



# *Clean, Healthy Environment*

## Council Planning Session

February 4, 2009

# Team Members

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# Roadmap



- Envisioned Future
- Council Objectives
- Strategy Map
- Strategies & Data
- Links to other KFAs

# Envisioned Future



- Dallas is a sustainable community with a clean, healthy environment

# Council Objectives

| Indicator  | Current Data   |   |
|--|--|---|
| <p><u>Produce a “Cleaner” City:</u><br/>5% reduction in Top 3 Code Compliance Service Requests by the end of FY 09-10</p>  | <p>Top 3 Code Compliance service requests<br/>FY 07-08:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. High Weeds: 34,769 (33% reduction)</li> <li>2. Litter: 20,916 (24.2% reduction)</li> <li>3. Loose Aggressive Animals: 22,521 (8.9% reduction)</li> </ol> <p><b>Average change from FY 06-07:<br/>22% reduction</b></p>   | <p>Top 3 Code Compliance service requests<br/>FY 06-07:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. High Weeds: 52,621</li> <li>2. Litter: 27,574</li> <li>3. Loose Aggressive Animals: 24,463</li> </ol> |
| <p><u>Improve Quality of Air</u><br/>Take a leadership role in working with Regional partners to reduce the number of ozone exceedance days.<br/><br/>Adopt and implement wider green building policy.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The State Implementation Plan (SIP) was approved in 2008 by the EPA</li> <li>• During the 2008 Ozone Season (April 1<sup>st</sup> – October 31<sup>st</sup>), the North Texas Air Quality Region exceeded permissible levels for the criteria pollutant ozone a total of 30 days</li> <li>• Council passed the Green Building Ordinance in April 2008. Following the path that Council set: Phase I of the Green Building Ordinance will be effective on October 1, 2009; Phase II to be effective October 1, 2011</li> </ul> |   |
| <p><u>Reduce Water Consumption:</u><br/>Reduce Consumption to 199 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) by 2011</p>  | <p>Average water consumption in GPCD decreased between 2002 and 2004 from 236 to 212, then increased to 216 in 2005 and 224 in 2006 due to drought, was 190 in 2007 due to the excessive rain, and increased to 197 in 2008</p>  |   |
| <p><u>Increase Household Recycling:</u><br/>Increase household recycling to 30 lbs per month by end of FY 2011</p>   | <p>In FY 06-07, household recycling averaged 14.7 lbs per month an increase of 79% from FY 05-06. In 07-08 was another increase from 20,098.69 tons recycled to 29,664.16 tons recycled, or an increase of 52.4%</p>   |   |
| <p><u>Reduce Chronic Homelessness:</u><br/>Reduce chronic homelessness by 10% by 2009</p>  | <p>In 2008, Dallas had 611 chronic homeless individuals</p>  |   |

# FY 2008-09 Strategy Map



# Municipal Leadership

## COUNCIL OBJECTIVES

- Produce a “Cleaner” City
  - Improve Quality of Air
- Reduce Water Consumption
- Increase Household Recycling

## STRATEGY

Support environmental efforts through the enforcement of and adherence to health and environmental regulations



## SUB-STRATEGIES

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | Enhance and effectively enforce City Codes and ordinances regarding health and the environment                  |
| 2 | Improve City operations and purchasing policies to reduce environmental impact                                  |
| 3 | Comply with all federal, state and local regulations regarding health and the environment                       |
| 4 | <b>Identify services that will create and establish collaborative efforts and synergies of a similar nature</b> |

# Municipal Leadership

- During Ozone Season 2008 (April 1<sup>st</sup>-October 31<sup>st</sup>) the City of Dallas began **enforcing** a City ordinance prohibiting vehicle operators with gross weight over 14,000 lbs from idling for more than 5 minutes.
- **In 2008, the City of Dallas became THE FIRST CITY in the United States to obtain ISO 14001 certification establishing international recognition for our environmental management systems.**
- **In January 2008 the City began using a new cement purchasing strategy to encourage cement production plants to reduce their contribution to the DFW ozone problem by utilizing a dry kiln process.**
- **In April 2008, City Council adopted an ordinance establishing a green building program, regulating new construction work in the city for all residential and commercial projects.**



