recommendation of subdivision or other tool to City Council



# TOMA Innovative Program Award



Park &  
Recreation  
Forestry  
Modernization  
Program: Wood  
Waste,  
Branching Out,  
Equipment  
enhancement,  
etc...

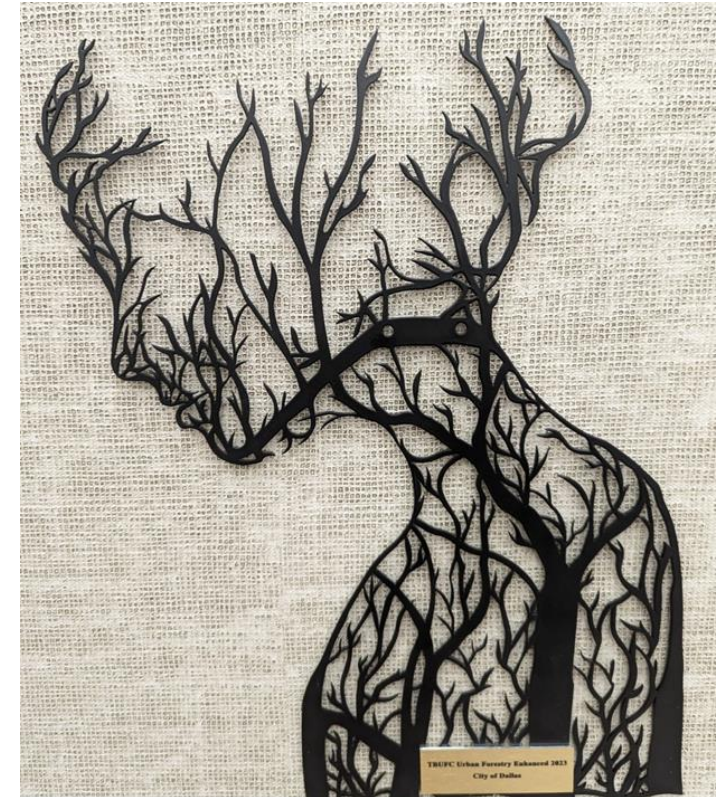




# City of Dallas Forestry Award



- Enhancing the Urban Forest
  - Presented by the Trinity Blacklands Urban Forestry Council



# Contact Us



City of Dallas Forestry Website

Urban Forest Task Force-Technical Team  
[CODForestry@dallascityhall.com](mailto:CODForestry@dallascityhall.com)

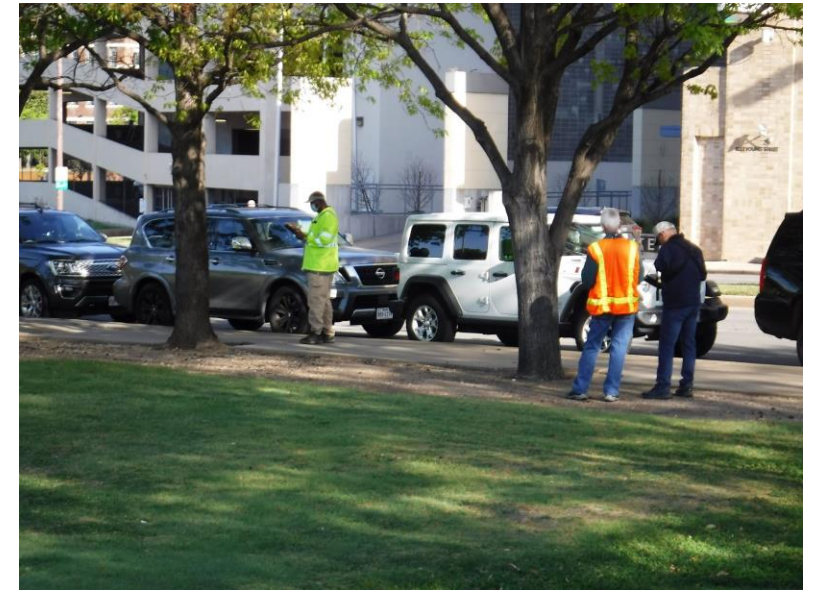




# Next Steps



- Spring 2023 Article X Briefing
- City-Wide Tree Inventory
  - RFP-tentative advertisement, Spring 2023
  - City staff and Community Foresters continue full inventory Spring 2023



Staff Tree Inventory (4,508 to date)





**City of Dallas**

# **Dallas Forestry Update**

**Environment & Sustainability  
Committee  
March 6, 2023**

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# Appendice's



- Dallas Urban Forest Master Plan Actions Update
- Marketing Materials



# Dallas Urban Forest Master Plan Actions Update



## RECOMMENDATION 1. Complete a comprehensive tree inventory of all right-of-way and park trees

Short-Term Target 1: Inventory 1/5 of Dallas's streets and parks.

Recommended Action Steps		Timeframe	Priority for Implementation
First Step	Identify which City department(s) will manage and oversee collection of tree inventory data.	Immediate (1-5 years)	1
1.A	Conduct a small pilot tree inventory in a neighborhood identified as having low canopy cover and high need based on the social equity and health data.		
1.B	Create a work plan and budget to complete tree inventory.		
1.C	Secure funding to complete tree inventory.		
1.D	Develop and release tree inventory bid; select consultant (if applicable).		
1.E	Prepare and implement plan to regularly update inventory as maintenance and tree planting occurs by ALL City departments.		

EAB/Ash tree inventory implemented  
Fall 2022. 3<sup>rd</sup> party vendor RFP's 2023

## RECOMMENDATION 2. Centralize the City of Dallas's urban forestry programs and activities.

Short-Term Target 2: Establish the urban forest working group.

Recommended Action Steps		Timeframe	Priority for Implementation
First Step	Form an urban forestry working group with forestry staff from Park and Recreation, Public Works, Water Utilities, Sustainable Development, and department leadership.	Immediate (1-3 years)	2
2.	Explore options for centralizing City urban forestry program and activities.		

Complete

## RECOMMENDATION 3. Develop a Storm Response and Recovery Plan.

Short-Term Target 3: Develop a storm response plan team.

Recommended Action Steps		Timeframe	Priority for Implementation
First Step	Create a team of City of Dallas staff that are involved in tree maintenance and representatives from the City and County waste management and emergency response departments to develop plan.	Immediate (3-5 years)	3
3.A	Identify team lead and department that will oversee plan development.		
3.B	Utilize resources and planning guides to assist in developing the storm response and recovery plan.		

## RECOMMENDATION 4. Strengthen and support existing relationships and partnerships.

Short-Term Target 4: Host the first DallasTree Summit.

Recommended Action Steps		Timeframe	Priority for Implementation
First Step	Identify all public, private, and non-profit organizations involved in urban forestry, natural resources, environmental justice, and equity efforts in Dallas.	Immediate/ Ongoing (1-3 years)	4
4.A	Build momentum around Dallas's urban forest and the UFMP by planning and hosting a "Dallas Tree Summit."		
4.B	Use the Dallas Tree Summit to identify ways to continue to engage, strengthen, and support existing relationships throughout the year.		

Established Task Force Quarterly Meeting,  
partnership training, marketing with multiple civic groups  
and non-profits





# Dallas Urban Forest Master Plan Actions Update



## RECOMMENDATION 5. Work towards development of a City Urban Forest Management Plan

Short-Term Target 5: Develop the first annual work plan for fiscal year 2023.

Recommended Action Steps		Timeframe	Priority for Implementation
<b>First Step</b>	Develop an annual urban forestry work plan, coordinated among the different City departments that conduct tree work, detailing the tree maintenance and planting activities.	<b>Short-Mid Term (3-5 years)</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>5.A</b>	Identify City of Dallas department responsible for leading the development of the urban forest management plan and whether the plan will be written by City staff or an outside consultant.		
<b>5.B</b>	Utilize data from tree inventory to develop Urban Forest Management Plan.		

## RECOMMENDATION 6. Ensure Dallas regulations, best management practices, and guidelines are in place to support tree canopy growth, protection, and preservation.

Short-Term Target 6: Initiate the Tree and Landscape Manual revisions.

Recommended Action Steps		Timeframe	Priority for Implementation
<b>First Step</b>	Provide resources to support completion of revisions/updates to Tree and Landscape Manual.	<b>Short-Mid Term (1-7 years)</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>6.A</b>	Build a new City urban forestry webpage to serve as a "one-stop-shop" for tree-related information in Dallas.		
<b>6.B</b>	Compile a revised list of management activities in Article X that the existing Reforestation Fund can support.		
<b>6.C</b>	Review existing landscaping and tree planting policies and requirements for alignment with best management practices and current City operations.		
<b>6.D</b>	Engage the development community in revising Article X to build support for trees and identify solutions where healthy, mature trees and development can co-exist.		
<b>6.E</b>	Develop best management practices for tree planting and maintenance to support the proper care.		
<b>6.F</b>	Explore development of a heritage tree program that could recognize and provide protection for significant, historic, and/or large trees in Dallas.		
<b>6.G</b>	Train and educate City of Dallas design/engineering staff and consultants on the benefits and value of the urban forest and their role in supporting the UFMP goals, targets, and recommendations.		

## RECOMMENDATION 7. Develop and implement a strategy to maximize investment and resources to meet Dallas's desired level of service for urban forestry programs and management

Short-Term Target 7: Develop an action plan and funding strategy for one UFMP recommendation.

Recommended Action Steps		Timeframe	Priority for Implementation
<b>First Step</b>	Identify one UFMP recommendation that is a priority for implementation and develop an action plan and funding strategy for its implementation.	<b>Mid-Term (3-10 years)</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>7.A</b>	Conduct an analysis to determine the level of funding needed to perform urban forestry activities that will improve and grow Dallas's urban forest, and develop an action plan and funding strategy.		
<b>7.B</b>	Create messaging about the value of Dallas urban forest and its benefits to the community.		
<b>7.C</b>	Foster, nurture, and grow relationships with potential funders by inviting them to attend the Dallas Tree Summit. Utilize messaging to demonstrate value of urban forest.		

Landscape and Tree Manual review and updates  
Ash tree/EAB code amendments

EAB Action Plan  
FY2023 Budget enhancement/additional positions



# Dallas Urban Forest Master Plan Actions Update



**RECOMMENDATION 8. Create a plan to strategically plant and care for trees to ensure equitable access to tree canopy across Dallas.**

Short-Term Target 8: Develop a one-year tree planting plan for fiscal year 2023.

Recommended Action Steps		Timeframe	Priority for Implementation
<b>First Step</b>	Utilize the prioritized planting maps to develop a one-year planting plan, with a goal of developing multi-year planting plans in the future.	<b>Short-Term (3-7 years)</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>8.A</b>	Identify health and socio-economic issues that are a priority in Dallas and develop plans to direct tree planting and maintenance activities in neighborhoods of highest need.		
<b>8.B</b>	Cultivate relationships with neighborhood residents to implement plans and build community support about the important role that trees play in their neighborhood.		

**RECOMMENDATION 9. Create and implement a management program to monitor and address environmental threats to Dallas' urban forest.**

Short-Term Target 9: Develop and implement an emerald ash borer monitoring program in 2021.

Recommended Action Steps		Timeframe	Priority for Implementation
<b>First Step</b>	Use information from the UFMP to understand current pests and diseases that are a threat to Dallas' urban forest and develop a program to begin to scout and monitor for these threats.	<b>Short-Term (1-10 years)</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>9.A</b>	Develop an urban tree health program to conduct field assessments and scout/monitor for threats.		
<b>9.B</b>	Support and encourage City of Dallas staffs' attendance at urban forestry conferences, webinars, and other education events to stay up to date on new threats to Texas' trees and the urban forest.		

**RECOMMENDATION 10. Develop and implement a public engagement, outreach, and education plan.**

Short-Term Target 10: Develop and implement an outreach campaign for one key urban forestry message by June 2022.

Recommended Action Steps		Timeframe	Priority for Implementation
<b>First Step</b>	Utilize the results of the UFMP community input activities to identify which messages should be the first priority in an outreach and education campaign.	<b>Immediate/ Ongoing (1 year)</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>10.A</b>	Conduct focus groups or other engagement activities with urban forestry, environmental, and equity partners to identify key messages for the outreach campaign.		
<b>10.B</b>	Identify advertising/marketing agency to help with the urban forestry branding and messaging and develop budget for campaign.		
<b>10.C</b>	Seek funding for outreach and education campaign.		

**RECOMMENDATION 11. Formulate a strategy to manage wood waste and identify the highest and best use of wood from trees removed by the City.**

Short-Term Target 11: Create an initial list of companies and organizations that may be able to utilize City-generated wood waste.

Recommended Action Steps		Timeframe	Priority for Implementation
<b>First Step</b>	Determine how much wood waste is generated from City forestry operations.	<b>Mid-Long Term (5-10 years)</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>11.A</b>	Research local wood workers, tree care companies, and resource recovery operations that may be able to use wood waste generated by the City.		
<b>11.B</b>	Establish evaluation criteria for different wood markets.		
<b>11.C</b>	Create partnerships with companies and individuals who can use City-generated wood waste.		
<b>11.D</b>	Identify wood waste strategies and develop pilot program(s) to test feasibility and identify challenges/opportunities for implementation.		

EAB Action Plan  
Ash tree inventory and treatments  
Public and Private trainings and presentations

Forestry webpage  
EAB Awareness campaign  
Community and private EAB presentations  
Seasonal tree care marketing (coming 2023)



# Dallas Urban Forest Master Plan Actions Update



**RECOMMENDATION 12.** Strengthen working relationships and partnerships with private utilities, organizations, and contractors whose activities impact trees by instituting regular dialogue and project coordination.

Short-Term Target 12: Compile list of utilities, organizations, and contractors.

Recommended Action Steps		Timeframe	Priority for Implementation
<b>First Step</b>	Assemble a list of utilities, organizations, and contractors, including contact information, that work within the City; identify City staff to contact and create working relationships.	<b>Long-Term</b> (5-10 years)	<b>12</b>
<b>12.A</b>	Educate businesses, organizations, and contractors on City's best management practices and tree related policies.		
<b>12.B</b>	Identify opportunities for partnership and collaboration on projects that can preserve and save trees.		

**RECOMMENDATION 13.** Enhance and develop programs that encourage and support active participation by residents and volunteers in the planting and care of Dallas's urban forest.

Short-Term Target 13: Develop list of existing urban forestry volunteer programs.

Recommended Action Steps		Timeframe	Priority for Implementation
<b>First Step</b>	Identify appropriate activities that volunteers can participate in and develop a list of existing programs that can best utilize volunteer assistance.	<b>Long-Term</b> (5-10 years)	<b>13</b>
<b>13.A</b>	Evaluate, improve, and expand upon current volunteer programs.		
<b>13.B</b>	Identify ways to engage vulnerable populations in the planting and care of trees.		
<b>13.C</b>	Establish volunteer programs that utilize groups from local corporations/businesses.		

**RECOMMENDATION 14.** Review and update the Great Trinity Forest Management Plan.

Short-Term Target 14: Create Great Trinity Forest Management Plan update team.

Recommended Action Steps		Timeframe	Priority for Implementation
<b>First Step</b>	Develop a team of City of Dallas staff and outside partners to undertake the Great Trinity Forest review and update.	<b>Long-Term</b> (5-10 years)	<b>14</b>
<b>14.A</b>	Identify the most immediate opportunities and challenges facing the Great Trinity Forest.		
<b>14.B</b>	Develop management and maintenance recommendations to address opportunities and threats, and revise plan.		
<b>14.C</b>	Identify the next sections of the plan to revise and update.		
<b>14.D</b>	Develop a schedule to review, measure progress, and update the management plan.		

Community Foresters  
Branching Out  
MowMentum  
Branch Out Dallas





# Marketing



**CITY OF DALLAS FORESTRY**  
**BIG DALLAS, BIG TREES**

**HAVE A QUESTION? WE'RE HERE TO HELP!**

**PHONE:**  
214-670-3111

**EMAIL:**  
CODForestry@dallascityhall.com

**WEBSITE:**  
dallascityhall.com/projects/forestry/Pages/home.aspx

**SILVICULTURA DE LA CIUDAD DE DALLAS**  
**GRAN DALLAS, GRANDES ÁRBOLES**

**¿TIENES UNA PREGUNTA? ¡ESTAMOS AQUÍ PARA AYUDARTE!**

**TELÉFONO:**  
214-670-3111

**CORREO ELECTRÓNICO:**  
CODForestry@dallascityhall.com

**PÁGINA WEB:**  
dallascityhall.com/projects/forestry/Pages/home.aspx

**THE EMERALD ASH BORER (EAB)**  
**HAS ARRIVED IN DALLAS**

**Learn all about the EAB!**

**bit.ly/CODForestry**



City of Dallas Forestry

**DID YOU KNOW?**

Trees need to be watered during the winter months.

Winter weather conditions can leave lasting impacts on a tree's health.

Visit  
[www.arborday.org](http://www.arborday.org)  
for tips on caring for your trees.



City of Dallas





# Marketing



## DALLAS ROOTS RUN DEEP ALL THROUGH THE CITY!

### TREE PLANTING PROGRAMS OFFERED IN THE CITY:

- Dallas Reforestation Program
- Branching Out Dallas
  - Park and Recreation chooses a minimum of twelve parks per year to plant new trees.
- Branch Out Dallas
  - Annually provides a free tree to Dallas homeowners to be planted in the front, back or side yards.

PHONE: 214-670-3111  
EMAIL: [CODForestry@dallascityhall.com](mailto:CODForestry@dallascityhall.com)  
WEBSITE: [dallascityhall.com/projects/forestry/Pages/home.aspx](http://dallascityhall.com/projects/forestry/Pages/home.aspx)

## LAS RAÍCES DE DALLAS SON PROFUNDAS ¡POR TODA LA CIUDAD!

### SERVICIOS DE LA CIUDAD DE PLANIFICACIÓN DE ÁRBOLES QUE OFRECEMOS:

- Programa de Reforestación de Dallas
- Branching Out Dallas
  - Parques y Recreación elige un mínimo de doce parques al año para plantar nuevos árboles.
- Branch Out Dallas
  - Anualmente proporciona un árbol gratuito a los propietarios de viviendas de Dallas para que lo planten en el patio delantero, trasero o lateral.

TELÉFONO: 214-670-3111  
CORREO ELECTRÓNICO: [CODForestry@dallascityhall.com](mailto:CODForestry@dallascityhall.com)  
PÁGINA WEB: [dallascityhall.com/projects/forestry/Pages/home.aspx](http://dallascityhall.com/projects/forestry/Pages/home.aspx)

## CUARENTENA DEBIDO AL BARRENADOR ESMERALDA DEL FRESNO

El Servicio Forestal de Texas A&M (TFS) ha notificado al Grupo de Trabajo Forestal de la Ciudad sobre la presencia confirmada del Barrenador Esmeralda del Fresno (EAB) dentro de los límites de la ciudad de Dallas y el oeste del Condado de Dallas. El EAB es un insecto xilófago no nativo que destruye los fresnos. Los fresnos constituyen el 5% del bosque urbano de Dallas/Fort Worth, según TFS.

El Departamento de Agricultura de Texas (TDA), la agencia reguladora del EAB, ha implementado una cuarentena para el Condado de Dallas. Como parte de la cuarentena, no se puede trasladar madera sin tratar, restos de madera o leña de madera dura fuera de las áreas en cuarentena. El Condado de Dallas se une a los Condados de Parker, Tarrant, Wise y Denton en cuarentena.

### ¿QUÉ SIGNIFICA ESTO?

**LEÑA:** No se puede trasladar leña de ninguna especie de madera dura fuera del área en cuarentena.

**ESTA ES LA CAUSA PRINCIPAL DE LA MIGRACIÓN DEL EAB A NUEVAS ÁREAS.**

**RESTOS DE MADERA:** Toda la madera grande o pequeña sin tratar, incluyendo, entre otros, ramas, locones, astillas de más de 1 pulgada y troncos de árboles secos o verdes.

**STOCK EN LOS VIVEROS:** No se puede trasladar ningún stock del vivero relacionado a los fresnos fuera de las áreas en cuarentena debido al EAB, a menos que se haya llegado a un acuerdo de conformidad con la TDA.

Los tratamientos aceptables para la madera se pueden encontrar en el sitio web del Departamento de Agricultura de Texas en: [bit.ly/EABTreatment](http://bit.ly/EABTreatment)

Para más información y videos sobre el EAB o fresnos visítalos en: [dallascityhall.com/projects/forestry/Pages/home.aspx](http://dallascityhall.com/projects/forestry/Pages/home.aspx)  
Para consultas o preguntas la comunidad puede comunicarse al 214-670-3111 o enviar un correo electrónico a: [CODForestry@dallascityhall.com](mailto:CODForestry@dallascityhall.com)

## EMERALD ASH BORER QUARANTINE

Texas A&M Forest Service (TFS) has notified the City Forestry Task Force of the confirmed presence of the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) in the Dallas city limits and western Dallas County. EAB is a non-native, wood-boring insect destructive to ash trees. Ash trees are 5% of the Dallas/Fort Worth urban forest, according to TFS.

The Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA), the regulatory agency for EAB, has implemented a quarantine for Dallas County. As part of the quarantine, no untreated wood, wood debris, or hardwood firewood can be moved outside the quarantined area(s). Dallas County joins Parker, Tarrant, Wise, and Denton Counties in quarantine.

### WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

**FIREWOOD:** No firewood of any hardwood species can be moved outside of a quarantined area.

**FIREWOOD IS THE PRIMARY CULPRIT IN THE MOVEMENT OF THE EAB INTO NEW AREAS.**

**WOODY DEBRIS:** All large or small untreated wood including but not limited to branches, stumps, chips larger than 1 inch, and logs from dead or alive trees.

**NURSERY STOCK:** No ash nursery stock may be moved from EAB quarantined areas unless under a compliance agreement with TDA.

Acceptable wood treatments can be found on the Texas Department of Agriculture website at: [bit.ly/EABTreatment](http://bit.ly/EABTreatment)

For more information and videos on EAB or ash trees visit us at: [dallascityhall.com/projects/forestry/Pages/home.aspx](http://dallascityhall.com/projects/forestry/Pages/home.aspx)  
For inquiries or questions, call 214-670-3111 or email: [CODForestry@dallascityhall.com](mailto:CODForestry@dallascityhall.com)

## WHAT IS THE EMERALD ASH BORER (EAB)?

The emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis*) is a destructive non-native wood-boring pest of ash trees. Native to Asia, the emerald ash borer beetle (EAB) was unknown in North America until its discovery in southeast Michigan in 2002. All native ash species are susceptible to attack.

Ash trees with low population densities of EAB often have few or no external symptoms of infestation. EAB is a significant threat to urban, suburban, and rural forests as it kills both stressed and healthy trees.

### WHAT DO I DO IF I SEE AN EAB?

1. Do you know what kind of tree you have? Visit the Trees of Texas website to help you identify your tree: [texastreed.tamu.edu/index.aspx](http://texastreed.tamu.edu/index.aspx)
2. Have there been reports of the beetle nearby? The biggest signs of a beetle nearby are:
  - Dead branches near the top of a tree
  - Leafy shoots sprouting from the trunk
  - Bark splitting exposing larval galleries
3. Call a professional certified forester to verify the presence of an EAB, then discuss ALL of your options!

Finally, if removal is needed, plant a new tree! Check out the Dallas Forestry website for alternate trees and more tree information.

## ¿QUÉ ES EL BARRENADOR ESMERALDA DEL FRESNO (BEF)?

El barrenador esmeralda del fresno (*Agrilus planipennis*) es una plaga destructiva no autóctona que perfora la madera de los fresnos. Originario de Asia, el barrenador esmeralda del fresno (BEF) era desconocido en Norteamérica hasta su descubrimiento en el suroeste de Michigan en 2002. Todas las especies nativas de fresnos son susceptibles de ser atacadas.

Los fresnos con bajas densidades de población del BEF suelen presentar pocas o ningún síntoma externo de infestación. El BEF es una amenaza importante para los bosques urbanos, suburbanos y rurales, ya que mata tanto a los árboles estresados como a los sanos.

### ¿QUÉ HAGO SI VEO UN BEF?

1. ¿Sabe qué tipo de árbol tiene? Visite el sitio web Trees of Texas para ayudarlo a identificar su árbol: [texastreed.tamu.edu/index.aspx](http://texastreed.tamu.edu/index.aspx)
2. ¿Ha habido informes sobre el escarabajo en las cercanías? Los mayores signos de un escarabajo cerca son:
  - Ramas muertas cerca de la copa de un árbol
  - Brotes de hojas que brotan del tronco
  - Corteza partida que expone galerías de larvas
3. ¡Llame a un silvicultor profesional certificado para que verifique la presencia de un BEF y, a continuación, analice TODAS sus opciones!

Finalmente, si es necesario la eliminación, ¡plante un nuevo árbol! Consulte el sitio web de Dallas Forestry para obtener árboles alternativos y más información sobre árboles.





# Texas Trees Foundation

## Managing The Need To Be Treed

### Dallas Tree Equity Planting Map, 2022

March 2023



# AGENDA

01

Dallas Urban  
Forest Health and  
Equity

02

Dallas Tree Equity  
Planting Map  
2022

03

Dallas Equity  
Engagement  
Process

04

Dallas Equity  
Indicators and  
Challenges





# About Texas Trees Foundation

The Texas Trees Foundation (Texas Trees) serves as a catalyst in creating a new green legacy for North Texas through transformational, research-based plans that educate and mobilize the public to activate the social, economic, environmental, and health benefits that trees and urban forestry provide for a better quality of life.



# How do we create cleaner, greener, cooler, and healthier cities?

Urban Forest Preservation & Expansion



Cool Schools Program™



Southwestern Medical District Streetscape & Park Improvement



***Connecting & Celebrating Trees and People***

Texas Trees Foundation

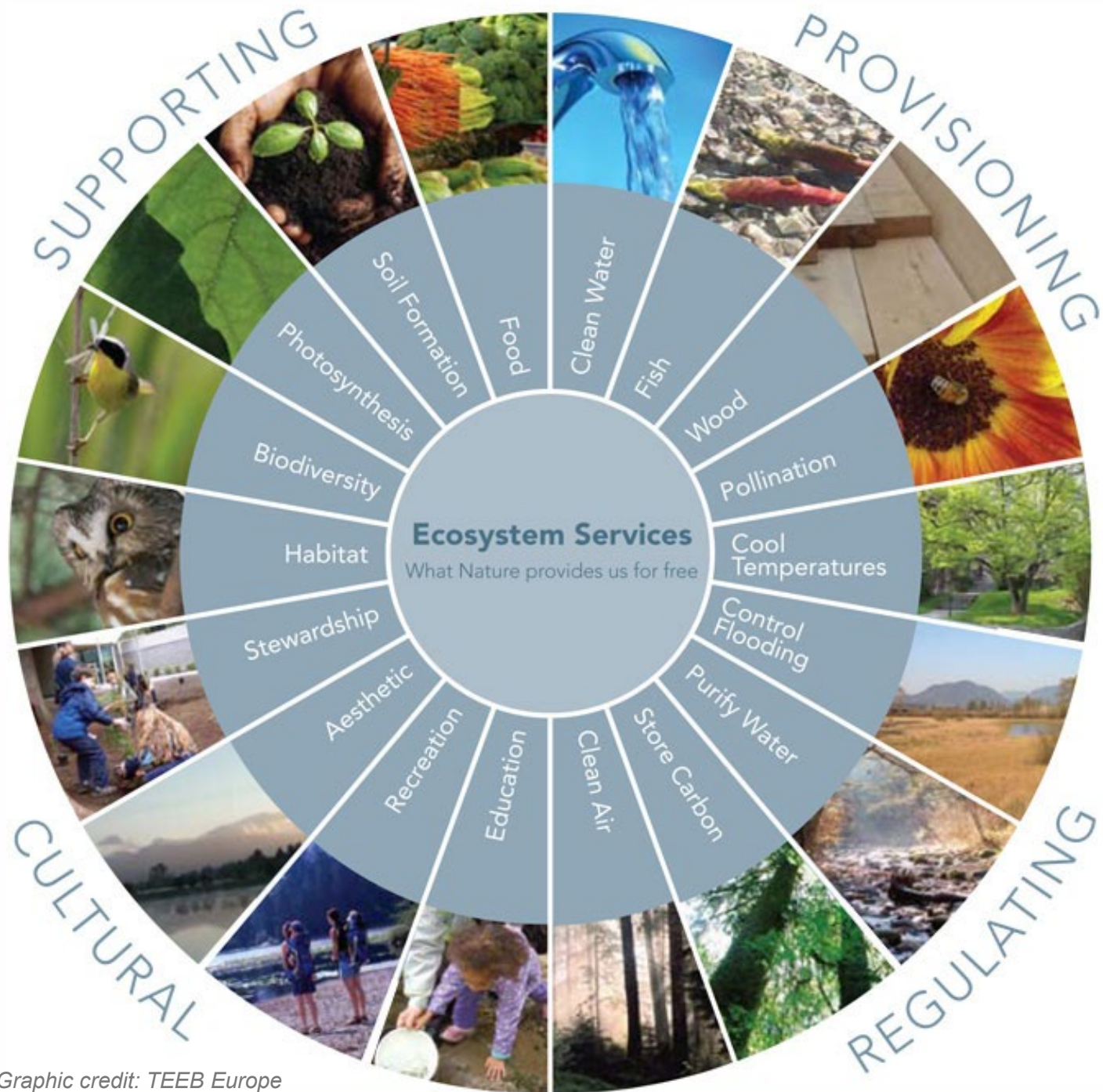


# 01



## Dallas Urban Forest, Health, and Equity





# Urban Forestry

The art, science, and technology of managing trees and forest resources in and around urban community ecosystems for the physiological, sociological, economical, and aesthetic benefits trees provide society (Helms 1998).



# Trees and Human Health and Wellbeing

- Reducing the burden of chronic, lifestyle-related diseases;
- Improving mental and physical health and well-being;
- Promoting physical activity and reducing stress;
- Contributing to social cohesion in cities;
- Improving urban air and water quality for improved human health;
- Reducing heat- and noise-related diseases in cities;
- Improving children's opportunities for healthy development; and
- Providing environmental education.

- See Routledge Handbook of Urban Forestry



Imagine a Green, Inclusive, Safe, Accessible, and Healthy District...

# Urban Heat Island Effect

## WHAT ARE HEAT ISLANDS?

- Structures such as buildings and roads absorb and re-emit sun's heat more than natural landscapes such as forests and water bodies
- This leads to hotter days and even hotter nights in our urban environment





## HOW WE'RE IMPACTED

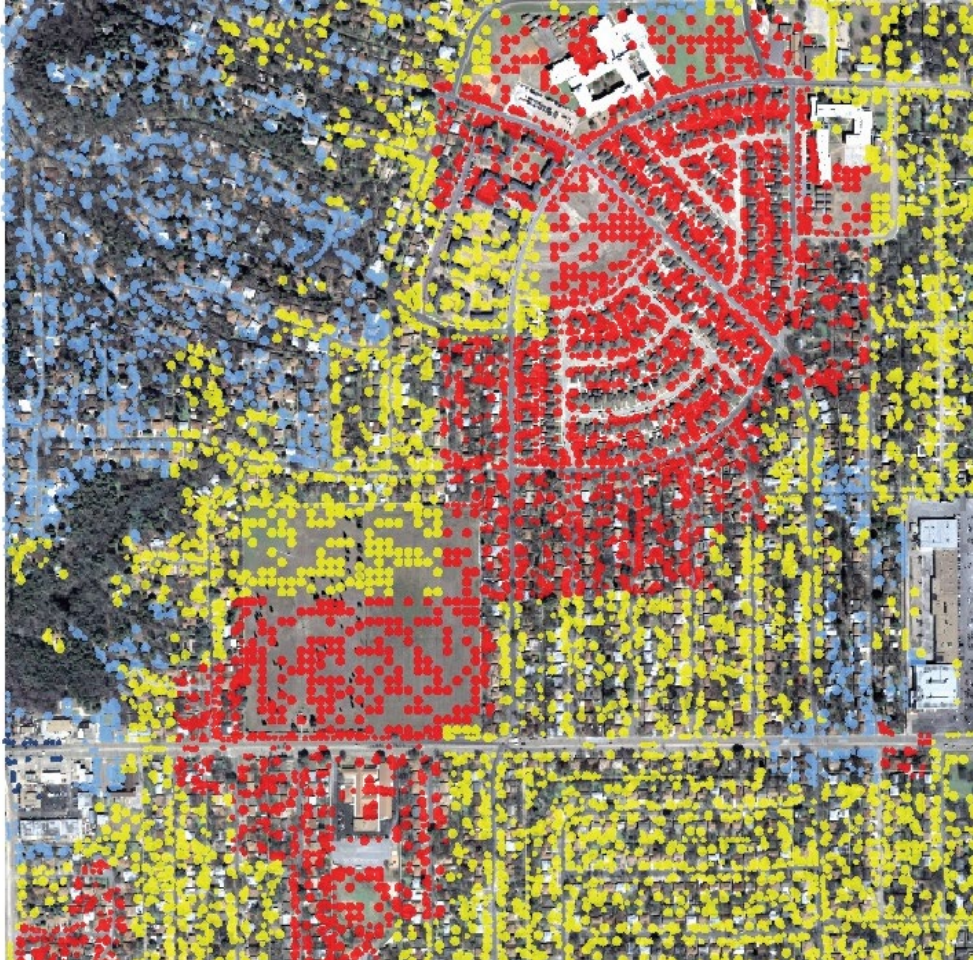
- More than 80% of Americans live in Urban areas
- Heat waves deter outdoor activity
- Not all community members are equally affected by extreme heat

### Dallas

- 9<sup>th</sup> largest city in the country
- is heating up faster than any other large city in the nation, except Louisville, KY and Phoenix, AZ
- has more than 35% impervious surface



# Urban Heat and the Urban Forest



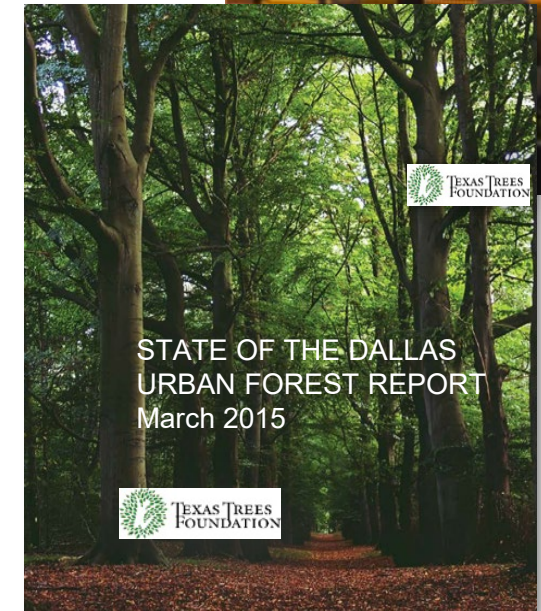
## Surface Temperature Ranges (Degree F)

0-110	121-130	141 + N/A
111-120	131-140	

Tree-planting locations  
color-coded by  
temperature range

US Forest Service  
recommends 40% tree  
canopy cover

**Dallas has 32%**  
**SWMD has 7%**



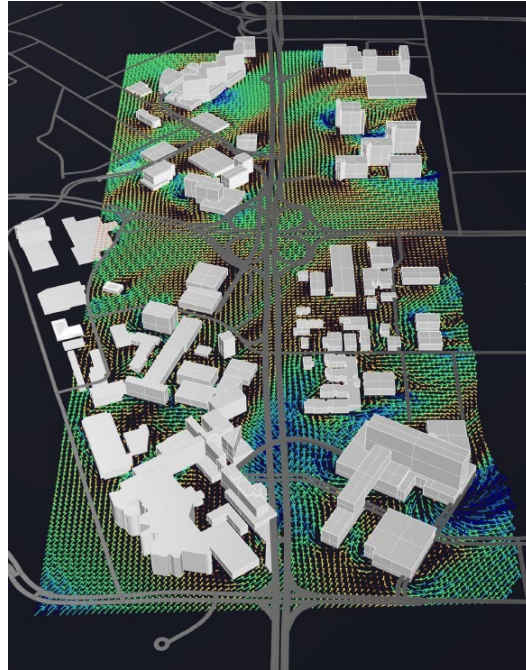




# Evidence-Based Design Applied

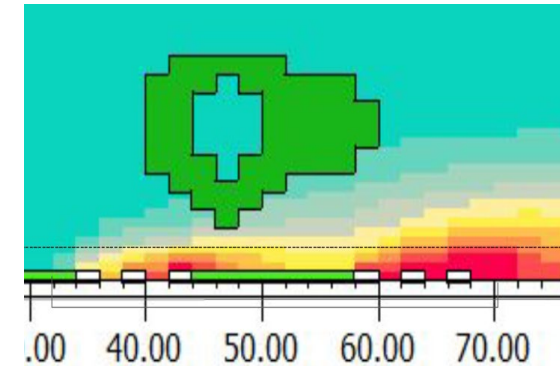
## Measure

Use high resolution satellite imaging and ground-based sensors for ongoing monitoring and analysis.



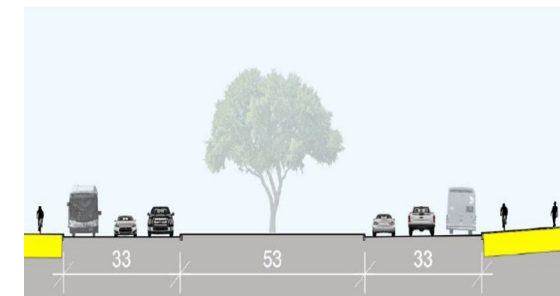
## Modify

Optimize design scenarios to maximize health benefits through iterative modeling process.



## Model

Leverage real time data to create environmental simulations that will be used to predict design outcomes.