# Environmental Initiatives

## COUNCIL OBJECTIVES

- Improve Quality of Air
- Reduce Water Consumption
- Increase Household Recycling

## STRATEGY

Promote positive environmental behaviors and practices by the City of Dallas and its residents



## SUB-STRATEGIES

|   | SUB-STRATEGIES  |
|---|---|
| 1 | Develop and implement initiatives as well as increase public awareness, education and training related to the City's environmental programs |
| 2 | Enhance natural settings and preserve open space  |
| 3 | Work with businesses and residents to prevent and reduce emissions and other environmental pollutants                                       |
| 4 | <b>Identify services that will create and establish collaborative efforts and synergies of a similar nature</b>                             |

# Environmental Initiatives

- Since the initiation of the DWU Conservation Program in fiscal year 2002, water consumption in gallons per capita per day (GPCD) decreased by nearly 20%
- **There is a growing number of green buildings with Dallas leading the effort. The number of Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Certified buildings in Dallas has increased from 5 in 2007 to 12 in 2008. The number of registered buildings went from 40 in 2007 to 103 in 2008. The City owns 7 of the certified buildings and 17 of the registered buildings.**
- In 2007, 53% of Dallas citizens consider recycling service to be good or excellent, an increase of 17 percentage points from 2006
- **In January 2008 the city launched [greendallas.net](http://greendallas.net), a new website that serves as an educational tool on city environmental initiatives and what citizens and businesses can do to be green. During the first year, the website received more than 1 million hits.**
- **During Ozone Season 2008, Green Ride ®, an online commute tracking system, was launched. Reports from GreenRide® indicate that City employees have saved a total of 11,640,769 miles and prevented 5,383,456 tons of harmful emissions this past ozone season (April 1<sup>st</sup> – October 1<sup>st</sup>).**

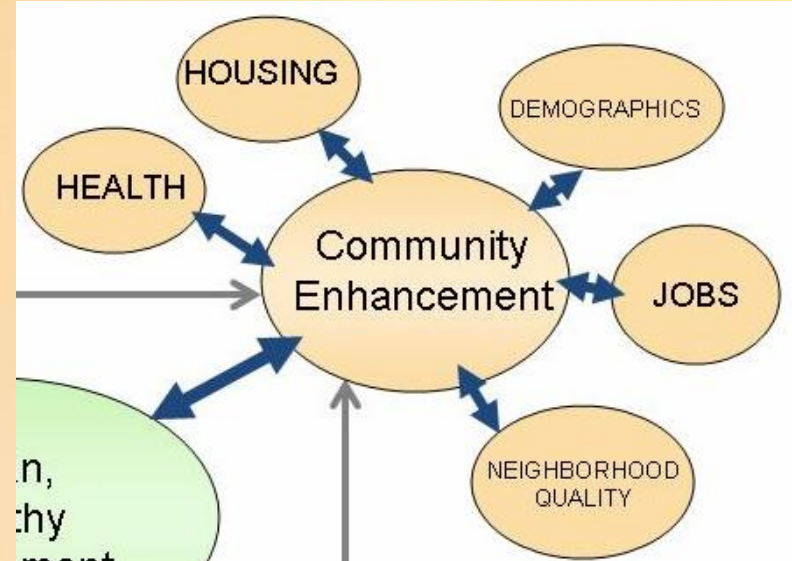
# Community Enhancement

## COUNCIL OBJECTIVES

- Produce a “Cleaner” City
- Reduce Chronic Homelessness

## STRATEGY

Enhance the health and livability of Dallas residents and the quality of their neighborhoods