# Particulate Matter Study

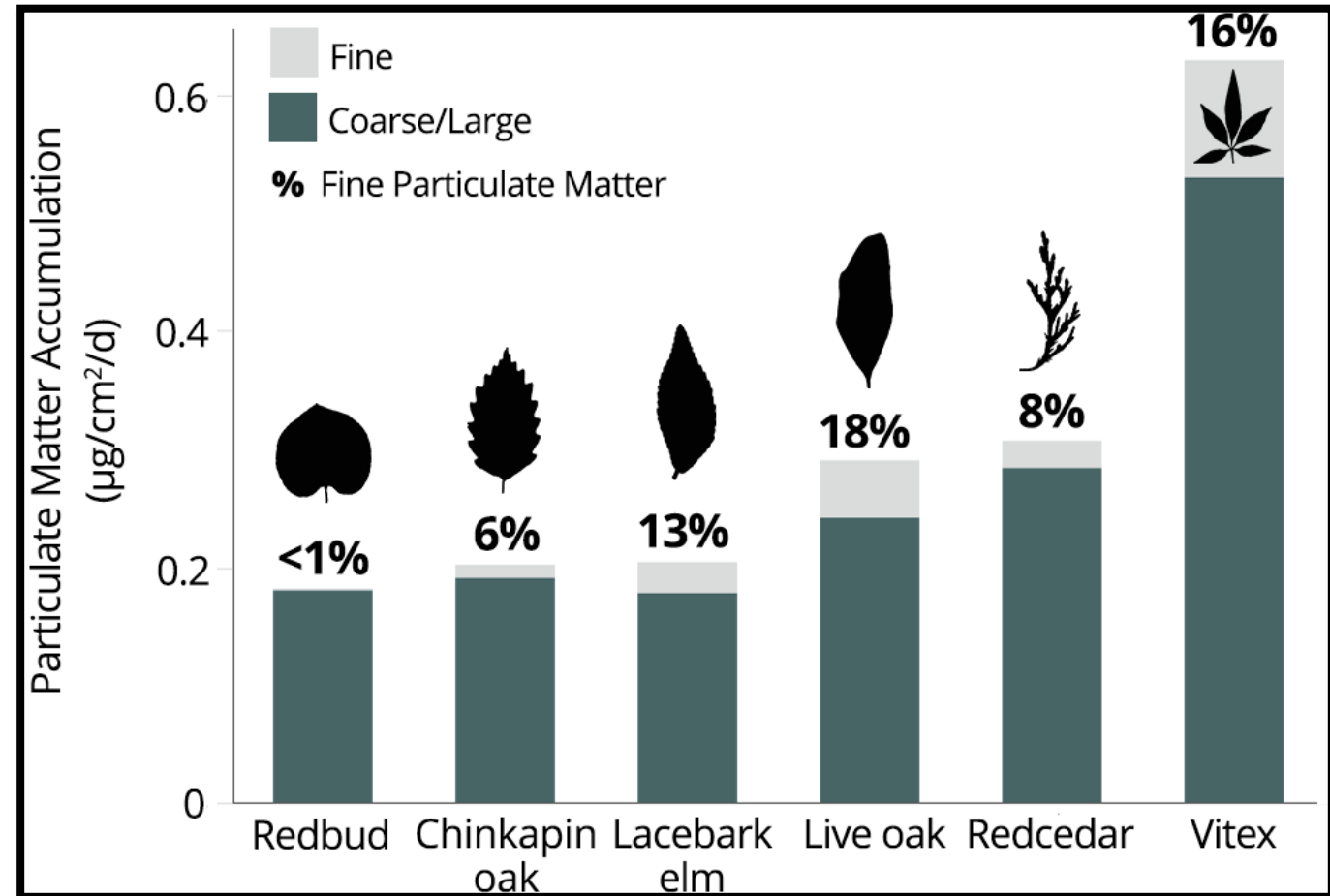
- Conducted around Charles Rice Learning Center in Dallas
- This study examined the efficiency of different tree/plant species in filtering airborne particulate matter (PM)
- Goal of the study is to inform plant species selection for vegetation barriers around urban schools



- Vegetation can serve as a barrier between air pollutants and school children and decrease pediatric asthma rates

# Particulate Matter Study

- Findings indicate that **mixed-species vegetation barriers** are effective at filtering PM due to the seasonal and spatial complementarity of plants with different leaf characteristics, growth form (trees vs. shrubs) and habit (evergreen vs. deciduous)



# 02




## Dallas Tree Equity Planting Map 2022



# 5 Planting Priority Categories

<b>Demographic</b> Population density People of color (% non-white) Educational attainment	<b>Health</b> Vulnerable populations Heart disease and obesity
<b>Economic Development</b> Home ownership rates Median income Median home value Poverty percentage	<b>Air Quality</b> Future traffic congestion
	<b>Urban Heat Island</b> Average maximum temperature



This report provides an action guide for decision-makers, city staff, developers, builders, and other stakeholders to better identify where trees should be strategically planted



- Various data sets were used in this analysis including tree canopy and vegetated surfaces from previous projects, sociodemographic data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS), health metrics from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and future traffic congestion from the Texas Department of Transportation (TXDOT). (A full list of data sources can be found on page 26 of the report).

- 929 census block groups within the City of Dallas used. Block groups are used by the U.S. Census Bureau to assure statistical consistency when tracking populations across the US and can be valuable indicators of environmental justice as they are linked with sociodemographic data.



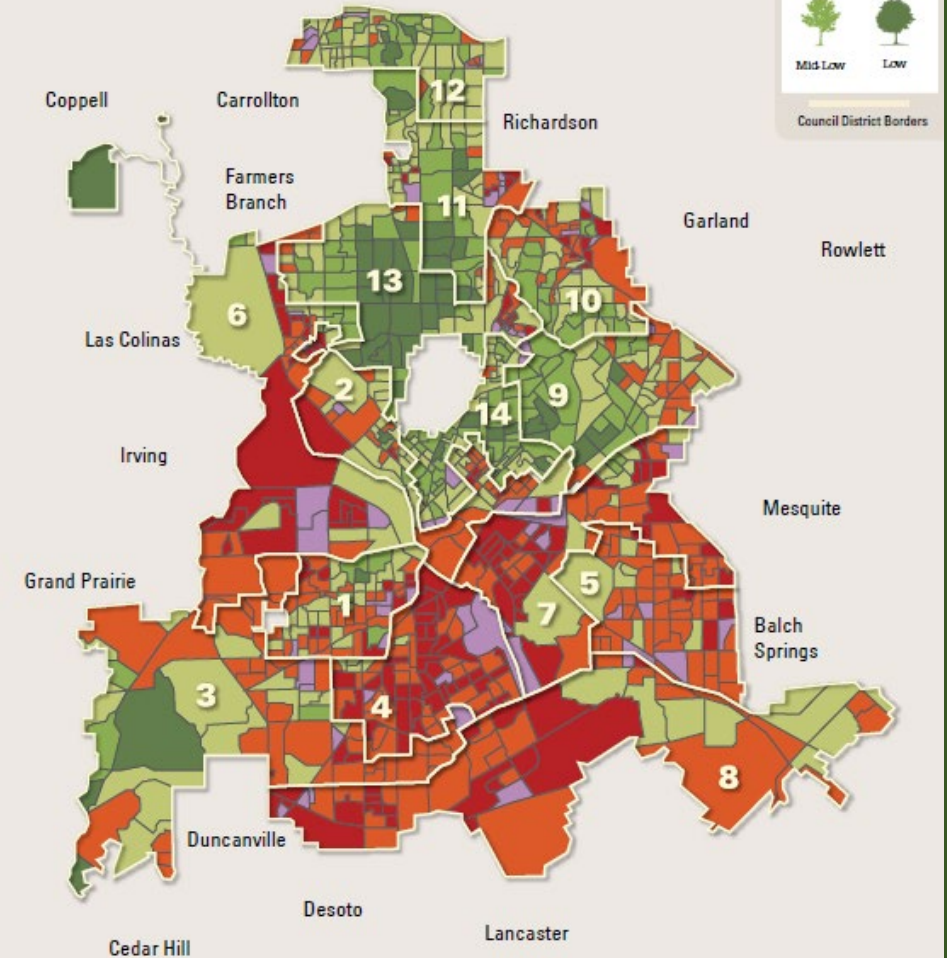
MANAGING THE  
**NEED** TO BE  
**TREED**  
DALLAS TREE EQUITY  
PLANTING MAP  
2022



# Dallas Tree Equity Planting Map, 2022

TABLE 4:  
Results of planting prioritization analysis  
for Dallas City Council Districts

Council District	Overall Planting Priority	Tree Canopy (%)	Non-Tree Vegetation (%)	Average Maximum Temp (°F)
District 1	6	31%	21%	98.19°
District 2	7	21%	17%	98.76°
District 3	8	34%	25%	96.44°
District 4	1	36%	27%	98.34°
District 5	5	38%	26%	96.16°
District 6	2	22%	24%	99.04°
District 7	3	29%	26%	96.96°
District 8	4	32%	34%	96.26°
District 9	11	37%	22%	98.01°
District 10	9	26%	20%	96.47°
District 11	10	27%	16%	96.79°
District 12	12	25%	21%	96.66°
District 13	13	34%	17%	97.12°
District 14	14	25%	14%	98.49°

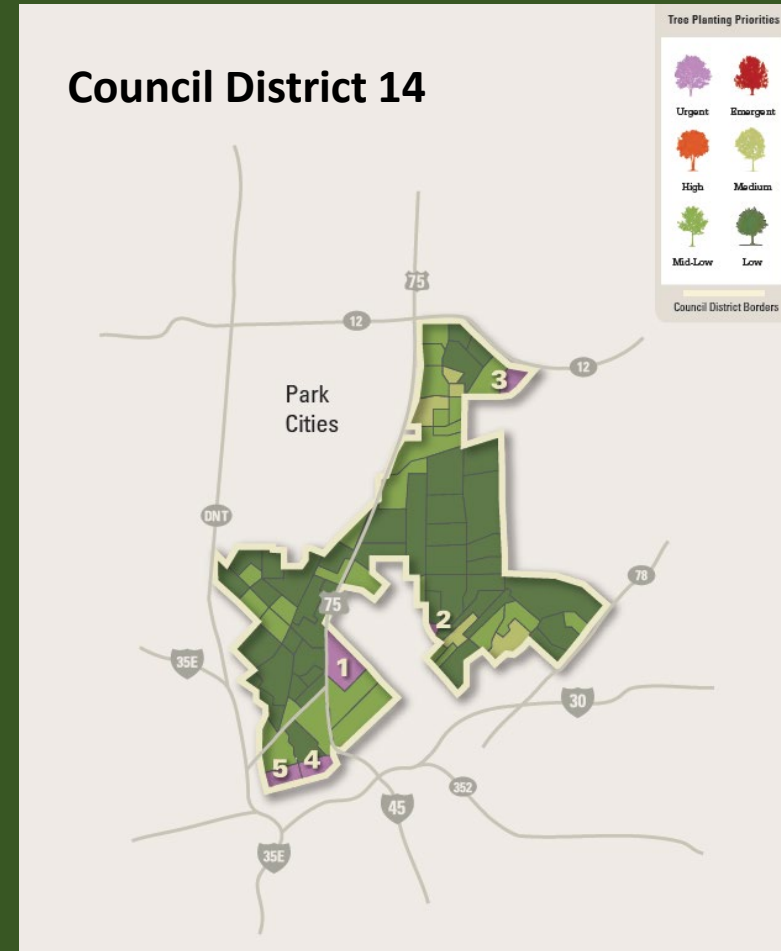


# Council District 4

**Tree Planting Priorities**

Urgent	Emergent
High	Medium
Mid-Low	Low

Council District Borders



# 03



## Dallas Equity Engagement Process

# Community Engagement

- Partnering with Councilmembers\* to:
  - Identify tree planting sites
  - Implementing tree planting & tree giveaway locations
  - Providing newsletter articles and announcements
  - Councilmember Neighborhood meetings for TTF presentations
  - Additional key contact information

\*Environmental Commission, Park Board Members, Community Advocates, etc.

# Community Engagement – Grassroot Driven

- Community survey:
  - Conduct a community needs assessment
  - Gauge receptiveness to tree planting
  - Identify potential projects
  - Identify commitment from volunteers for planting day
  - In-person, on-line, bilingual
- TTF Neighborhood Coordinator will:
  - Provide Urban Forestry Education
  - Recruit and Train Volunteers
  - Identify planting projects on public & private lands
  - Coordinate & Implement planting projects
  - Plan for long-term maintenance



# 04



## Dallas Equity Indicators



All these indicators can be monitored to correlate the affects of increased tree canopy cover.

(Environmental and Sustainability Plan, EVC Recommendation on 2023 Environmental Equity Indicators, Racial Equity Plan, Complete Streets, Vision 0, Dallas Tree Equity Planting Map, 2022, Article X).







**Thank you! Any Questions?**

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# Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE March 6, 2023

TO Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

SUBJECT **88<sup>th</sup> Texas Legislature – Legislation relating to Environment and Sustainability**

On October 26, 2022, the Dallas City Council adopted the 88<sup>th</sup> Texas Session Legislative Program (Resolution 22-1637). The legislative priorities include supporting legislation that focuses on resource sustainability, conservation, climate change, and environmental equity to build a more resilient city.

The purpose of this memorandum is to provide the Environment and Sustainability Committee with a high-level overview of proposed state legislation that may have an impact on the City. This list includes bills filed through Monday, February 27, 2023. Prior bill summaries that have been briefed to the committee via memorandum can be found [here](#).

## **Environment-related bills include, but are not limited to the following:**

**H.B. 642 (Reynolds) – Environmental Justice**: would establish a Texas Environmental Justice Advisory Council to work in correlation with the TC

**H.J.R. 27 (Craddick) – Grow Texas Fund**: would amend the Texas Constitution to, among other things: (1) create the Grow Texas Fund (Fund) within the state treasury; (2) authorize the legislature to appropriate money from the Fund for use in areas of the state from which oil and gas are produced and then only to address infrastructure needs in areas of the state determined by the legislature to be significantly affected by oil and gas production; and (3) authorize the grant of money from the Fund to state agencies and other political subdivisions for an authorized purpose.

**S.B. 254 (Eckhardt) – Gas Tax**: would increase the rate of the state gasoline tax and diesel fuel tax from 20 to 40 cents per gallon.

**H.B. 1158 (Darby) – Clean Energy Projects**: would: (1) remove the requirement that an application for a permit for an advanced clean energy project under the Clean Air Act had to be received by the commission before January 1, 2020; (2) add to the list of programs that may be considered for a new technology implementation grant: (a) the installation of a system to reduce or eliminate carbon dioxide emissions; and (b) projects that utilize technology to capture, use, reuse, store, or sequester carbon dioxide emissions for the principal purpose of preventing carbon dioxide from entering the atmosphere and are constructed integral or adjacent to a petrochemical plant or an electric generation facility, including a facility powered by coal, natural gas, hydrogen, or ammonia; and (3) exempt from the sales tax components of tangible personal property used in connection with the

DATE **March 6, 2023**  
SUBJECT **88th Texas Legislature – Legislation relating to Environment and Sustainability**

capture, use, reuse, storage, or sequestration of carbon dioxide emissions for the principal purpose of preventing carbon dioxide from entering the atmosphere.

**H.B. 26 (Ordaz Perez) – Medical Waste Facilities:** would require applicants for a facility to store, process, or dispose of medical waste to provide notice of the application to state, county, city, and tribal government officials.

- **Companion:** **S.B. 173 (Blanco)**

**H.B. 441 (Lopez) – Administrative Penalties:** would require the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality to notify state representatives and senators where the violation for which the penalty is being assessed occurred.

### **Concrete Plant & Related Environmental Permitting Bills:**

**H.B. 344 (Jarvis Johnson) – Notification:** states that if a proposed permanent concrete batch plant is located in a municipality over 1.9 million population, all residents located within 440 yards of the site must be notified in writing by mail within a specified period of time after the application is filed (75 days) or technically completed (30 days), whichever is earlier.

**H.B. 2391 (S. Thompson) – Hearing Request:** would provide for a municipality to request a hearing on a concrete batch plant along with those persons who permanently reside within 440 yards of the proposed facility.

- **Companion:** **S.B. 0705 (Miles)**

**H.B. 2905 (Goodwin) – Criteria for Permitting:** would include the consideration of cumulative impacts regarding a concrete batch plant permit. The bill also establishes new criteria regarding notice, monitoring, noise, etc. surrounding an application.

**H.B. 137 (Thompson) – Concrete Plants:** would place restrictions on and create requirements for notification regarding issuance of air quality permits for large cities and counties.

**H.B. 124 (Jarvis Johnson) – Concrete Plants:** would limit the state law under which the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality may issue an air quality permit for a concrete plant located in an area of a city not subject to zoning regulations and require that such a plant comply with certain notice and hearing requirements.

**H.B. 94 (Jarvis Johnson) – Concrete Plant:** would provide that, in determining whether to approve an application for a standard permit for a concrete batch plant, the executive director of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality must base the decision, in part, on a consideration of the potential harm to local property values and the location of the facility relative to homes, schools, churches, parks, and other community assets.

**H.B. 372 (Jarvis Johnson) – Concrete Plants:** would extend the distance within which a concrete plant or crushing facility must be from a single- or multi-family residence, school, or place of worship from 440 yards to 880 yards.

**H.B. 406 (Collier) – Concrete Plants:** would provide that a representative of a school, place of worship, licensed day-care center, hospital, or medical facility or a person residing within 880 yards of a proposed concrete plant may request a public hearing from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality regarding the construction of a concrete plant.

**H.B. 407 (Collier) – Concrete Plants:** would provide that a representative of a school, place of worship, licensed day-care center, hospital, or medical facility or a person residing within 880 yards of a proposed concrete plant may request a public hearing from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality regarding the construction of a concrete plant.

**H.B. 758 (Walle) – Concrete Plants:** would provide that the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) must allow the filing of a request for a contested case hearing on an authorization to use a standard permit for a concrete plant that performs wet batching, dry batching, or central mixing at any time during the public comment period on the authorization, including during any extension of the public comment period for public meetings.

- Companion: **S.B. 817 (Alvarado)**

**H.B. 759 (Walle) – Concrete Plants:** would provide that a person may file with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) a motion to overturn as described by TCEQ rule to challenge an executive director’s final decision on an authorization to use a standard permit for certain concrete plants.

**H.B. 926 (Dutton) – Concrete Plant Permitting:** would provide that a representative of a school, place of worship, licensed day-care center, hospital, medical facility, or a person residing within 440 yards of a proposed wet batching, dry batching, or central mixing concrete plant may request a public hearing prior to the construction or permitting of the concrete plant.

**S.B. 131 (Campbell) – Concrete Plant Permitting:** would provide that a representative of a school, place of worship, licensed day-care center, hospital, medical facility, or a person residing in a permanent residence within 440 yards of a proposed wet batching, dry batching, or central mixing concrete plant may request a public hearing prior to the construction or permitting of the concrete plant.



**Climate Bills:**

**H.B. 846 (Reynolds) – Climate Change Study:** would establish a Climate Impact Council to study the impact of climate change on Texas residents.

**H.B. 57 (Zwiener) – Climate Change Reporting:** would require the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality to prepare a report on the potential impact of climate change in the state every four years, which would include, among other things, information regarding the impact of climate change on the economy, infrastructure, surface water and groundwater, and state and local finances.

**H.B. 2211 (Landgraf) – Greenhouse Gasses:** would disallow cities from creating an ordinance that directly regulates greenhouse gas emissions.

- Companion: **S.B. 784** (Birdwell)

**H.B. 2374 (Landgraf) – Restricting a Fuel Source:** would disallow cities from creating an ordinance or regulation that limits access to an energy source. This includes a wholesaler, retailer, energy producer, or even a service station. A city may not adopt an ordinance or regulation that restricts the use, sale, or lease of an engine based on a fuel source.

- Companion: **S.B. 1017** (Birdwell)

**S.B. 1114 (Hancock) – Restricting a Fuel Source:** would disallow cities from passing an ordinance or regulation that restricts the use of a fuel source to aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases or conservation of natural resources. This includes entering into a contract that would directly or indirectly the use or sale of a product otherwise permitted by law.

**Urban Agriculture Bill + Solar / Wind (Local Control) Bills:**

**H.B. 92 (Landgraf) – Residential Food Production:** would, among other things, (1) prohibit a municipality and a property owners' association from adopting or enforcing an ordinance or restrictive covenant that prohibits any of the following activities on a residence homestead property: (a) the growing of fruits and vegetables; (b) the raising or keeping of: (i) six or fewer domestic fowl; or (ii) six or fewer adult rabbits; or (c) installing for on-site use: (i) a solar or wind- powered energy device; (ii) an underground shelter; (iii) rain barrels or a rainwater harvesting system; or (iv) a standby electric generator; (2) allow a municipality and a property owners' association to impose: (a) reasonable regulations on the growing of fruits and vegetables on a residence homestead that do not have the effect of prohibiting growing those plants, including a requirement that the growing area be maintained in good condition if visible from the street or adjoining property and for the trimming or removal of a tree for the maintenance of a utility easement; and (b) reasonable regulations on the raising and keeping of rabbits and fowl on a residence homestead to control odor, noise, safety, or sanitary conditions that do not have the effect of prohibiting the raising or keeping of these animals, including: (i)

limitations on the number of animals that is more than the minimum number allowed by this law or a total combined number of eight fowl and rabbits; (ii) a prohibition on raising or keeping of a rooster; (iii) defining the minimum distance between an animal shelter and a residential structure; (iv) requiring fencing or shelter sufficient to contain the animals; (v) defining the minimum requirements for combined housing and outdoor space as provided by this law; (vi) adopting requirements to address sanitary conditions to prevent offensive odors or pests; or (vii) requiring that the animals be kept in the side or rear yard; and (3) provide that an adopted ordinance or restrictive covenant that violates this law is void.

**H.B. 692 (Rogers) – Land Applications:** would mandate the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality to issue an authorization by rule for land application of dairy waste and to allow the disposal of dairy waste from a concentrated animal feeding operation into a control or retention facility.