## SUB-STRATEGIES

|   | SUB-STRATEGIES   |
|---|--|
| 1 | Improve neighborhood cleanliness by promoting citizen involvement in code compliance and <b>providing resources for minor exterior housing repairs</b> |
| 2 | Build a sense of community in neighborhoods  |
| 3 | Provide preventive health resources  |
| 4 | Implement healthy lifestyle education  |
| 5 | Create safe/secure environment for the homeless, including housing opportunities and support services  |
| 6 | <b>Identify services that will create and establish collaborative efforts and synergies of a similar nature</b>  |

# Community Enhancement

- Service request system provides the community a way to address their concerns and improve neighborhood cleanliness
- In 2008, there were 611 chronically homeless persons counted in the Annual Homeless Count, an 8% increase from the 568 identified in 2007. The Bridge, the new homeless resource center, opened in May 2008.

# Regional Collaboration

## COUNCIL OBJECTIVES

- Improve Quality of Air
- Reduce Water Consumption
- Increase Household Recycling

## STRATEGY

Work with surrounding municipalities and businesses to improve the quality of the environment



## SUB-STRATEGIES

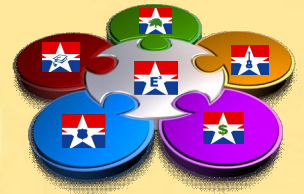
|   | SUB-STRATEGIES  |
|---|---|
| 1 | Enhance community livability through sustainable transportation solutions   |
| 2 | Take leadership role in implementing and tracking control strategies for emissions reductions in the <b>SIP approved</b> in 2008                    |
| 3 | Provide connectivity among pedestrian, bike, transit and road facilities, and expand transportation modal choices for the Trinity River Development |
| 4 | Enhance current water resource planning by utilizing a regional approach to water acquisition and supply  |
| 5 | Partner and support provision of cost-effective health services by Dallas County and other providers  |
| 6 | <b>Identify services that will create and establish collaborative efforts and synergies of a similar nature</b>                                     |

# Regional Collaboration

- The DFW region remains a non-attainment area for the current 8-hour standard for ozone of 85 ppb. **On March 12, 2008 EPA strengthened the standard to 75 ppb.**
- The City of Dallas was picked as the first city in the country to team up with the Environmental Protection Agency and the North Central Texas Council of Governments to implement The Dallas Sustainable Skyline Initiative. This initiative involves working toward the completion of several 3-year projects to reduce air emissions and improve water and land quality.
- DART Green Line (from southeast to northwest Dallas) is under construction with the **first section scheduled to open in 2009.**

# Regional Collaboration

- **Conservation efforts resulted in a “regionally” unified effort at the State Legislature which resulted in improved water legislation**
- **Water conservation media outreach strengthened through partnership with Tarrant Regional Water District**
- **In 2008 Council approved an agreement with North Texas Municipal Water District for reuse partnership for Lake Ray Hubbard**
- **Dallas water customers enjoy lower water rates due to regional approach**



# KFA Linkages

**It is imperative that departments identify linkages of their respective services in order to improve efficiency across city departments in light of the the current economic condition and limited finances.**



# Links to Other KFAs



Economic Vibrancy - Green Buildings, Housing, Regional Collaboration



Culture, Arts & Recreation - Neighborhood Quality, Preserve Open Space



Public Safety - Codes & Ordinances, Community Enhancement



Educational Enhancements - Community Enhancement, Environmental Initiatives



E3 Government - Municipal Services, Environmental and Health Regulation, EMS

A globe is shown on the left side of the slide, held by several hands of different skin tones. The background is a warm, yellowish-orange gradient with soft, out-of-focus light spots (bokeh).