#### **Wildland-Urban Interface Bills:**

**H.B. 260 (Murr) – Appraisal of Open Space Land:** would require the chief appraiser to take into consideration the effect that the presence of a disease or pest, or the designation of an area as a wildlife or livestock disease or pest area, has on the net income from the land when calculating net to land of open-space land located in or adjacent to an area designated as a wildlife or livestock disease or pest area.

#### **Waste:**

**H.B. 1503 (M. Gonzalez) – Scrap Tires:** would create a scrap tire remediation grant program for the elimination of unsightly scrap tires for both inland and along coastal areas and public rights-of-ways.

**S.B. 0519 (Campbell) – Landfill Expansion:** would prevent the permitting or expansion of a landfill in a flood hazard area with only a few exceptions and caveats.

#### **Disaster Related Bills:**

**H.B. 588 (Raymond) – Statewide Disaster Alarm System:** would, among other things, provide that the Texas Division of Emergency Management with the cooperation of the office of the governor and appropriate state agencies shall develop and implement a statewide alert system to active in the event of a disaster affecting any location in Texas.

**S.B. 310 (Hall) – Public Health Directives:** would provide that: (1) during a state of disaster declared by the governor, if the governor issues a public health directive as the governor determines necessary to address the disaster, the directive must not be more stringent than any public health directive for undocumented immigrants issued by United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement; and (2) if the Department of State Health Services or a health authority issues a public health directive as the department or health authority determines necessary to address an outbreak of a communicable disease or

public health disaster, the directive may not be more stringent than any public health directive for undocumented immigrants issued by United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

**H.B. 107 (Schaefer) – Violations of Emergency Management Plan:** would repeal provisions of the Texas Disaster Act, which provide that a state, local, or interjurisdictional emergency management plan may: (1) provide that failure to comply with the plan or with a rule, order, or ordinance adopted under the plan is an offense; and (2) prescribe a punishment for the offense but may not prescribe a fine that exceeds \$1,000 or confinement in jail for a term that exceeds 180 days.

**H.B. 119 (Schaefer) – Judicial Review of Disaster Orders:** would provide: (1) a person has standing to file suit in a Texas court to challenge a provision of an order issued by: (a) the governor or the presiding officer of the governing body of a political subdivision, including a city, that relates to a declared state of disaster if the provision in the order is alleged to cause injury to the person or burden a right of the person that is protected by the federal constitution or by a state or federal law; and (b) by the governor, the Health and Human Services Commissioner, the Department of State Health Services, or a health authority that relates to a declared public health disaster or is imposed as a control measure to prevent the spread of a communicable disease if the provision in the order is alleged to cause injury to the person or burden a right of the person that is protected by the state or federal constitution or by a state or federal law; and (2) the issuer of the order described in (1), above, has the burden of proving that the challenged provision in the order: (a) mitigates a threat to the public caused by the disaster or communicable disease, as applicable; and (b) is the least restrictive means of mitigating the threat.

**H.B. 448 (Schofield) – Disaster Order Compensation Damages:** would provide, among other things, that: (1) a business owner is entitled to compensation from a governmental entity, including a city, for losses caused to the owner's business by an order, ordinance, or other regulation by a governmental entity, including an executive or local order issued during a declared state of disaster that: (a) closes a business permanently or temporarily; or (b) effectively closes a business by: (i) limiting the business's operations to the extent that the business owner cannot effectively maintain the business; or (ii) ordering customers not to patronize the business; (2) a business owner is not entitled to compensation under (1), above, if the governmental entity can demonstrate that the primary reason for the governmental action was: (a) a judicial finding that the business: (i) was a nuisance under the law; or (ii) violated other law; or (b) a finding that the business or owner failed to: (i) acquire or maintain a license required by the governmental entity for the business; (ii) file or maintain records required by the secretary of state; or (iii) pay taxes; and (3) sovereign and governmental immunity to suit and from liability is waived and abolished to the extent of liability under (1), above.

**H.B. 558 (Raymond) – Executive Orders:** would provide that an executive order, proclamation, or regulation issued by the governor during a declared state of disaster that restricts the operation of or the hours of operation for a business that sells alcoholic



beverages may not include a federal tax-exempt organization that benefits veterans of the United States armed forces.

**H.B. 860 (Gates) – Emergency Repairs to Residential Buildings:** provides, among other things that: (1) a city shall allow an owner of a damaged residential building to immediately begin to repair to the building if: (a) the owner applies for an emergency permit; and (b) the repairs are necessary to protect public safety, prevent further damage to the building, or protect the overall structural integrity of the building; (2) an owner of a residential building may apply for an emergency permit to conduct repairs by filing an application not later than the third business day after the later of the date the repairs commence or the date the city is able to accept the application; (3) the governor may not exempt a city from (1), above, by an executive order related to a declared disaster; (4) an owner of a residential building who is prohibited from conducting repairs by a city in violation of (1), above, may bring an action against the city for damages, including litigation costs and reasonable attorney's fees; and (5) governmental immunity to suit and from liability is waived.

**H.B. 911 (Harrison) – Disaster Orders:** would, among other things, provide that: (1) a state or local official may issue recommendations and nonbinding guidelines to assist with a state of disaster and may coordinate public and private resources to prevent or respond to the disaster; (2) notwithstanding any other law, an order issued by the governor or a state or local official that regulates or infringes on the rights of any private person must be: (a) narrowly tailored to serve a compelling public health or safety purpose; and (b) limited in duration, applicability, and scope to reduce any infringement on individual liberty; (3) district and appellate courts have jurisdiction to hear cases challenging a state or local disaster order and shall expedite hearings for the cases; (4) a court may invalidate or enjoin a disaster order or the application of a disaster order that is not narrowly tailored to serve a compelling public health or safety purpose because of the order's inequality in application to or impact on groups, situations, or circumstances; (5) only the governor may issue an order that infringes on a protected constitutional right in a non-trivial manner, including but not limited to: (a) the rights to travel, work, assemble, and speak; (b) the freedom of religious exercise; (c) the right to contract without state interference; (d) property rights; (e) the freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures; and (f) the freedom to purchase lawfully acquired firearms and ammunition; (6) an order in (5), above, expires on the 30th day after the date the governor issues the order unless the governor or legislature terminates the order on an earlier date or the legislature extends the order on or before the expiration date; and (7) the governor may only suspend state agency orders and rules (not statutory requirements) during a state of disaster.

**H.B. 1023 (Harrison) – Disaster Declarations:** would provide that during a federally declared public health emergency, a clinical laboratory is considered a state agency for purposes of regulation by the United States Food and Drug Administration when the laboratory is performing a laboratory developed test on a pathogen or agent that is the basis for the emergency declaration.

**H.B. 1078 (Martinez) – Disaster Identification System:** would, among other things, provide that: (1) the Texas Division of Emergency Management may include in its state emergency plan provisions for the use of a disaster identification system; (2) in an area subject to a state of disaster declaration, a person may elect to participate in a disaster identification system activated for that area; (3) the disaster identification system shall authorize the use of a device that is capable of displaying a flashing light and continuous light in either the color white or the colors blue, green, red, and yellow to communicate with disaster relief personnel; and (4) an executive order or proclamation declaring a state of disaster activates for the area subject to the declaration the disaster identification system described above.

**S.B. 97 (Johnson) – Emergency Executive Orders:** would provide that: (1) the governor shall limit an executive order, proclamation, or regulation that is issued, amended, or rescinded to address only the specific conditions or requirements of the disaster that is the subject of the executive order, proclamation, or regulation under a state of disaster; and (2) not later than Monday of each week during a declared disaster, the governor and the Texas Department of Emergency Management (TDEM) shall publish on the governor's website and TDEM's disaster web portal a list of all executive orders, proclamations, and regulations issued by the governor during the previous seven-day period in chronological order.

**S.B. 98 (Johnson) – Disaster Declaration:** would, among other things, provide that if the Texas legislature is convened in a regular or special session during a state of disaster, only the legislature by law may renew the state of disaster, and not the governor.

**S.B. 99 (Johnson) – Disaster Declaration:** would, among other things: (1) require the legislature to appoint a joint disaster oversight committee; and (2) provide that if the governor determines a state of disaster requires renewal for more than 90 days from the date of the initial disaster declaration, the governor may renew the state of disaster only if: (a) the joint disaster oversight committee conducts a public hearing on renewal of the state of disaster; (b) the legislature convened in a regular or special session approves the renewal by a law that states the maximum number of days the state of disaster may continue following renewal; and (c) the governor's renewal of the state of disaster expires not later than the date set by the legislature under (b), above.

**S.B. 100 (Johnson) – Disaster Declaration:** would eliminate the governor's responsibility as commander in chief of state agencies, boards, and commissions having emergency responsibilities during the recovery period following a state of disaster.

**S.B. 306 (Hall) – Quarantine Measures:** would, among other things, provide that: (1) before ordering an individual or a group of individuals to implement control measures that involve isolation or quarantine, a health authority must: (a) provide notice of the control measures to the individual or group of individuals; and (b) provide to the individual or group of individuals an opportunity to demonstrate that implementing the control measures is unnecessary; (2) a health authority may not order an individual or a group of individuals to implement control measures described by (1), above, for a period that

exceeds five days unless the health authority obtains from a district court of the county in which the individual or group of individuals resides, is located, or is receiving court-ordered health services a court order authorizing the health authority to order the individual or group of individuals to implement the control measures; and (3) in ordering an individual or group of individuals to implement control measures described by (1), above, a health authority to the greatest extent possible must: (a) use the least restrictive means available; (b) allow an individual to isolate or quarantine with other individuals subject to the same court order under (2), above; (c) if the individual subject to the control measure is a minor, allow the individual to isolate or quarantine with the individual's parent, legal guardian, or managing conservator; and (d) allow an individual to isolate or quarantine in the individual's home or with another family member or a friend.

**S.B. 307 (Hall) – Federally Declared Public Health Emergencies:** would provide that: (1) a city or its employees may not enforce or provide assistance to a federal agency or official with respect to enforcing a federal statute, order, rule, or regulation that: (a) is enacted or issued in response to a federally declared public health emergency; and (b) imposes a prohibition, restriction, or other regulation that does not exist under state law; (2) a city is ineligible to receive state money from the general revenue fund or a grant program if it through consistent actions or a contract adopts a rule, order, ordinance, or policy under which the city enforces or assists with the enforcement of a federal statute, order, rule or regulation described in (1), above; (3) an individual residing in the city may file a complaint with the attorney general if the individual offers evidence to support an allegation in (1), above; (4) if the attorney general determines that a complaint filed under (3), above, is valid, the attorney general may file a petition for a writ of mandamus or apply for other equitable relief (including court costs, reasonable attorney's fees, investigative costs, witness fees, and deposition costs) in a district court in Travis County or in a county in which the city is located; (5) an appeal of an action brought under (4), above, shall be accelerated and an appellate court shall render its final order or judgment with the least possible delay; and (6) the attorney general shall defend a city in an action by the federal government for an act or omission consistent with this law.

#### **Gas-Powered Appliance Bills:**

**S.B. 104 (Johnson) – Gas Powered Appliance Funding:** would create a small non road engine purchase incentive program under the Texas Emissions Reduction Plan.

**H.B. 743 (Dean) – Gas Powered Appliance Regulation:** would provide, among other things, that a city may not adopt or enforce a regulation that prohibits or restricts, directly or indirectly, the use of an appliance, system, or component that is fueled by natural gas or propane in the construction, renovation, maintenance, or alteration of a residential or commercial building.

- Companion: **H.B. 1414 (Toth)**



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**H.B. 744 (Dean) – Gasoline Powered Tool Regulation:** would provide that a city may not adopt or enforce a regulation that prohibits or restricts the use or sale of gasoline-powered landscaping equipment.

- **Companion:** **H.B. 764 (Cain)**

**H.B. 764 (Cain) – Gasoline Powered Tool Regulation:** would provide that a city may not adopt or enforce a regulation that prohibits or restricts the use or sale of gasoline-powered landscaping equipment.

### **Power/Electrical Grid Bills:**

**H.B. 2502 (Reynolds) – Energy Efficiency:** would allow for the creation of a fund administered by SECO to issue loans for energy audits, upgrades or retrofits, etc. for commercial and residential buildings to make them more energy efficient.

**H.B. 2263 (Darby) – Energy Conservation:** would give the Texas Railroad Commission exclusive jurisdiction over any energy conservation program and would disallow preventing a customer from participating in such a program based on the type of energy used.

**H.B. 1146 (Reynolds) – ERCOT Grid:** would, among other things, provide that, so long as the interconnection does not pose a significant and imminent risk to public health and safety, a transmission and distribution utility, municipally owned utility, or electric cooperative that transmits or distributes power purchased at wholesale in the ERCOT power region, may construct, own, and operate facilities as necessary to: (1) access transmission service from outside of the ERCOT power region; and (2) purchase power at wholesale from outside of the ERCOT power region.

**S.B. 31 (Zaffirini) – Electricity:** would, among other things, provide that: (1) a transmission and distribution utility, municipally owned utility, or electric cooperative that transmits or distributes power purchased at wholesale in the ERCOT power region may construct, own, and operate facilities as necessary to: (a) access transmission service from outside the ERCOT power region; and (b) purchase power at wholesale from outside the ERCOT power region; and (2) unless otherwise provided by federal law, the Public Utility Commission (PUC) shall require ERCOT to approve the interconnection of a facility in (1), above, unless the PUC or ERCOT determines that the interconnection poses a significant and imminent risk to public health and safety.

**H.B. 973 (Zwiener) – Critical Infrastructure:** would, among other things: (1) create a critical infrastructure resiliency fund that may be used by the Texas Division of Emergency Management to make a grant to an eligible entity; (2) establish the electric grid improvement account as an account within the critical infrastructure resiliency fund that may be used to make grants to municipally owned electric utilities, among others, for projects related to hardening and weatherizing the electric grid; (3) establish the hospital

infrastructure resiliency account within the critical infrastructure resiliency fund that may be used to make grants to a city-owned hospital, among others, for projects relating to the purchase of reserve power supply that is reliable during an extreme weather event; and (4) authorize the use of funding under the water loan assistance fund for projects to harden and weatherize water and wastewater systems in the state.

**S.B. 114 (Menendez) – Electricity**: would, among other things: (1) provide that a retail electric customer is entitled to: (a) participate in demand response programs through retail electric providers and demand response providers; and (b) receive notice from the retail electric provider that serves the customer: (i) when the independent organization for the ERCOT power region issues an emergency energy alert about low operating reserves to providers of generation in the power region; or (ii) of planned outages and the length of time the outages are expected to last; and (2) require the Public Utility Commission to adopt rules that require each retail electric provider in the ERCOT power region to create a residential demand response program to reduce the average total residential load by at least: (a) one percent of peak summer and winter demand by December 31, 2024; (b) two percent of peak summer and winter demand by December 31, 2025; (c) three percent of peak summer and winter demand by December 31, 2026; and (d) five percent of peak summer and winter demand by December 31, 2027.

**S.B. 330 (Hall) – Electric Grid Resilience**: would, among other things: (1) prohibit a city from enacting or enforcing an ordinance or other measure that bans, limits, or otherwise regulates inside the boundaries of the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the city a micro-grid that is certified by the Texas Grid Security Commission; and (2) require the Texas Grid Security Commission to establish resilience standards for cities.

### **Transportation & EV-Related Bills:**

**H.B. 2214 (Johnson) – Electric Vehicle Funding**: would increase funds allocated from the Texas Emissions Reduction Plan for battery storage related to renewables and clean fleets while decreasing the allocation of funds toward natural gas vehicles.

**H.B. 2236 (Schaefer) – Electric Vehicle Funding**: would prohibit TxDOT from using any federal or state funds to implement the Texas Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Plan.

**H.B. 108 (Cortez) – Classroom Teachers Park Free**: would: (1) require the Texas Department of Transportation to issue specialty license plates to: (a) classroom teachers with at least 15 years of service teaching public school students; and (b) retired classroom teachers with at least 20 years of service teaching public school students; and (2) prohibit a governmental authority from collecting a parking fee through a parking meter for a vehicle displaying these licensees.

**H.B. 167 (Cortez) – Red Light Cameras**: would provide that photographic traffic signal enforcement contracts, including those executed before May 17, 2019, are void.

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**H.B. 177 (Cortez) – Red Light Cameras:** would provide that photographic traffic signal enforcement contracts, including those executed before May 17, 2019, are void.

**H.B. 366 (Bell) – High Speed Rail Bond:** would provide that before a private entity begins operation of new high-speed rail service the entity must file a bond in an amount sufficient to restore real property used for the service to its original condition if the service ceases operation.

**H.B. 805 (Toth) – High Occupancy Vehicle Lanes:** would provide that regardless of the number of occupants in a motor vehicle, an operator of a motor vehicle is entitled to use any high occupancy vehicle lane for the purpose of passing another vehicle that is being operated at a speed that is less than the posted speed limit for the roadway if the operator enters and exits the high occupancy vehicle lane at designated entry and exit points.

**H.B. 820 (King) – Additional Hybrid Vehicle Registration Fee:** provides that applicants for registration or renewal of registration for a hybrid or electric vehicle shall pay an additional fee of \$200 if the vehicle is an electric vehicle and \$100 if the vehicle is a hybrid vehicle with 90% of the fees to be deposited into the state highway fund and 10% to be deposited into a new electric vehicle battery disposal account administered by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

**H.B. 960 (Jetton) – Electric Vehicle Registration Fee:** would provide that at the time of application for registration or renewal of registration of an electric vehicle, the applicant shall pay an additional \$100 road maintenance fee, which must be deposited to the credit of the state highway fund.

**H.B. 1156 (Rogers) – Surplus Traffic Safety Equipment:** would provide, among other things, that the Texas Department of Transportation and Texas Department of Public Safety may directly donate or sell at a discounted rate surplus traffic and roadwork safety equipment to Texas cities.

**S.B. 41 (Zaffirini) – Cell Phone Ban:** would provide: (1) that a vehicle operator commits an offense if the operator uses a portable wireless communication device while operating a motor vehicle, unless the vehicle is stopped outside a lane of travel; and (2) for an affirmative defense (except for a person under 18 years of age or by a person operating a school bus with a minor passenger on the bus) for the use of a portable wireless communications device: (a) in conjunction with a hands-free device; (b) to contact emergency services; or (c) that was mounted in or on the vehicle solely to continuously record or broadcast video inside or outside of the vehicle.

**S.B. 254 (Eckhardt) - Gas Tax:** would increase the rate of the state gasoline tax and diesel fuel tax from 20 to 40 cents per gallon.

**H.B. 2191 (Canales) – Electrification Statewide:** would establish a Texas Transportation Electrification Council that would prepare an assessment of existing and



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planned electric vehicle infrastructure and its associated technologies in the state. This is comprehensive plan that looks at all facets of EV infrastructure, both urban and rural, including policies, mapping, and the installation surrounding EV infrastructure.

**S.B. 1001 (Schwertner) – EV Charging Vendors:** would establish a framework for the licensing of EV charging and supply equipment.

### **Water Related Bills:**

**H.B. 40 (Zwiener) – Property Tax Exemption:** would exempt property taxes the portion of appraised value of a person's property that is attributable to the installation in or on the property of a rainwater harvesting or graywater system.

**H.J.R. 25 (Zwiener) – Property Tax Exemption:** would amend the Texas Constitution to authorize the legislature to exempt from property taxation the portion of the appraised value of a person's property that is attributable to the installation in or on the property of a rainwater harvesting or graywater system.

**H.B. 640 (Julie Johnson) – Street Maintenance Sales Tax:** would, among other things, provide that: (1) for a city in which a majority of the voters voting in each of the last two consecutive elections concerning the adoption or reauthorization of the street maintenance sales tax favored adoption or reauthorization and in which the tax has not expired since the first of those two consecutive elections, the city may call an election to reauthorize the tax for a period of eight or ten years, instead of four years; and (2) revenue from the street maintenance sales tax may be used to maintain and repair: (a) a city street or sidewalk; and (b) a city water, wastewater, or stormwater system located in the width of a way of a city street.

**H.B. 583 (Raymond) – Drinking Water Report:** would require the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality to produce an annual report on public drinking water supply systems in Texas and deliver the report to the legislature not later than September 1 of each year.

**H.B. 585 (Raymond) – Water Treatment Facilities Reporting:** would: (1) require the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) to create a plan to protect water treatment facilities from: (a) electrical outages; (b) catastrophic weather events; (c) terrorist attacks; (d) the projected effects of climate change; and (e) other potential disruptions to providing water service; and (2) require TCEQ to submit the plan to the governor and the legislature by September 1, 2024.

**H.B. 874 (Bowers) – Water Rights:** would provide that a water right is not cancelled for nonuse if the nonuse resulted from an executed temporary or permanent forbearance agreement that: (1) promotes restoration, preservation, or enhancement of instream flows; (2) was entered into by the holder of the permit, certified filing, or certificate of adjudication; and (3) was filed with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality not later than the 180th day after the date the agreement was executed.

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- Companion: [S.B. 894](#) (Zaffirini)

[S.B. 40](#) (Zaffirini) – **Water Utilities**: would require the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality to develop and implement an alert system that must include the ability to provide notifications through electronic instant messaging to be activated in the event of a boil water notice and any related information, including any rescission or expiration of the boil water notice.

[S.B. 53](#) (Zaffirini) – **Texas Water Development Board Financing**: would provide that: (1) a political subdivision may use financial assistance from the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) to pay for the installation, maintenance, operation, and fueling of a backup power generator for a facility of a public water supply and sanitary sewer system; (2) assistance under the bill shall only be provided to political subdivisions that demonstrate an inability to pay for the installation, maintenance, operation, and fueling of a backup power generator described by (1), above, in accordance with TWDB rules; (3) if the TWDB determines that a political subdivision to which assistance has been provided under (1), above, is ineligible to receive the assistance, the TWDB may seek reimbursement from the political subdivision; and (4) the TWDB shall adopt rules to implement the bill.

[S.B. 223](#) (Campbell) – **Wastewater Permitting**: would require the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality to hold at least one public meeting on an application for an initial permit for a wastewater treatment facility in the county in which the facility is proposed to be located.

[S.B. 382](#) (Zaffirini) – **Drinking Water Report**: would require the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality to produce an annual report on public drinking water supply systems in Texas and deliver the report to the legislature not later than September 1 of each year. (Companion bill is **H.B. 582** by **Raymond**.)

[S.B. 469](#) (Springer) – **Water Infrastructure**: would: (1) for purposes of the Texas Water Assistance Program and other funding initiatives by the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB), define “rural political subdivision” as: (a) a nonprofit water supply or sewer service corporation, district, or municipality that has a service area with a population of 10,000 or less no part of which is located in an urban area as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census or otherwise qualifies for funding from a federal agency; or (b) a county in which no urban area has a population of more than 50,000; and (2) provide that the TWDB may direct the comptroller to transfer amounts from the financial assistance account to the rural water assistance fund to provide financial assistance to rural political subdivisions for the purpose of providing low-interest loans for water or water-related projects.

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**Local Regulation of Commercial Activity:**

**S.B. 149 (Springer) – Restricting Commercial Activity:** would disallow a city to adopt or enforce an ordinance that imposes a restriction, regulation, or condition on commercial activity. This would apply to the proposed gas-powered landscape equipment and concrete batch plant ordinance of Dallas and perhaps other commercial activity affected by climate plan measures.

**S.B. 814 (Creighton) – Restricting Commercial Activity:** is a preemption bill that would allow a taxpayer to take action against a municipality or county if adversely affected by an ordinance or regulation. Specific state administrative codes applicable to this bill include agriculture, finance, insurance, labor, occupational, and the natural resource code. A claimant is entitled to declaratory and injunctive relief plus attorney fees. Again, this could apply to the gas-powered landscape ordinance of Dallas, perhaps the concrete ordinance, and more.

- **Companion:** **H.B. 2127 (Burrows)**

Should you have any questions, please contact me or Clifford Sparks, State Legislative Director, at [Clifford.Sparks@dallas.gov](mailto:Clifford.Sparks@dallas.gov).

Sincerely,



Carrie Rogers  
Director  
Office of Government Affairs

c: Members of the Ad Hoc Legislative Committee  
T.C. Broadnax, City Manager  
Tammy Palomino, Interim City Attorney  
Mark Swann, City Auditor  
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Genesis D. Gavino, Chief of Staff to the City Manager  
Directors and Assistant Directors  
Clifford Sparks, State Legislative Director

# Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE March 6, 2023

TO Honorable Chair Blackmon and Members of the Environment & Sustainability Committee

SUBJECT **Landscape Equipment Transition (LET) Implementation**

The Office of Environmental Quality & Sustainability (OEQS) briefed the Environmental Commission (EVC) on February 1st, 2023, and the Environment & Sustainability Committee (ENVS) on February 8th, 2023, respectively, providing status updates on the plan for landscape equipment transition (LET) implementation. OEQS will provide monthly status updates on program implementation. The following provides a summary of steps taken over the previous month towards advancing this City Council goal:

## **Technical Support Contract:**

OEQS contracted with Modern Geosciences for technical support services including but not limited to; assistance in researching other community implementation, including related codes and ordinances; creating a community survey instrument; and developing the detailed internal and external transition plan. Staff are meeting with the technical consultant on a bi-weekly basis to coordinate efforts towards this project. Residential and Commercial Surveys have been created and are ready for distribution.

## **Stakeholder Engagement Efforts:**

Staff are continuing internal and external stakeholder meetings.

- Internal: OEQS continues to hold bi-monthly meetings with City departments that use landscape equipment to attain feedback on meeting City transition goals and identify equipment inventory being maintained by each department. Vendor demonstrations and talks on battery lifespans were held
- External: OEQS continues to engage members of the public, including homeowners, landscape companies, landscape associations, and the Dallas Independent School District (DISD). While working City Events, staff has distributed surveys of equipment use to gauge interest and inventory.
- The technical consultant has developed a community survey and has been deployed for community feedback on the program. This survey will be provided to the public in several different ways, including through the OEQS media campaign, other departments (e.g., DWU Bill inserts), Council and EVC newsletters, libraries and community centers, and other entities.

## **Physical Equipment Inventory:**

Staff have developed and distributed a template for use by departments when identifying equipment inventory. These inventories are to be compiled into a comprehensive inventory of the City's current inventory. OEQS is continuing to inquire for inventories from teams not reached. After compilation, each department will then work towards the 2023 incremental goal for transition.



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SUBJECT **Landscape Equipment Transition (LET) Implementation**  
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**Program Media Campaign:**

OEQS is developing an LET media campaign as a part of a larger comprehensive multi-issue, multi-platform, and multi-lingual outreach and engagement plan to reach affected business and residents. With a desire to implement this campaign as soon as practicable, staff plans to brief the CMO by March to attain necessary program approvals, prior to related media contracting.

**Regulatory Engagement:**

Given the regions' current severe non-attainment status related to ozone, City staff have held related conversations with staff from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and the North Central Texas Council of Governments to discuss including the LET Plan as a part of the TCEQ's Clean Air Act State Implementation Plan (SIP). Next meeting is March 10<sup>th</sup>.

Should you have any questions, please reach out to Carlos Evans, Director, Office of Environmental Quality & Sustainability at 469-617-1925 or [carlos.evans@dallas.gov](mailto:carlos.evans@dallas.gov).



M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira  
Assistant City Manager

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Directors and Assistant Directors

# Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE March 6, 2023

TO Honorable Chair Blackmon and Members of the Environment & Sustainability Committee

SUBJECT **City of Dallas Neighborhood Air Monitoring Program Update**

**Initial Purchase and Delivery:** On April 13, 2022 the City Council approved a master agreement for the purchase of 24 AQMesh air quality sensors from Ambilabs, LLC (U.S. distributor for AQMesh). OEQS staff arranged for delivery of an initial order of eight sensors from Ambilabs. The original estimate was for delivery in mid-June 2022. However, AQMesh experienced a series of production and quality control issues that took substantially longer than anticipated. OEQS took delivery of the initial eight sensors between October 13 to October 17, 2022. The installation of all eight units at the Hinton Continuous Air Monitoring Station (CAMS) was completed on October 18, 2022.

**Installation and Co-Location:** The installation of the sensors at the Hinton CAMS provided an opportunity to compare the data from the AQMesh sensors with the data from the calibrated reference monitors at Hinton that are used by the TCEQ and EPA to measure air quality for comparison to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The AQMesh sensors were placed at Hinton to be in close proximity to the reference monitors. The sensors were allowed to go through a long period of co-location and shake down at Hinton. During the period from initial installation and late January, staff worked with the manufacturer to calibrate the monitors and to troubleshoot several apparent technical challenges to local installation.

All of technical issues were resolved by early January. The co-location data from the AQMesh sensors and the reference monitors has been shared with the AQMesh technical support staff in the United Kingdom. Technical support is providing a detail comparison of the data for each sensor and the reference monitors. They will use this information to provide correction factors specific to each pollutant measured and each sensor unit. This analysis is in progress and the results are expected soon.

**Field Installation:** Installation of the sensors has begun. The first two sensors were installed along the Singleton corridor in West Dallas on January 13, 2022. One sensor was installed at the West Dallas Multipurpose Center and a second sensor at the North end of Fish Trap Lake in a park owned and operated by the Dallas Housing Authority. The sensor at the West Dallas Multipurpose Center provides a location that is upwind of Singleton Boulevard. The location at the North end of Fish Trap location is generally downwind (North) of Singleton Boulevard.

A third sensor has been deployed at the Larry Johnson Recreation Center at 3700 Dixon Ave. This sensor is the first of two sensors planned for this neighborhood. The second sensor will be on the fence line of the cement batch plant being installed at 5000 Scyene Road. The intent in these two locations is to focus on the emissions from the batch plant

when operating. The second sensor for the Dixon Circle neighborhood is scheduled for installation on March 3, 2023. Photograph 1 below shows the sensor installation at the Larry Johnson Recreation Center.

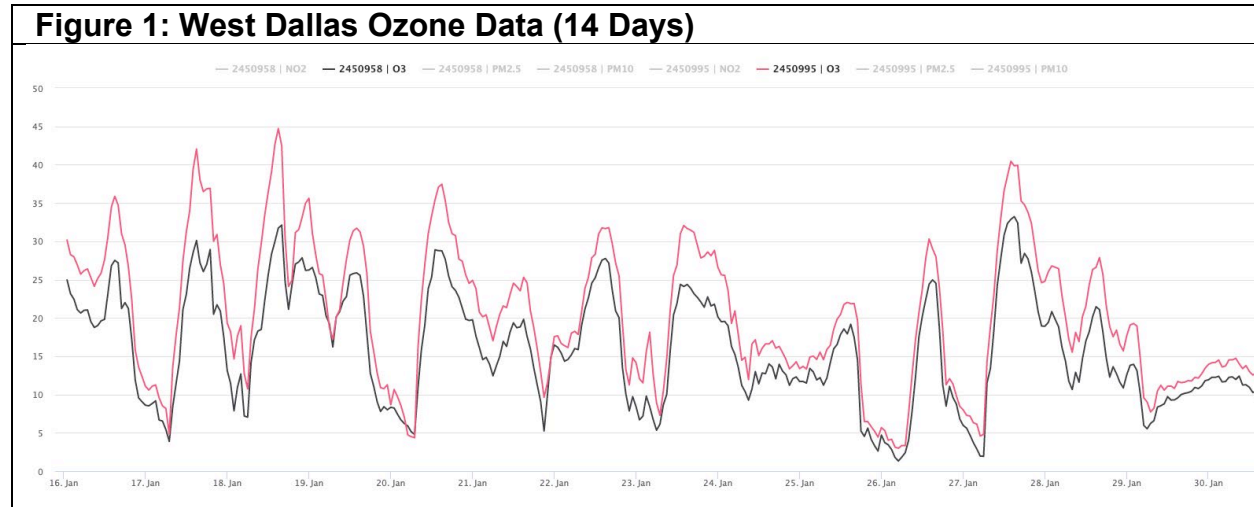
**Photograph 1: AQMesh Sensor Unit Being Installed at Larry Johnson Recreation Center**



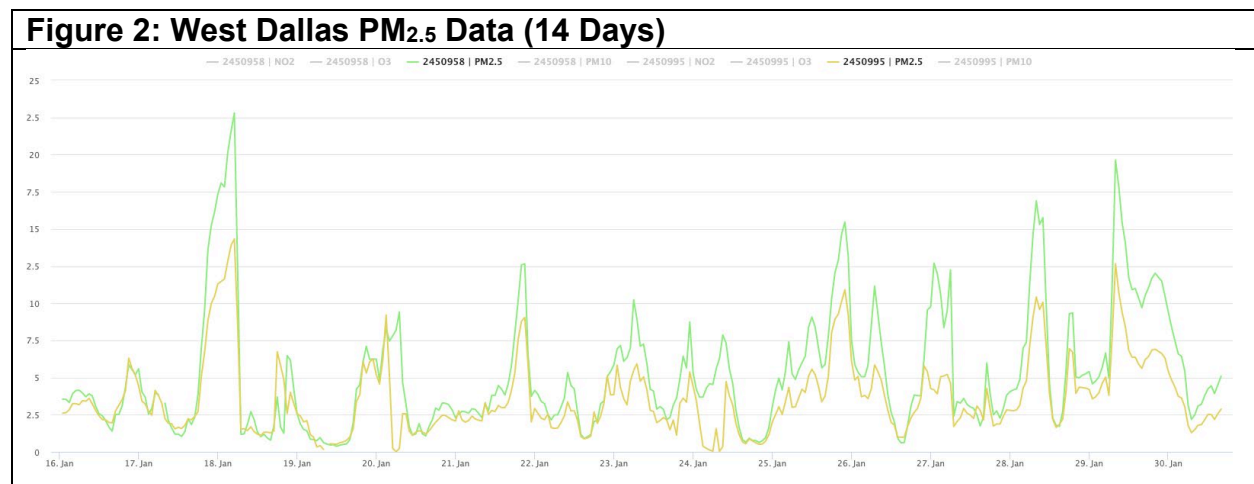
OEQS will install three additional sensors in West Dallas and two additional sensors in the Floral Farms community as soon as suitable sites are determined and permission is obtained. At least one sensor is also planned for Carbondale Street on the West side of the Joppa community.

**Monitor Performance:** Initial data from the monitors in the field is very promising. The two monitors in West Dallas are providing data that are very similar to each other. As more data is accumulated, a detailed analysis of the data from each sensor should provide insights about the local air quality in the communities where installed. This analysis will be more detailed as more sensors are added to the surrounding community.

In Figure 1 below, 14 days of ozone data from the sensors in West Dallas is provided.



The ozone data in this example shows how close the two sensors in West Dallas are reading. There are some periods when the two sensors deviate, but overall the sensors are operating within the margin of error provided by the manufacturer. Figure 2 provides a similar comparison of the PM<sub>2.5</sub> data for the two sensors.



This PM<sub>2.5</sub> data is similar to the ozone data, and the two sensors are reading consistently. This will provide more confidence in the detailed analysis that will be carried out on the data in the future. NO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> data is consistent with these results. Overall, the sensors are performing as expected. Over time, more details will emerge from the data and allow more in-depth analysis.

Data from the sensor placed at the Larry Johnson Recreation Center is just starting to come in and will be evaluated consistent with the analyses for the West Dallas monitors.



## Neighborhood Air Monitoring Program Update

**Future Plans:** OEQS is ordering 16 more sensors from Ambilabs. These sensors will have enhanced capabilities. In this group of 16, eight sensor units will include sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) measurement capabilities. Also, eight units will include the ability to detect and measure both volatile organic compounds (VOC) and carbon monoxide (CO). These capabilities will be helpful in some areas of the City where high emissions of sulfur compounds and VOC are suspected.

OEQS is working with the Department of Data Analytics and Business Intelligence on a web-based dashboard that will display a graphical representation of the data and allow interested parties to download detailed information for their analysis. This portal will be open to all interested parties. The data portal will be similar to the data portal that was used for the air monitoring at the Blue Star site. Once construction is complete, the portal will be made available to everyone.

Please contact Carlos Evans, Director, OEQS: [carlos.evans@dallas.gov](mailto:carlos.evans@dallas.gov); (469) 617-1925, or Susan Alvarez, Assistant Director, OEQS: [susan.alvarez@dallas.gov](mailto:susan.alvarez@dallas.gov); (214) 671-9505, if you have questions or desire additional information.



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# Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE March 6, 2023

TO Honorable Chair Blackmon and Members of the Environment & Sustainability Committee

SUBJECT **Environmental Commission Recommendations on 2024 Bond Performance Criteria**

On February 8, 2023, the Environmental Commission unanimously voted to approve the recommendation of the Strategic Partnerships and Innovation committee that 1) 2024 bond funding must support the goals and actions outlined in the Comprehensive Environmental & Climate Action Plan (CECAP) and earlier commitments made by the City of Dallas, prioritizing net zero carbon and social equity; and 2) performance specifications shall be easy to understand, aspirational and achievable.

This initiative is now underway, and the committee has invited expert third-party certification bodies and national and international real estate and construction industry policy NGOs to make performance specification recommendations. In early March, the committee will host two video conferences (one focused on buildings and another focused on parks and infrastructure) with city departments and offices to receive recommendations and guidance from the invited experts. The committee will then build consensus with local industry organizations and business leaders. The Office of Environmental Quality & Sustainability (OEQS) and the Environmental Commission look forward to working alongside the Environment & Sustainability Committee on this important initiative.

## **Strategic Partnerships and Innovation Committee Recommendations**

The City of Dallas has demonstrated an **ongoing commitment to GHG reduction and comprehensive climate action for human health and equity since adopting its first Green Policy in 2003**. In 2006, through the U.S. Conference of Mayors Resolution #50,<sup>1</sup> Dallas pledged all new buildings to meet the 2030 Challenge targets: 70% below the regional (or country) average/ median GHG emissions for that building type, 80% reduction by 2020, 90% reduction by 2025 and carbon neutral in 2030. Significant renovations should achieve at least 70% reductions.<sup>2</sup>

In 2022, The City committed to the **U.S. Department of Energy's Better Building Challenge**<sup>3</sup> to reduce by 50% scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions for all 140 buildings in the city portfolio within 10 years. In the most recent audit, our 2019 performance shows scope 1 and 2 building

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.usmayors.org/the-conference/resolutions/?category=c1632&meeting=74th%20Annual%20Meeting>

<sup>2</sup> [https://architecture2030.org/2030\\_challenges/2030-challenge/](https://architecture2030.org/2030_challenges/2030-challenge/)

<sup>3</sup> <https://betterbuildingssolutioncenter.energy.gov/partners/dallas-tx>

performance GHG reductions at 33%<sup>4</sup> of the 2015 baseline, largely from converting to renewable energy.

**Recommendation 1: 2024 bond funding must support the goals and actions outlined in CECAP and earlier commitments made by the City of Dallas, prioritizing net zero carbon and social equity.**

In May 2020, City Council unanimously passed the Dallas CECAP after extensive stakeholder engagement and overwhelming support from diverse communities, businesses and policy organizations. Because climate change has the potential to **disrupt City operations** and **poses risk to infrastructure, built environment and public health**, our elected officials committed to:

- effectively and equitably protect the public health, safety and welfare of its residents
- lead the region in addressing climate change and environmental efforts
- reduce emissions, improve regional air quality and address the real consequences of climate change through coordinated local, state and federal action.

The 2024 Bond Program should demonstrate **fiscal responsibility** by integrating and holistically addressing the City's commitments, investments and opportunities for impact. The focus of the current (fiscal year 2022-23) budget is "Responsible, Equitable, Accountable and Legitimate (R.E.A.L) Impact." The City of Dallas is committed to deliver core programs and services, while also finding innovative ways to provide those things with greater efficiency, high effectiveness and increased transparency.<sup>5</sup>

Time is of the essence. If we are to reach our stated goals, City administration, City programs, industry and business leaders must collectively and urgently realize meaningful change to achieve CECAP goals, actions and other commitments the City of Dallas has made. This includes leading by example, demonstrating the market and business cases for high performance design and staying focused on fundamental and proven tactics of **urgent and sustained climate action**.