# Appendices

References and  
Relevant Data

# Air Quality



70% of Dallas citizens consider their air quality to be fair or poor

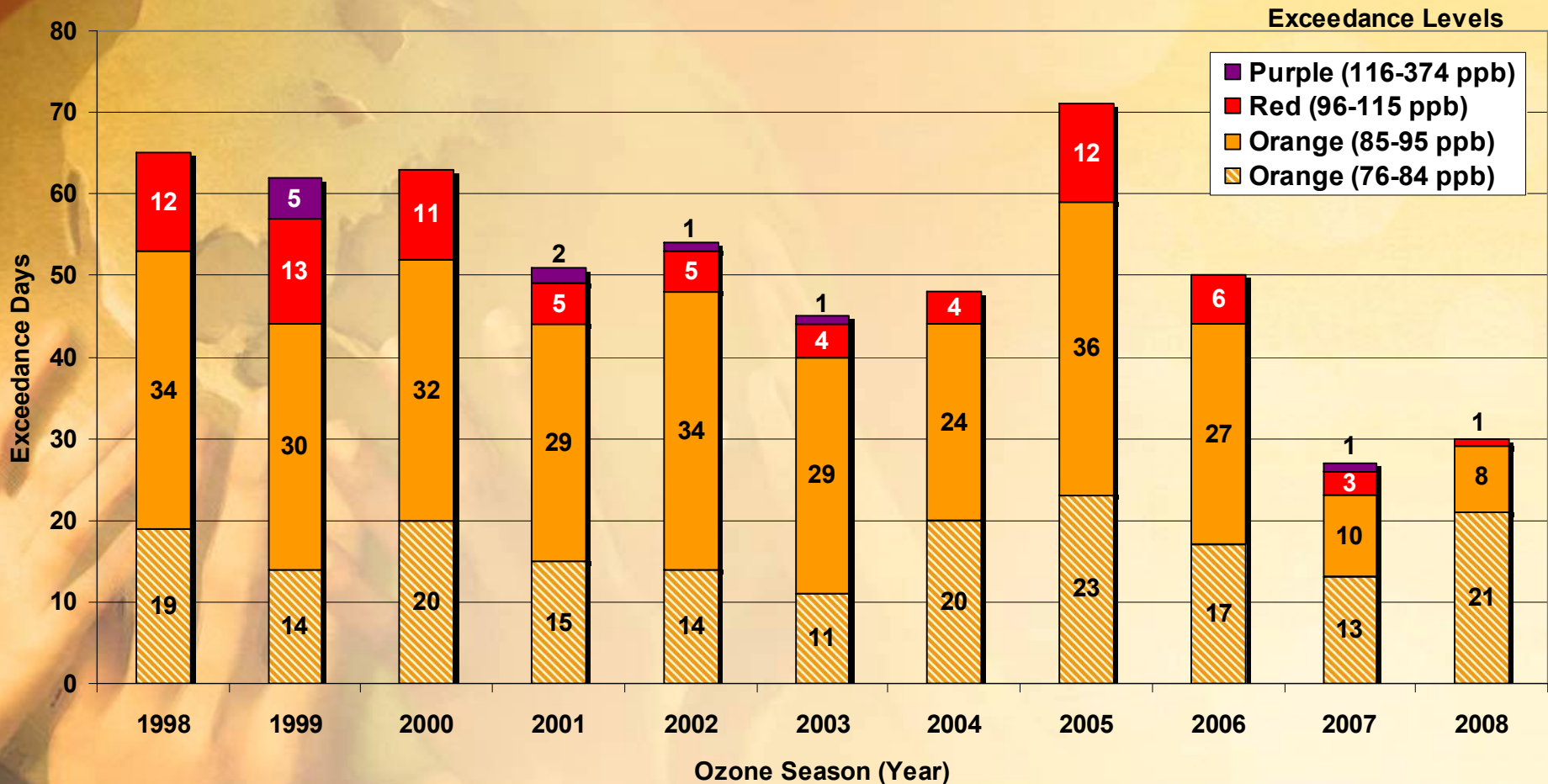
- *Citizen Survey 2007*  
(67% in 2006 survey)

Dallas Metroplex is considered a non-attainment area for ozone


- *EPA*



# 8-Hour Ozone Exceedance Days



Exceedance Level indicates daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentration. Exceedance Levels are based on Air Quality Index (AQI) thresholds established by the EPA for the revised ozone standard of 75 ppb.

 = Additional level orange exceedance days under the revised standard that were not exceedances under the previous 84 ppb standard. (AQI level orange = 76-95 ppb)

# City of Dallas LEED Certified Buildings

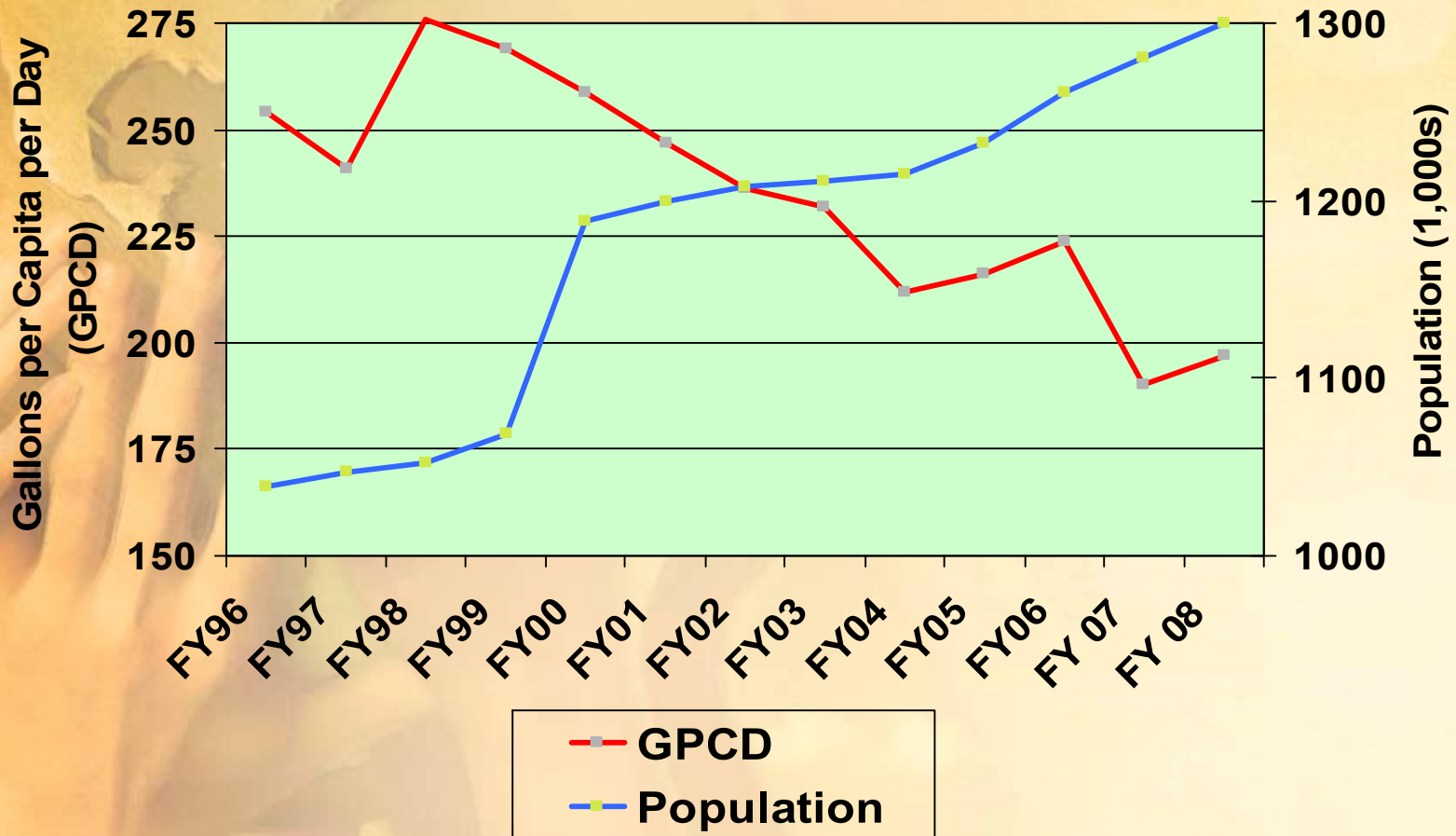
- Jack Evans Police Headquarters
- McCommas ECO Training Center
- Lancaster-Kiest Branch Library
- Hensley Field Operations Center
- City of Dallas Northwest Service Center
- City of Dallas Fire Station Number 38
- Timberglen Branch Library