**Recommendation 2: Performance specifications shall be easy to understand, aspirational and achievable.**

In November 2022, OEQS requested the Environmental Commission recommend **building performance specifications** to achieve CECAP goals, with a priority on net zero carbon. The Strategic Partnership & Innovation subcommittee offered to solicit

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<sup>4</sup> Does not include airports, transportation or waste water treatment facilities

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.dallascitynews.net/city-of-dallas-releases-proposed-budget-for-fy-2022-23-and-fy-2023-24>

DATE March 6, 2023  
SUBJECT **Environmental Commission Recommendations on 2024 Bond Performance Criteria**

recommendations from national and international third-party certification bodies as well as policy NGOs. Then build consensus among local industry organizations and business leaders.



Kathryn Bazan  
Chair, Environmental Commission

Attachment: *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Summary for Policymakers*

CC: T.C. Broadnax, City Manager  
Tammy Palomino, Interim City Attorney  
Mark Swann, City Auditor  
Biliera Johnson, City Secretary  
Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge  
Kimberly Bizer Tolbert, Deputy City Manager  
Jon Fortune, Deputy City Manager

Majed A. Al-Ghafry, Assistant City Manager  
M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Assistant City Manager  
Dr. Robert Perez, Assistant City Manager  
Carl Simpson, Assistant City Manager  
Jack Ireland, Chief Financial Officer  
Genesis D. Gavino, Chief of Staff to the City Manager  
Directors and Assistant Directors



***Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability***,<sup>6</sup> contributing to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report (AR6), presents the **cumulative risk resulting from rising greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions** layered atop "strong interactions of the natural, social and climate systems."

- The most vulnerable people and systems are disproportionately affected and climate extremes have led to irreversible impacts. Climate resilience development across sectors and regions is critical to achieve a fair, equitable and sustainable world. As such, this demands the urgent attention of both policymakers and the general public.<sup>7</sup>
- In urban settings, climate change has caused impacts on human health, livelihoods and key infrastructure. Multiple climate and non-climate hazards impact cities, settlements and infrastructure and sometimes coincide, magnifying damage. Hot extremes including heat waves have intensified in cities, where they have also aggravated air pollution and limited functioning of key infrastructure. Observed impacts are concentrated amongst the economically and socially marginalized urban residents. Infrastructure, including transportation, water, sanitation and energy systems have been compromised by extreme and slow-onset events, with resulting economic losses, disruptions of services and impacts to well-being.<sup>8</sup>
- Global warming, reaching 1.5°C in the near-term, would cause unavoidable increases in multiple climate hazards and present multiple risks to ecosystems and humans. Near-term actions that limit global warming to close to 1.5°C would substantially reduce projected losses and damages related to climate change in human systems and ecosystems, compared to higher warming levels, but cannot eliminate them all.<sup>9</sup>
- Climate resilient development is enabled when governments, civil society and the private sector make inclusive development choices that prioritize risk reduction, equity and justice, and when decision-making processes, finance and actions are integrated across governance levels, sectors and timeframes. Climate resilient development is facilitated by governments at all levels, working with communities, civil society, educational bodies, scientific and other institutions, media, investors and businesses; and by developing partnerships with traditionally marginalized groups. These partnerships are most effective when supported by enabling political leadership, institutions, resources, including finance, as well as climate services, information and decision support tools.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> [https://report.ipcc.ch/ar6/wg2/IPCC\\_AR6\\_WGII\\_FullReport.pdf](https://report.ipcc.ch/ar6/wg2/IPCC_AR6_WGII_FullReport.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> IPCC, 2022: Summary for Policymakers [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, M. Tignor, A. Alegría, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Löschke, V. Möller, A. Okem (eds.)]. In: *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, M. Tignor, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, A. Alegría, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Löschke, V. Möller, A. Okem, B. Rama (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK and New York, NY, USA, pp. 3–33, doi:10.1017/9781009325844.001.

<sup>8</sup> [https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/downloads/report/IPCC\\_AR6\\_WGII\\_SummaryForPolicymakers.pdf](https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGII_SummaryForPolicymakers.pdf) (B.1.5)

<sup>9</sup> [https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/downloads/report/IPCC\\_AR6\\_WGII\\_SummaryForPolicymakers.pdf](https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGII_SummaryForPolicymakers.pdf) (B.3)

<sup>10</sup> [https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/downloads/report/IPCC\\_AR6\\_WGII\\_SummaryForPolicymakers.pdf](https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGII_SummaryForPolicymakers.pdf) (D.2)



# City of Dallas

1500 Marilla Street  
Council Chambers, 6th Floor  
Dallas, Texas 75201

## Agenda Information Sheet

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**File #:** 23-1208

**Item #:** A.

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Updated CECAP Considerations for 2024 Bond Program  
[Susan Alvarez, PE, Assistant Director, Office of Environmental Quality & Sustainability]

# Updated CECAP Considerations for 2024 Bond Program

**Environment & Sustainability  
Committee  
May 1, 2023**

The logo of the City of Dallas, featuring a stylized white 'D' with a three-leaf plant inside, set against a dark blue background with a diagonal line pattern.

**City of Dallas**

Susan Alvarez, PE, CFM  
Assistant Director  
Office of Environmental Quality & Sustainability



Updated recommendations provided in response to answer the staff and then ENVS Committee question:

*“How can we update the Technical Specifications supporting the 2024 Capital Bond Program to be consistent with the CECAP net zero goals moving forward?”*



Paris Smart City 2050, copyright [Vincent Callebaut Architectures](#)



# Goals



Integrate Dallas CECAP goals and actions into bond-funded projects in order to...

- Lead by example
- Pilot projects to demonstrate the value of green, healthy, resilient and equitable building investments
- Prepare the ground for future codes and standards to meet CECAP 2030 NZC goals with a coalition of local and industry leaders.



*Moody Performance Hall*



The performance criteria must be:

- Easy to explain
- Aspirational
- Achievable



*Dallas Fire Station No. 6, LEED Platinum*



# Demonstrated interest and need



- Original Programmatic Request received from Convention Center Team in 2021
- Dallas AIA provided recommendations February 1, 2022
- ENVIS Briefed February 7, 2022
- EVC – Convened Strategic Partnerships Committee - July, 2022



Jack Evans Police Headquarters



# Overview

- Context
  - Existing “Green” Policy Precedents
  - Related CECAP Targets/Goals
- Recommendations
  - Baseline Requirements
  - Stretch Goals – Projects pick at least one
- EVC Process





# Bond and City Precedents

- Bond programs
  - 2003 - LEED Silver +
  - 2006 - LEED Gold +
  - 2012 - LEED Gold+
  - 30% water use reduction (WE c3.1)
  - 16% energy use reduction (EA c1, 3 pts)
  - 2017 - exemplar projects
    - Singing Hills Rec Center – LEED Gold BD+C/ Architecture 2030
    - Vickery Meadows Library - LEED Gold BD+C/ Architecture 2030
- 2013 Dallas Green Construction Code
  - LEED certifiable
  - 20% water use reduction
- CECAP (2020)
- Sustainable Procurement (2021)





# Existing “Green” Policies



- Environmental Policy (2005)
- ★ Green Building Policy (2003, 2008, 2012, 2016)
  - Cool Roof Policy (2012)
- Complete Streets (2016)
- Update to Tree & Landscape Ordinance (Article X), (2018)
- Green Energy Policy (2019)
- Updates to City Paving/ Drainage Criteria (2019).....

# CECAP Targets/Goals



## NET ZERO ENERGY NEW CONSTRUCTION

ENERGY USE IN EXISTING RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS



## SOLAR POWER GENERATED RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY PLANS



## PUBLICLY AVAILABLE EV CHARGING

ELECTRIC FLEETS  
SINGLE OCCUPANT VEHICLE TRAVEL MODE SHIFT



## ORGANIC WASTE PAPER WASTE

LANDFILL DIVERSION



## WATER CONSUMPTION WATER FOR INDIRECT REUSE

IMPAIRED WATERBODIES LISTED IN WATERSHED



## CANOPY COVER CITYWIDE URBAN HEAT ISLAND INDEX PARK OR TRAIL ACCESS



## HEALTHY, AFFORDABLE FOOD ACCESS

ACRES OF URBAN GARDENS  
RESTAURANTS, FARM STANDS, OR MARKETS SOURCING FROM LOCAL PRODUCERS



## GROUND LEVEL OZONE AIR POLLUTANTS

## GHG EMISSIONS FROM TREATMENT FACILITIES





# GOAL 1: DALLAS' BUILDINGS ARE ENERGY EFFICIENT AND CLIMATE RESILIENT.



## Objectives

- Increase energy efficiency of **existing buildings** or facilities.
- Ensure that **new buildings** are constructed sustainably and are carbon neutral.
- Increase **climate resilience** for new and existing buildings through structural and operational improvements.

## Targets

### Net zero energy new construction

- 100% starting in 2030

### Energy use in existing residential buildings

- 10% of existing buildings reduce energy use 10% by 2030
- 10% of existing buildings reduce energy use 25% by 2030





# Sustainable Procurement Policy



*Trinity River Audubon Center*

- Resolution # 21-0908 adopted by Dallas City Council in May 26, 2021
- “Comprehensive Sustainable Procurement Policy to guide purchasing decisions to positively impact the City's social, economic, and environmental health”
- Implemented through a working group of affected departments that is charged with:
  - Maintaining environmentally preferred products lists (EPP);
  - Identifying sustainability labels/standards to use in writing specifications;
  - Analyzing citywide purchases for efficiency and waste reduction opportunities;
  - Recommending social, economic, and environmental contracting aspects under the City's Administrative Directive 4-05.

# Overview

- Context
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# Baseline Recommendation (Buildings)



*Vickery Park Branch Library, Architecture 2030/  
LEED Gold BD+C*

- Implement Technical Specification language
  - to require **LEED™ Gold certification (at current version)** with minimum performance criteria.
  - that results in a **significant reduction in Energy Use Intensity** based on National EPA Energy Star or comparable national benchmark. **Specify top 20% EnergyStar** rate for all appliances and equipment.
  - to require **embodied carbon disclosure (EPD)** for select materials at time of procurement
  - implement the use of **Green Button**, a free DOE tool that supports benchmarking and transparency. Performance data is a powerful tool.



# Pick One: Stretch Goal - Buildings



- **Consider pilot project opportunities for [LEED Zero Carbon](#).**
- **Implement Architecture 2030 framework** for promoting advanced efficiency and electrification, using [zero-code.org/resources](https://zero-code.org/resources), or similar resources;
- **Meet an established efficiency threshold** (Energy Star score or EUI threshold through a building performance standard).
- **Design smart, efficient buildings with distributed renewable energy that are grid-integrated** and play a critical role in electricity generation, peak load management and storage.
- **Consider piloting [International Living Future Institute \(ILFI\)](#) design principles or petal certification.** The Living Building Challenge (LBC) is a stretch goal that requires onsite energy, water treatment, healthy and transparent material selection.





# Baseline Recommendation (Infrastructure)



*Singing Hills Recreation Center, Architecture 2030*

- Implement Technical Specification language
  - to require **Envision** or **SITES certification** at the current version and **achieve selected site-related credits**
  - that results in a **significant reduction in Energy Use Intensity** based on National EPA Energy Star or comparable national benchmark. **Specify top 20% EnergyStar** rate for all appliances and equipment.
  - to require **embodied carbon disclosure (EPD)** for select materials at time of procurement
  - implement the use of **Green Button**, a free DOE tool that supports benchmarking and transparency. Performance data is a powerful tool.



# Envision Program



- Founded in 2010 collaboratively by the American Public Works Association, American Council of Engineering Companies and American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE).
- Envision applies to infrastructure, as LEED does for habitable buildings.
- Guides project teams to more sustainable design and social impact of 'quality of life,' including collaboration and long-term economic impact and resilience.

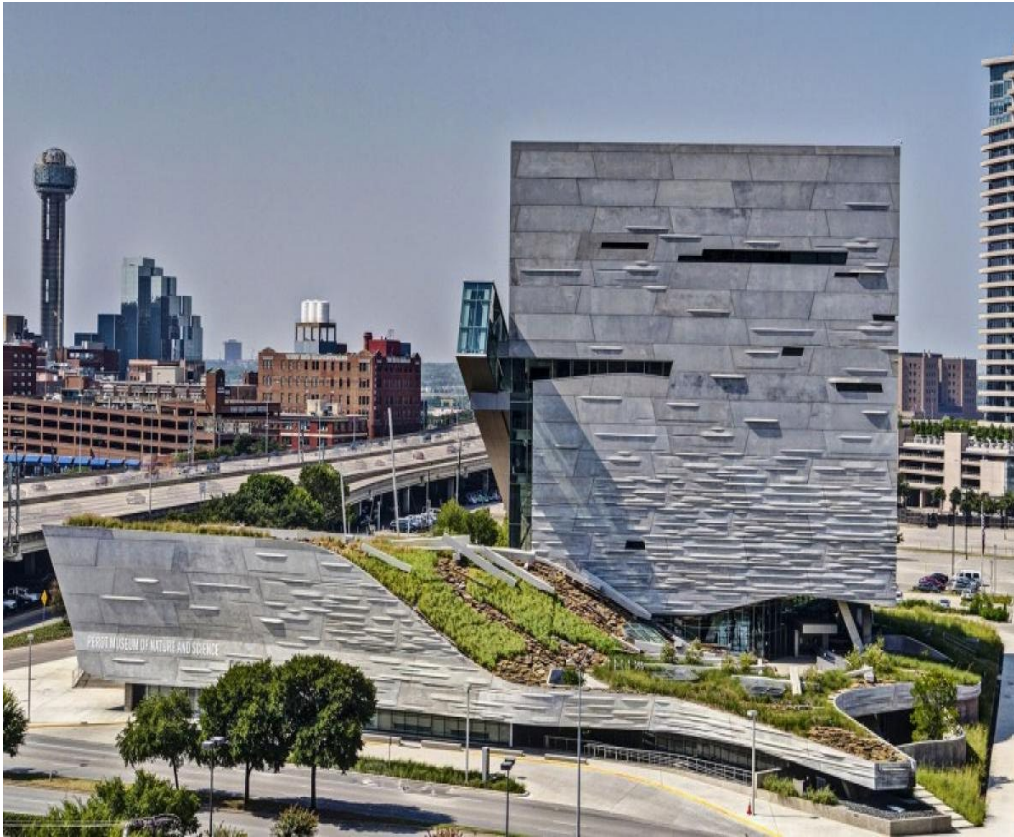


*TRWD/ DWU Integrated Pipeline Project*





# SITES Program



*Perot Museum of Nature & Science*

- SITES certification is for parks and other project sites with or without buildings.
- Framework for designing, developing and managing/ maintaining sustainable and resilient landscapes and supporting nature positive design.
- Complementary w/ City's LEED Gold requirement
- **Program Goals**
  - 1) Transform the market through design, development and O&M practices
  - 2) Create regenerative systems that foster resilience (flood control, urban heat island, community space, etc)
  - 3) Protect and ensure access to future resources & mitigate climate change (clean air/ water, open space, etc)
  - 4) Enhance human well-being and strengthens community.





# Pick One Stretch Goal - Sites/ Infrastructure



- Implement the **Climate Positive Design** challenge including tools such as **Pathfinder** tool for landscape design and related targets in performance specifications.
- Rethink surfaces holistically using the **Smart Surfaces** tool. Limit hard, impervious dark surfaces additions/replacements.
- Make parking more sustainable and higher performing by incorporating the principles of **Parksmart**.



*Forest Green Library, LEED Gold BD+C*



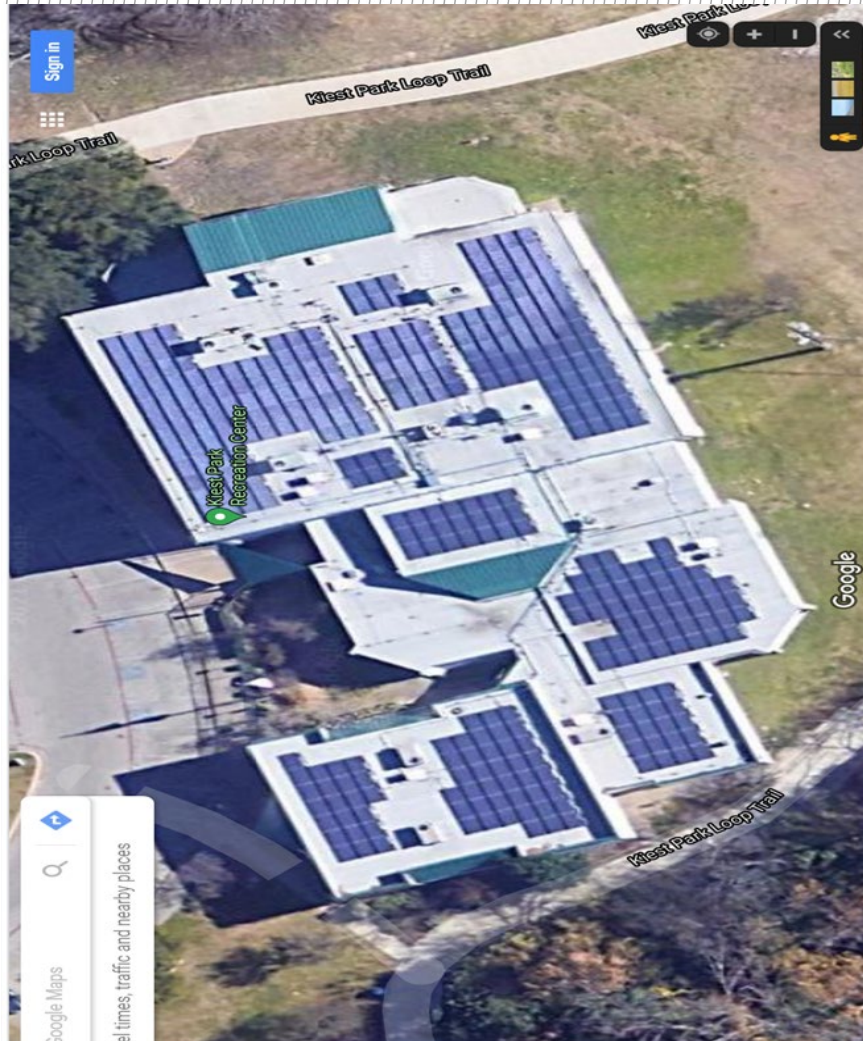
# Overview

- Context
  - Existing “Green” Policy Precedents
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- Recommendations
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- **EVC Process**





# EVC Strategic Partnerships Committee Efforts



*Kiest Park Community Center*

- Compiled foundational City Codes Policies & Ordinances
- Convened panel of national & international experts on energy efficiency, and sustainable design\*
- **SPI requested expert guidance for the Bond Program on recommended pathways to Net Zero Carbon that are easy to explain, achievable and aspirational.**
- Presented recommendations in two 90-minute workshops for Senior Staff in Departments developing Bond Program
  - March 3, 2023: Buildings & Facility Design
  - March 10, 2023: Parks & Infrastructure





# Next Steps



- Present to Environmental Commission – May 10, 2023
- Provide EVC recommendations to 2024 Bond Committees as part of Technical Specifications process May 11, 2023;
- Provide support as appropriate during Bond Program development and implementation
- Convene Stakeholder Working Group to explore related updates to City Policy





Questions?

# Appendices



# EVC-SPI & Expert Panel Members



**EVC SPI Committee:** Julie Hiromoto, FAIA, Living Future Accredited, WELL AP, LEED AP | Alan Hoffmann, CGB, CGP | David Marquis | Colleen Murray, DVM | Michael Martin | Dr. Barry Lachman

## Expert Panel Members

- Vincent Martinez and Erin McDade ([Architecture 2030](#))
- Meghan C. Lewis, Jordan Palmeri and Megan Kalsman ([Carbon Leadership Forum, EC3](#))
- Stacy Smedley and Don Davies (Building Transparency, [EC3 calculator](#))
- [Lindsay Baker \(International Living Future Institute\)](#)
- Liz Beardsley, Jennifer Gundy and Wes Sullens ([US Green Building Council, LEED](#))
- Anthony Kane (Institute for Sustainable Infrastructure, [Envision](#) rating system)
- [Vivian Loftness \(National Academy of Sciences and Carnegie Mellon University\)](#)
- [Greg Katz \(Smart Surfaces Coalition\)](#)
- Paul Wessel, Danielle Pieranuzi (USGBC/ GBCI, Parksmart and Sites)
- Pamela Conrad (Climate Positive Design, [Pathfinder tool](#))
- Jennifer Goupil, Michael Gryniuk, (Structural Engineering Institute, [SE 2050](#))



# Sustainable Procurement Policy



- Resolution # 21-0908 adopted by Dallas City Council in May 26, 2021
- Is a “comprehensive Sustainable Procurement Policy to guide procurement decisions to positively impact the City's social, economic, and environmental health”
- Implemented through a Sustainable Procurement Working Group of affected departments
- Sustainable Procurement Working Group is charged with maintaining environmentally preferred products lists, identifying sustainability labels and standards to use in writing specifications, analyzing citywide purchases for efficiency and waste reduction opportunities, and making other recommendations related to the social, economic, and environmental aspects of contracting; these recommendations shall be included in the City's Administrative Directive 4-05, as appropriate.



# Building Opportunities Moving Forward:



- LEED Net Zero (2020)
- International Green Building Construction Code (2021)
- Building Industry Design Challenges:
  - AIA Architecture 2030 Challenge (2006)
  - Structural Engineers 2040 Challenge (2020)
  - Mechanical-Electrical-Plumbing 2040 Challenge (2021)
- Institute of Living Building Initiatives (2020)
- WELL Building / Fitwel (2020) focused on indoor health
- Building Decarbonization Code(NBI/ US DOE – National Renewable Energy Laboratory) (2021)





# Other LEED™ Programs

- **LEED + Water Conservation and Energy Efficiency** – current version
- **LEED Retrofit or Existing Buildings** provides guidance for sustainable retrofit design
- **LEED for Operations and Maintenance (O+M)** offers existing buildings an opportunity to address building operations, by supporting buildings and interior spaces
- **LEED Zero Carbon** recognizes net zero carbon emissions from energy consumption through carbon emissions avoided or offset over a period of 12 months.
- **LEED Zero Energy** recognizes a source energy use balance of zero over a period of 12 months.
- **LEED Zero Water** recognizes a potable water use balance of zero over a period of 12 months.
- **LEED Zero Waste** recognizes buildings that achieve Green Business Certification Institute's TRUE certification at the Platinum level.

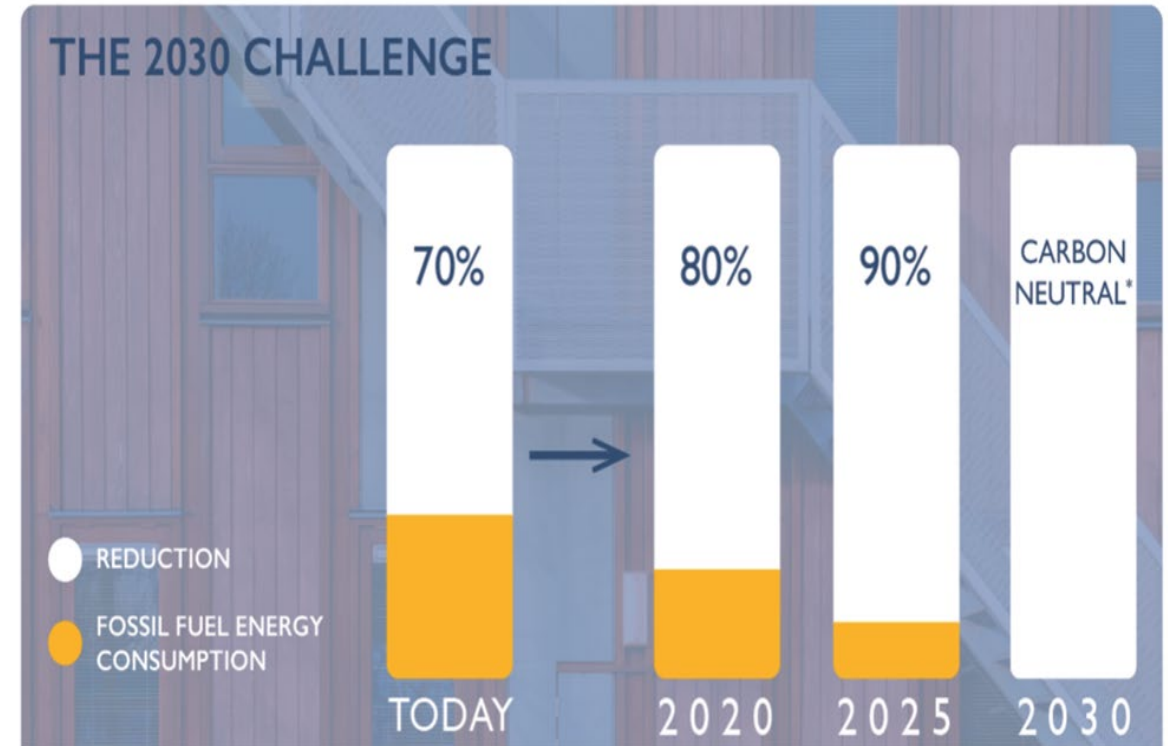


# AIA Architecture 2030 Challenge



The American Institute of Architects created the 2030 Commitment Program in 2006, basically challenging architects to holistically respond to the climate crisis. Over 400 A/E/P firms have adopted this Commitment.

- **Establishing an Energy Use Intensity (EUI)** baseline and target.
- **Applying low/no cost passive design strategies** to maximize energy efficiency
- **Integrating energy efficient technologies** and systems.
- **Incorporating on-site and/or off-site renewable energy** to meet the remaining energy demands.
- **Performing iterative energy modeling** throughout the design to assess progress towards meeting the EUI target.



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# International Green Building Construction Code (IgCC)(2021)



- Released by the International Code Council, the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) and the Illuminating Engineering Society (IES)
- Provides communities with model code language to assist in achieving sustainability in building stock
- Includes ANSI/ASHRAE/USGBC/IES 189.1-2020 Standard the Design of High-Performance Green Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings
- Correlates with the International Energy Conservation Code, ASHRAE Standard 90.1 and other referenced standards.
- Streamlines code development and adoption saving the time and money needed to develop their own codes and creating uniformity among adopting jurisdictions.

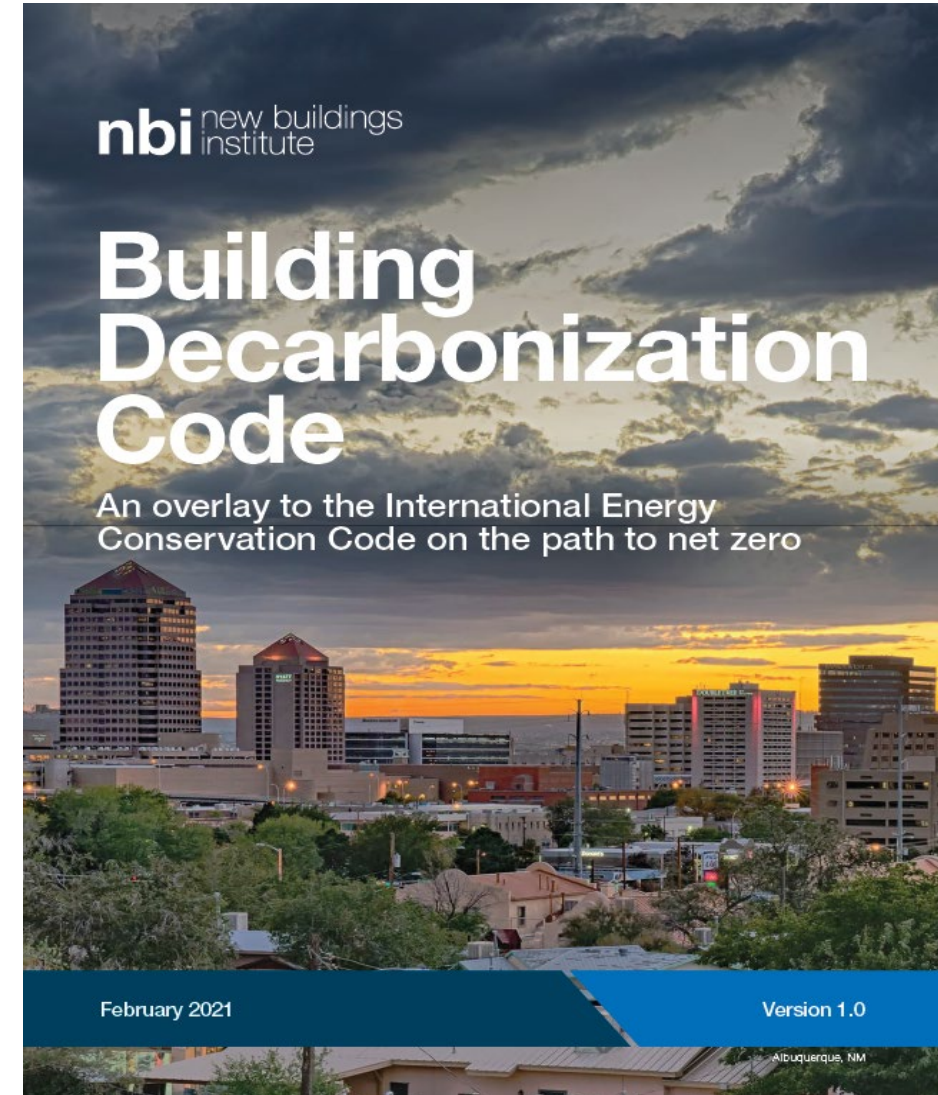




# Building Decarbonization Guide (NBI/RMI)

















- Provides sample language to use as a Code Overlay to meet cities' goals for Net-Zero Emissions
- Based on International Code Council's 2021 International Energy Conservation Code
- Provides sample code amendments for commercial and residential buildings under all-electric and mixed-fuel energy
- Primary emphasis on solar energy, battery storage, electrical vehicles and demand-response systems









# Institute of Living Building Initiatives: Living Building Challenge 4.0

## SUMMARY MATRIX

The Living Building Challenge is composed of 20 Imperatives grouped into seven petals. Some Imperatives are not required for all Typologies.

			TYPOLOGY			
PETAL	IMPERATIVE		New Building	Existing Building	Interior	Landscape + Infrastructure
PLACE		1 Ecology of Place				
		2 Urban Agriculture				
		3 Habitat Exchange				
		4 Human Scaled Living				
WATER		5 Responsible Water Use 				
		6 Net Positive Water 				
ENERGY		7 Energy + Carbon Reduction				
		8 Net Positive Energy				
HEALTH + HAPPINESS		9 Healthy Interior Environment				
		10 Healthy Interior Performance				
		11 Access to Nature				
MATERIALS		12 Responsible Materials				
		13 Red List				
		14 Responsible Sourcing				
		15 Living Economy Sourcing				
		16 Net Positive Waste				
EQUITY		17 Universal Access				
		18 Inclusion				
BEAUTY		19 Beauty + Biophilia				
		20 Education + Inspiration				

	CORE IMPERATIVE
	SCALE JUMPING ALLOWED
	HANDPRINTING IMPERATIVE
	IMPERATIVE REQUIRED FOR TYPOLOGY
	REQUIREMENT DEPENDENT ON SCOPE
	NOT REQUIRED FOR TYPOLOGY



# International WELL Building Standard



- People-first approach to buildings, organizations and communities.
- WELL Building Standard (WELL): a roadmap for creating/ certifying spaces that advance human health and well-being.
- Aligned with UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- “Sets pathways for accomplishing health-first factors that help us to do our best work and be our best selves by supporting our physical and mental health across 10 core concepts”





# Fitwell Standards



The Fitwel Scorecards include 55+ evidence-based design and operational strategies that enhance buildings by addressing a broad range of health behaviors and risks:

- Impacts Surrounding Community Health
- Reduces Morbidity and Absenteeism
- Supports Social Equity for Vulnerable Population
- Instills Feelings of Well-Being
- Enhances Access to Healthy Foods
- Promotes Occupant Safety
- Increases Physical Activity



# Updated CECAP Considerations for 2024 Bond Program

**Environment & Sustainability  
Committee  
May 1, 2023**



Susan Alvarez, PE, CFM  
Assistant Director  
Office of Environmental Quality & Sustainability



# City of Dallas

1500 Marilla Street  
Council Chambers, 6th Floor  
Dallas, Texas 75201

## Agenda Information Sheet

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**File #:** 23-1210

**Item #:** B.

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Environmental Commission Update  
[Kathryn Bazan, Chair, Environmental Commission]





# City of Dallas

1500 Marilla Street  
Council Chambers, 6th Floor  
Dallas, Texas 75201

## Agenda Information Sheet

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**File #:** 23-1212

**Item #:** C.

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88<sup>th</sup> Legislature - Legislation relating to Environment & Sustainability  
[Carrie Rogers, Director, Office of Government Affairs]

# Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE May 1, 2023

TO Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

SUBJECT **88<sup>th</sup> Texas Legislature – Legislation relating to Environment and Sustainability**

On October 26, 2022, the Dallas City Council adopted the 88<sup>th</sup> Texas Session Legislative Program (Resolution 22-1637). The legislative priorities include supporting legislation that focuses on resource sustainability, conservation, climate change, and environmental equity to build a more resilient city.

The purpose of this memorandum is to provide the Environment and Sustainability Committee with a high-level overview of proposed state legislation that may have an impact on the City. This list includes bill updates through Thursday, April 27, 2023. Prior bill summaries that have been briefed to the committee via memorandum can be found [here](#).

## **Environment-related bills include, but are not limited to the following:**

**H.J.R. 27 (Craddick) – Grow Texas Fund:** would amend the Texas Constitution to, among other things: (1) create the Grow Texas Fund (Fund) within the state treasury; (2) authorize the legislature to appropriate money from the Fund for use in areas of the state from which oil and gas are produced and then only to address infrastructure needs in areas of the state determined by the legislature to be significantly affected by oil and gas production; and (3) authorize the grant of money from the Fund to state agencies and other political subdivisions for an authorized purpose. **Committee report sent to calendars on April 25, 2023.**

**H.B. 1158 (Darby) – Clean Energy Projects:** would: (1) remove the requirement that an application for a permit for an advanced clean energy project under the Clean Air Act had to be received by the commission before January 1, 2020; (2) add to the list of programs that may be considered for a new technology implementation grant: (a) the installation of a system to reduce or eliminate carbon dioxide emissions; and (b) projects that utilize technology to capture, use, reuse, store, or sequester carbon dioxide emissions for the principal purpose of preventing carbon dioxide from entering the atmosphere and are constructed integral or adjacent to a petrochemical plant or an electric generation facility, including a facility powered by coal, natural gas, hydrogen, or ammonia; and (3) exempt from the sales tax components of tangible personal property used in connection with the capture, use, reuse, storage, or sequestration of carbon dioxide emissions for the principal purpose of preventing carbon dioxide from entering the atmosphere. **Passed the House on April 26, 2023.**

- Companion: **S.B. 2243** (Johnson)

May 1, 2023

88th Texas Legislature – Legislation relating to Environment and Sustainability

**H.B. 26 (Ordaz Perez) – Medical Waste Facilities:** would require applicants for a facility to store, process, or dispose of medical waste to provide notice of the application to state, county, city, and tribal government officials. **Passed out of House; referred to Senate committee on April 24, 2023.**

- Companion: **S.B. 173** (Blanco)

**S.B. 471 (Springer) – Complaint Fees:** Would impose fees on citizens who file more than 3 complaints before TCEQ in a calendar year, charging them a fee for filing any additional complaints. **Voted out of committee; placed on Senate calendar on April 27, 2023.**

#### **Concrete Plant & Related Environmental Permitting Bills:**

**H.B. 1505 (Bell) – TCEQ Sunset Bill with Concrete Considerations:** would create additional mandates for TCEQ concrete plant permits, public meetings for permit applications, and electronic postings of permit applications. Creates an enforcement diversion program for small businesses and local governments. **Heard in committee on March 23, 2023.**

- Companion: **S.B. 1397** (Schwertner) **Passed Senate and referred to House committee on April 21, 2023.**

#### **Climate Bills:**

**H.B. 2211 (Landgraf) – Greenhouse Gasses:** would disallow cities from creating an ordinance that directly regulates greenhouse gas emissions. **Passed committee on April 14, 2023.**

- Companion: **S.B. 784** (Birdwell) **Passed the Senate on April 11, 2023.**

**S.B. 179 (Miles) – Emissions Permitting:** would mandate TCEQ to consider the cumulative effects of contaminant emissions when determining whether and under which conditions a preconstruction permit should be renewed. **Left pending in committee on April 26, 2023.**

**H.B. 2374 (Landgraf) – Restricting a Fuel Source:** would disallow cities from creating an ordinance or regulation that limits access to an energy source. This includes a wholesaler, retailer, energy producer, or even a service station. A city may not adopt an ordinance or regulation that restricts the use, sale, or lease of an engine based on a fuel source. **Committee substitute issued on April 24, 2023.**

- Companion: **S.B. 1017** (Birdwell) **Passed the Senate on April 5, 2023, passed the House on April 25, 2023.**

**S.B. 1114 (Hancock) – Restricting a Fuel Source:** would disallow cities from passing an ordinance or regulation that restricts the use of a fuel source to aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases or conservation of natural resources. This includes entering into a contract that would directly or indirectly the use or sale of a product otherwise permitted



by law. **Passed the Senate on April 6, 2023; referred to House committee on April 12, 2023.**

**Urban Agriculture Bill + Solar / Wind (Local Control) Bills:**

**H.B. 92 (Landgraf) – Residential Food Production:** would, among other things, (1) prohibit a municipality and a property owners' association from adopting or enforcing an ordinance or restrictive covenant that prohibits any of the following activities on a residence homestead property: (a) the growing of fruits and vegetables; (b) the raising or keeping of: (i) six or fewer domestic fowl; or (ii) six or fewer adult rabbits; or (c) installing for on-site use: (i) a solar or wind- powered energy device; (ii) an underground shelter; (iii) rain barrels or a rainwater harvesting system; or (iv) a standby electric generator; (2) allow a municipality and a property owners' association to impose: (a) reasonable regulations on the growing of fruits and vegetables on a residence homestead that do not have the effect of prohibiting growing those plants, including a requirement that the growing area be maintained in good condition if visible from the street or adjoining property and for the trimming or removal of a tree for the maintenance of a utility easement; and (b) reasonable regulations on the raising and keeping of rabbits and fowl on a residence homestead to control odor, noise, safety, or sanitary conditions that do not have the effect of prohibiting the raising or keeping of these animals, including: (i) limitations on the number of animals that is more than the minimum number allowed by this law or a total combined number of eight fowl and rabbits; (ii) a prohibition on raising or keeping of a rooster; (iii) defining the minimum distance between an animal shelter and a residential structure; (iv) requiring fencing or shelter sufficient to contain the animals; (v) defining the minimum requirements for combined housing and outdoor space as provided by this law; (vi) adopting requirements to address sanitary conditions to prevent offensive odors or pests; or (vii) requiring that the animals be kept in the side or rear yard; and (3) provide that an adopted ordinance or restrictive covenant that violates this law is void. Enabling legislation for HJR 9. **Passed the House on April 18, 2023, referred to Senate committee on April 20, 2023.**

**H.B. 692 (Rogers) – Land Applications:** would mandate the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality to issue an authorization by rule for land application of dairy waste and to allow the disposal of dairy waste from a concentrated animal feeding operation into a control or retention facility. **Passed House committee on April 14, 2023; placed on House calendar on April 28, 2023.**

- Companion: **S.B. 872 (Springer)** **Left pending in committee on April 13, 2023.**

**Wildland-Urban Interface Bills:**

**H.B. 260 (Murr) – Appraisal of Open Space Land:** would require the chief appraiser to take into consideration the effect that the presence of a disease or pest, or the designation of an area as a wildlife or livestock disease or pest area, has on the net income from the land when calculating net to land of open-space land located in or adjacent to an area

designated as a wildlife or livestock disease or pest area. **Passed out of the House on April 14, 2023; referred to Senate committee on April 19, 2023.**

**Waste:**

**H.B. 1503 (M. Gonzalez) – Scrap Tires:** would create a scrap tire remediation grant program for the elimination of unsightly scrap tires for both inland and along coastal areas and public rights-of-ways. **Passed out of committee on April 19, 2023; placed on House calendars on April 28, 2023.**

**Disaster Related Bills:**

**H.B. 558 (Raymond) – Executive Orders:** would provide that an executive order, proclamation, or regulation issued by the governor during a declared state of disaster that restricts the operation of or the hours of operation for a business that sells alcoholic beverages may not include a federal tax-exempt organization that benefits veterans of the United States armed forces. **Passed out of House committee and sent to House calendars on April 25, 2023.**

**H.B. 911 (Harrison) – Disaster Orders:** would, among other things, provide that: (1) a state or local official may issue recommendations and nonbinding guidelines to assist with a state of disaster and may coordinate public and private resources to prevent or respond to the disaster; (2) notwithstanding any other law, an order issued by the governor or a state or local official that regulates or infringes on the rights of any private person must be: (a) narrowly tailored to serve a compelling public health or safety purpose; and (b) limited in duration, applicability, and scope to reduce any infringement on individual liberty; (3) district and appellate courts have jurisdiction to hear cases challenging a state or local disaster order and shall expedite hearings for the cases; (4) a court may invalidate or enjoin a disaster order or the application of a disaster order that is not narrowly tailored to serve a compelling public health or safety purpose because of the order's inequality in application to or impact on groups, situations, or circumstances; (5) only the governor may issue an order that infringes on a protected constitutional right in a non-trivial manner, including but not limited to: (a) the rights to travel, work, assemble, and speak; (b) the freedom of religious exercise; (c) the right to contract without state interference; (d) property rights; (e) the freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures; and (f) the freedom to purchase lawfully acquired firearms and ammunition; (6) an order in (5), above, expires on the 30th day after the date the governor issues the order unless the governor or legislature terminates the order on an earlier date or the legislature extends the order on or before the expiration date; and (7) the governor may only suspend state agency orders and rules (not statutory requirements) during a state of disaster.