# City of Dallas LEED Registered Buildings

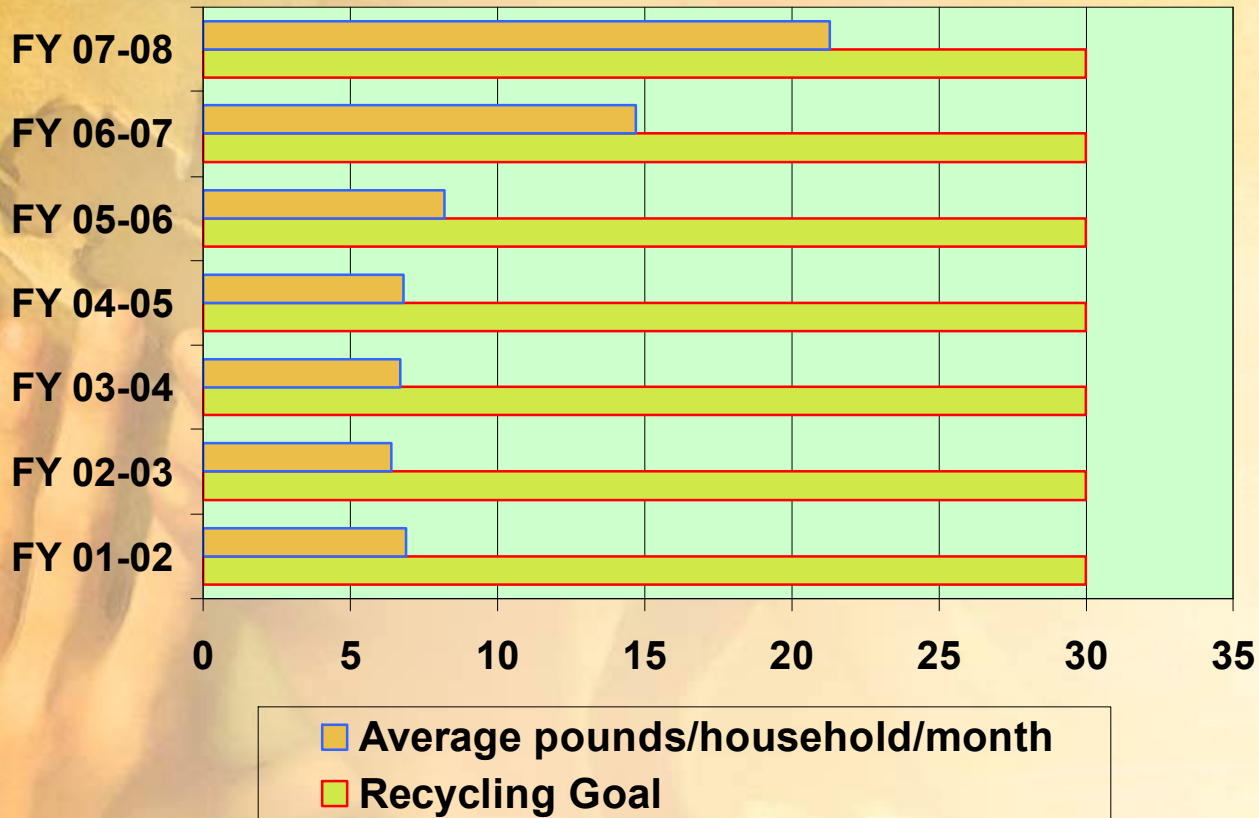
- Central Wastewater Treatment Plant Maintenance
- Dallas Fire Station Number 40
- Dallas Convention Center
- Dallas Fire Station Number 10
- Dallas Fire Station Number 33
- Dallas Museum of Art
- Lochwood Branch Library
- Dallas Fire Station Number 42
- Dallas Fire Station Number 35
- Grauwyler Park Branch Library
- Hampton/Illinois Branch Library
- Nash-Davis Recreation Center
- Pleasant Grove Branch Library
- Prairie Creek Branch Library
- Trinity River Audubon Center
- Bachman Lake Branch Library
- Dallas South Central Police Station