**H.B. 1023 (Harrison) – Disaster Declarations:** would provide that during a federally declared public health emergency, a clinical laboratory is considered a state agency for purposes of regulation by the United States Food and Drug Administration when the laboratory is performing a laboratory developed test on a pathogen or agent that is the basis for the emergency declaration.

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**H.B. 1078 (Martinez) – Disaster Identification System:** would, among other things, provide that: (1) the Texas Division of Emergency Management may include in its state emergency plan provisions for the use of a disaster identification system; (2) in an area subject to a state of disaster declaration, a person may elect to participate in a disaster identification system activated for that area; (3) the disaster identification system shall authorize the use of a device that is capable of displaying a flashing light and continuous light in either the color white or the colors blue, green, red, and yellow to communicate with disaster relief personnel; and (4) an executive order or proclamation declaring a state of disaster activates for the area subject to the declaration the disaster identification system described above. **Left pending in committee on April 25, 2023.**

**Power/Electrical Grid Bills:**

**H.B. 2502 (Reynolds) – Energy Efficiency:** would allow for the creation of a fund administered by SECO to issue loans for energy audits, upgrades or retrofits, etc. for commercial and residential buildings to make them more energy efficient. **Left pending in committee on April 13, 2023.**

**H.B. 2263 (Darby) – Energy Conservation:** would give the Texas Railroad Commission exclusive jurisdiction over any energy conservation program and would disallow preventing a customer from participating in such a program based on the type of energy used. **Passed House committee on April 24, 2023.**

- Companion: **S.B. 1050 (Hughes) Passed the Senate on April 26, 2023.**

**S.B. 114 (Menendez) – Electricity:** would, among other things: (1) provide that a retail electric customer is entitled to: (a) participate in demand response programs through retail electric providers and demand response providers; and (b) receive notice from the retail electric provider that serves the customer: (i) when the independent organization for the ERCOT power region issues an emergency energy alert about low operating reserves to providers of generation in the power region; or (ii) of planned outages and the length of time the outages are expected to last; and (2) require the Public Utility Commission to adopt rules that require each retail electric provider in the ERCOT power region to create a residential demand response program to reduce the average total residential load by at least: (a) one percent of peak summer and winter demand by December 31, 2024; (b) two percent of peak summer and winter demand by December 31, 2025; (c) three percent of peak summer and winter demand by December 31, 2026; and (d) five percent of peak summer and winter demand by December 31, 2027. **Vote taken in committee on April 25, 2023.**

**S.B. 330 (Hall) – Electric Grid Resilience:** would, among other things: (1) prohibit a city from enacting or enforcing an ordinance or other measure that bans, limits, or otherwise regulates inside the boundaries of the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the city a micro-grid that is certified by the Texas Grid Security Commission; and (2) require the Texas Grid Security Commission to establish resilience standards for cities. **Passed the Senate on April 25, 2023.**



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- Companion: [H.B. 1412](#) (Schaefer)

#### **Transportation & EV-Related Bills:**

[H.B. 2214](#) (Johnson) – **Electric Vehicle Funding**: would increase funds allocated from the Texas Emissions Reduction Plan for battery storage related to renewables and clean fleets while decreasing the allocation of funds toward natural gas vehicles. **Left pending in committee on March 30, 2023.**

[H.B. 108](#) (Cortez) – **Classroom Teachers Park Free**: would: (1) require the Texas Department of Transportation to issue specialty license plates to: (a) classroom teachers with at least 15 years of service teaching public school students; and (b) retired classroom teachers with at least 20 years of service teaching public school students; and (2) prohibit a governmental authority from collecting a parking fee through a parking meter for a vehicle displaying these licensees. **Passed House committee and sent to calendars on April 25, 2023.**

[H.B. 167](#) (Cortez) – **Red Light Cameras**: would provide that photographic traffic signal enforcement contracts, including those executed before May 17, 2019, are void.

- Companion: [S.B. 446](#) (Menendez), **Left pending in committee on March 29, 2023.**
- [H.B. 177](#) (Cortez)

[H.B. 820](#) (King) – **Additional Hybrid Vehicle Registration Fee**: provides that applicants for registration or renewal of registration for a hybrid or electric vehicle shall pay an additional fee of \$200 if the vehicle is an electric vehicle and \$100 if the vehicle is a hybrid vehicle with 90% of the fees to be deposited into the state highway fund and 10% to be deposited into a new electric vehicle battery disposal account administered by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. **Left pending in committee on April 5, 2023.**

[H.B. 1156](#) (Rogers) – **Surplus Traffic Safety Equipment**: would provide, among other things, that the Texas Department of Transportation and Texas Department of Public Safety may directly donate or sell at a discounted rate surplus traffic and roadwork safety equipment to Texas cities. **Left pending in committee on March 22, 2023.**

[H.B. 820](#) (King) – **Additional Hybrid Vehicle Registration Fee**: provides that applicants for registration or renewal of registration for a hybrid or electric vehicle shall pay an additional fee of \$200 if the vehicle is an electric vehicle and \$100 if the vehicle is a hybrid vehicle with 90% of the fees to be deposited into the state highway fund and 10% to be deposited into a new electric vehicle battery disposal account administered by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. **Left pending in committee on April 5, 2023.**

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**S.B. 1001 (Schwertner) – EV Charging Vendors:** would establish a framework for the licensing of EV charging and supply equipment. **Voted out of the Senate on March 29, 2023. House committee substitute reported favorably on April 24, 2023.**

- Companion: **H.B. 3343 (K. King) Reported favorably without amendments on March 29, 2023.**

#### **Water Related Bills:**

**H.B. 40 (Zwiener) – Property Tax Exemption:** would exempt property taxes the portion of appraised value of a person's property that is attributable to the installation in or on the property of a rainwater harvesting or graywater system. Enabling legislation for HJR 25. **Left pending in committee on April 10, 2023.**

**H.J.R. 25 (Zwiener) – Property Tax Exemption:** would amend the Texas Constitution to authorize the legislature to exempt from property taxation the portion of the appraised value of a person's property that is attributable to the installation in or on the property of a rainwater harvesting or graywater system. Enabling legislation is HB 40. **Left pending in committee on April 10, 2023.**

**H.B. 640 (Julie Johnson) – Street Maintenance Sales Tax:** would, among other things, provide that: (1) for a city in which a majority of the voters voting in each of the last two consecutive elections concerning the adoption or reauthorization of the street maintenance sales tax favored adoption or reauthorization and in which the tax has not expired since the first of those two consecutive elections, the city may call an election to reauthorize the tax for a period of eight or ten years, instead of four years; and (2) revenue from the street maintenance sales tax may be used to maintain and repair: (a) a city street or sidewalk; and (b) a city water, wastewater, or stormwater system located in the width of a way of a city street. **Left pending in committee on March 27, 2023.**

- Companion: **S.B. 612 (Johnson) Passed out of Senate on April 12, 2023. Referred to House committee on April 14, 2023.**

**H.B. 583 (Raymond) – Drinking Water Report:** would require the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality to produce an annual report on public drinking water supply systems in Texas and deliver the report to the legislature not later than September 1 of each year. **Left pending in committee on April 18, 2023.**

- Companion: **S.B. 382 (Zaffirini)**

**H.B. 585 (Raymond) – Water Treatment Facilities Reporting:** would: (1) require the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) to create a plan to protect water treatment facilities from: (a) electrical outages; (b) catastrophic weather events; (c) terrorist attacks; (d) the projected effects of climate change; and (e) other potential disruptions to providing water service; and (2) require TCEQ to submit the plan to the governor and the legislature by September 1, 2024. **Committee substitute reported favorably on April 19, 2023.**

**H.B. 874 (Bowers) – Water Rights:** would provide that a water right is not cancelled for nonuse if the nonuse resulted from an executed temporary or permanent forbearance agreement that: (1) promotes restoration, preservation, or enhancement of instream flows; (2) was entered into by the holder of the permit, certified filing, or certificate of adjudication; and (3) was filed with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality not later than the 180th day after the date the agreement was executed. **Left pending in committee on April 18, 2023.**

- Companion: **S.B. 894** (Zaffirini)

**S.B. 40 (Zaffirini) – Water Utilities:** would require the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality to develop and implement an alert system that must include the ability to provide notifications through electronic instant messaging to be activated in the event of a boil water notice and any related information, including any rescission or expiration of the boil water notice.

**S.B. 53 (Zaffirini) – Texas Water Development Board Financing:** would provide that: (1) a political subdivision may use financial assistance from the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) to pay for the installation, maintenance, operation, and fueling of a backup power generator for a facility of a public water supply and sanitary sewer system; (2) assistance under the bill shall only be provided to political subdivisions that demonstrate an inability to pay for the installation, maintenance, operation, and fueling of a backup power generator described by (1), above, in accordance with TWDB rules; (3) if the TWDB determines that a political subdivision to which assistance has been provided under (1), above, is ineligible to receive the assistance, the TWDB may seek reimbursement from the political subdivision; and (4) the TWDB shall adopt rules to implement the bill.

**S.B. 223 (Campbell) – Wastewater Permitting:** would require the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality to hold at least one public meeting on an application for an initial permit for a wastewater treatment facility in the county in which the facility is proposed to be located.

**S.B. 382 (Zaffirini) – Drinking Water Report:** would require the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality to produce an annual report on public drinking water supply systems in Texas and deliver the report to the legislature not later than September 1 of each year.

- Companion: **H.B. 583** (Raymond) **Left pending in committee on April 18, 2023.**

**S.B. 469 (Springer) – Water Infrastructure:** would: (1) for purposes of the Texas Water Assistance Program and other funding initiatives by the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB), define “rural political subdivision” as: (a) a nonprofit water supply or sewer service corporation, district, or municipality that has a service area with a population of 10,000 or less no part of which is located in an urban area as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census or otherwise qualifies for funding from a federal agency; or (b) a



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county in which no urban area has a population of more than 50,000; and (2) provide that the TWDB may direct the comptroller to transfer amounts from the financial assistance account to the rural water assistance fund to provide financial assistance to rural political subdivisions for the purpose of providing low-interest loans for water or water-related projects. **Passed Senate and received from the house on April 27, 2023.**

#### **Local Regulation of Commercial Activity:**

**S.B. 149 (Springer) – Restricting Commercial Activity:** would disallow a city to adopt or enforce an ordinance that imposes a restriction, regulation, or condition on commercial activity. This would apply to the proposed gas-powered landscape equipment and concrete batch plant ordinance of Dallas and perhaps other commercial activity affected by climate plan measures. **Left pending in committee on March 14, 2023.**

**S.B. 814 (Creighton) – Restricting Commercial Activity:** is a preemption bill that would allow a taxpayer to take action against a municipality or county if adversely affected by an ordinance or regulation. Specific state administrative codes applicable to this bill include agriculture, finance, insurance, labor, occupational, and the natural resource code. A claimant is entitled to declaratory and injunctive relief plus attorney fees. Again, this could apply to the gas-powered landscape ordinance of Dallas, perhaps the concrete ordinance, and more. **Left pending in committee on March 4, 2023.**

- **Companion: H.B. 2127 (Burrows) Passed House on April 19, 2023. Received from the Senate on April 20, 2023.**

**S.B. 1860 (Hughes) – Relating to the adoption of a climate policy in a municipal charter:** Would require that city climate plans be voted on by city constituents and would require approval by the appropriate state agency. **Left pending in committee on April 24, 2023.**

- **Companion: H.B. 4930 (Craddick) Left pending in committee on April 19, 2023.**

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Should you have any questions, please contact me or Clifford Sparks, State Legislative Director, at [Clifford.Sparks@dallas.gov](mailto:Clifford.Sparks@dallas.gov).

Sincerely,



Carrie Rogers  
Director  
Office of Government Affairs

c: Members of the Ad Hoc Legislative Committee  
T.C. Broadnax, City Manager  
Tammy Palomino, Interim City Attorney  
Mark Swann, City Auditor  
Biliera Johnson, City Secretary  
Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge  
Kimberly Bizer Tolbert, Deputy City Manager  
Jon Fortune, Deputy City Manager

Majed A. Al-Ghafry, Assistant City Manager  
M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Assistant City Manager  
Dr. Robert Perez, Assistant City Manager  
Carl Simpson, Assistant City Manager  
Jack Ireland, Chief Financial Officer  
Genesis D. Gavino, Chief of Staff to the City Manager  
Directors and Assistant Directors  
Clifford Sparks, State Legislative Director



# City of Dallas

1500 Marilla Street  
Council Chambers, 6th Floor  
Dallas, Texas 75201

## Agenda Information Sheet

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**File #:** 23-1213

**Item #:** D.

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Landscape Equipment Transition (LET) Implementation  
[M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Assistant City Manager]



# Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE May 1, 2023

TO Honorable Chair Blackmon and Members of the Environment & Sustainability Committee

SUBJECT **Landscape Equipment Transition (LET) Implementation**

The Office of Environmental Quality & Sustainability (OEQS) briefed the Environmental Commission (EVC) on April 12th, 2023, and the Environment & Sustainability Committee (ENVS) on April 3rd, 2023, respectively, providing status updates on the plan for landscape equipment transition (LET) implementation. OEQS plans to brief the ENVS Committee and the full Council next month. The following provides a summary of steps taken over the previous month towards advancing this City Council goal:

## **Technical Support Contract:**

Contract with Modern Geosciences continues for technical support services including but not limited to; research of other communities' implementation, including related codes and ordinances; creation of the community survey; and development of the detailed internal and external transition plans. A draft plan has been developed and under review. Staff continue to meet with the technical consultant on a bi-weekly basis to coordinate efforts towards this project. Residential and Commercial Surveys are in circulation and distribution to public. Surveys continue to be distributed at events in the month of April.

## **Stakeholder Engagement Efforts:**

Staff have continued internal and external stakeholder meetings.

- Internal: OEQS continues to hold bi-monthly meetings with City departments that use landscape equipment to attain feedback on meeting City transition goals. Departments have started working towards the conversion goals. Vendor equipment allowed for trial use to monitor battery life in use.
- External: OEQS continues to engage members of the public, including homeowners, landscape companies, landscape associations, the Dallas Independent School District (DISD), and Dallas County Community Colleges (DCCC). At EarthX and other Earth Day events in communities, staff have distributed surveys of equipment use to gauge awareness and inventory.
- The technical consultant has developed a community survey that has been deployed for community feedback on the program (available in English and Spanish). This survey has been provided to the public in several different ways, including through the OEQS media campaign, other departments (e.g., DWU bill inserts), Council and EVC newsletters, libraries and community centers, and other entities.

## **Physical Equipment Inventory:**

Staff developed and distributed a template for use by departments when identifying equipment inventory. These were compiled into a comprehensive inventory of the City's current equipment. Inventory has been compiled into a centralized list and each department is working towards the 2023 incremental goal for transition.

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**Program Media Campaign:**

OEQS has implemented the LET media campaign with multi-lingual outreach and continued engagement to reach affected business and residents.

**Regulatory Engagement:**

Staff continues to monitor and engage regulatory bodies on the status of state bills and are coordinating with the City Attorney's Office to clarify the legal implications of those bills. Staff are also facilitating letters of support for NCTCOG initiatives to reduce ground level ozone in the city and region.

Should you have any questions, please reach out to Carlos Evans, Director, Office of Environmental Quality & Sustainability at 469-617-1925 or [carlos.evans@dallas.gov](mailto:carlos.evans@dallas.gov).



M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira  
Assistant City Manager

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Tammy Palomino, Interim City Attorney  
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Directors and Assistant Directors



# City of Dallas

1500 Marilla Street  
Council Chambers, 6th Floor  
Dallas, Texas 75201

## Agenda Information Sheet

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**File #:** 23-1214

**Item #:** E.

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Lane Plating Superfund Site Update  
[M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira, Assistant City Manager]



# Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE May 1, 2023

TO Honorable Chair Blackmon and Members of the Environment & Sustainability Committee

SUBJECT **Lane Plating Superfund Site Update**

This memorandum will serve as a status update on Lane Plating, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Superfund Site.

## **Lane Plating, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Superfund Site**

Lane Plating Works, Inc. is the site of a former electroplating facility located in south Dallas that operated for more than 90 years. Due to violations, investigations, and a bankruptcy filing, the facility shut down in 2015 and large volumes of liquid plating wastes were left at the site. Since the site was added to the National Priorities List (NPL) in 2018, EPA has removed 66,000 pounds of asbestos containing material and 715,000 pounds of scrap metal during the associated removal action.

The EPA is conducting a removal action that involves the demolition of the former electroplating facility and excavation of contaminated soil from the Lane Plating Works Inc. Superfund site. On February 13, 2023, EPA completed demolition of the electroplating facility and is now moving into the excavation phase. The EPA will remove the building foundation so that soils can be accessed and excavated. Following excavation, EPA will backfill the excavated area with clean fill and finish the removal action phase by planting native seed. The EPA will dispose of the contaminated soil and building material at an appropriate landfill.

Anticipated completion of the removal action is July 2023. After the removal action is complete, the EPA will continue the long-term site remediation process.

The EPA continues to work with the Lane Plating Community Advisory Group (LP CAG), community leaders, and the City of Dallas to keep the community near the Lane Plating site informed about issues related to the site

## **Contacts**

If you have questions or need additional information, please contact OEQS staff:

Carlos Evans, Director, 214-670-1642

Paul White II, Superintendent – Air, Soil, and Groundwater Division, 214- 948-4189

Lori Frauli Trulson, Senior Environmental Coordinator, 214-671-8967

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SUBJECT **Lane Plating Superfund Site Update**  
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**M. Elizabeth (Liz) Cedillo-Pereira**  
**Assistant City Manager**

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