# Water Consumption Trends

## Annual GPCD and Population

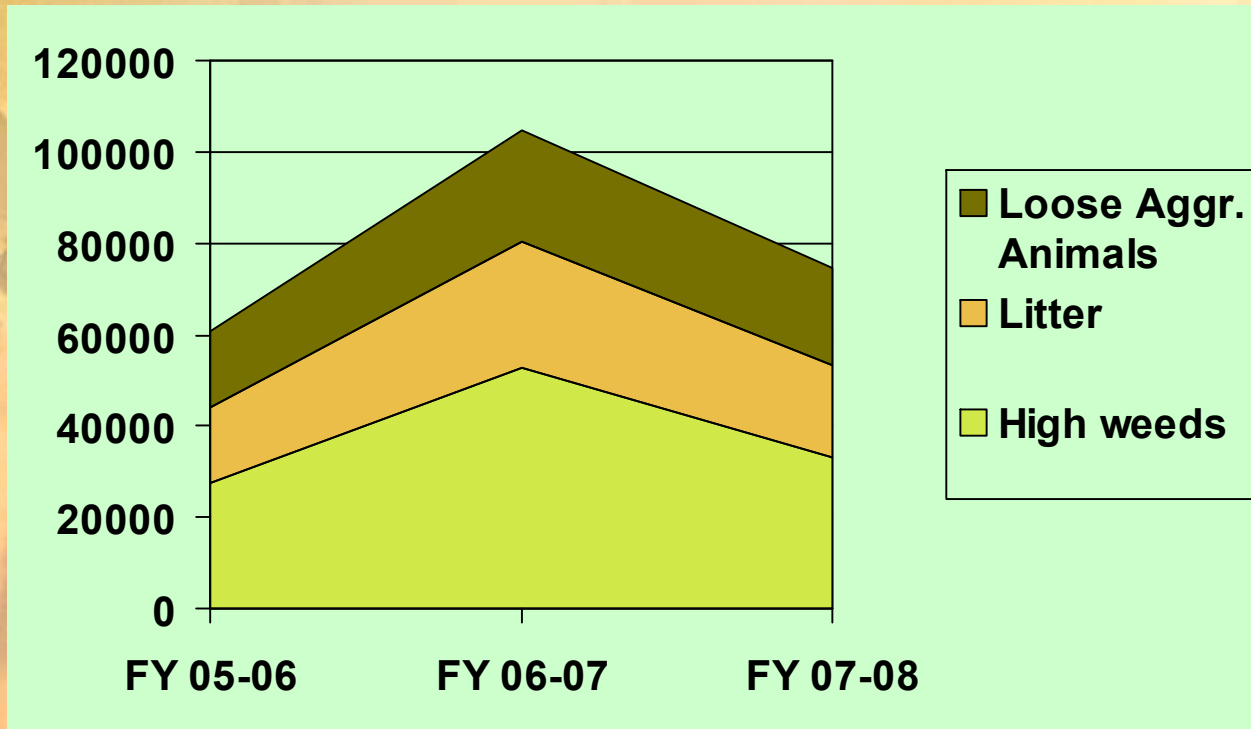


# Household Recycling Trends

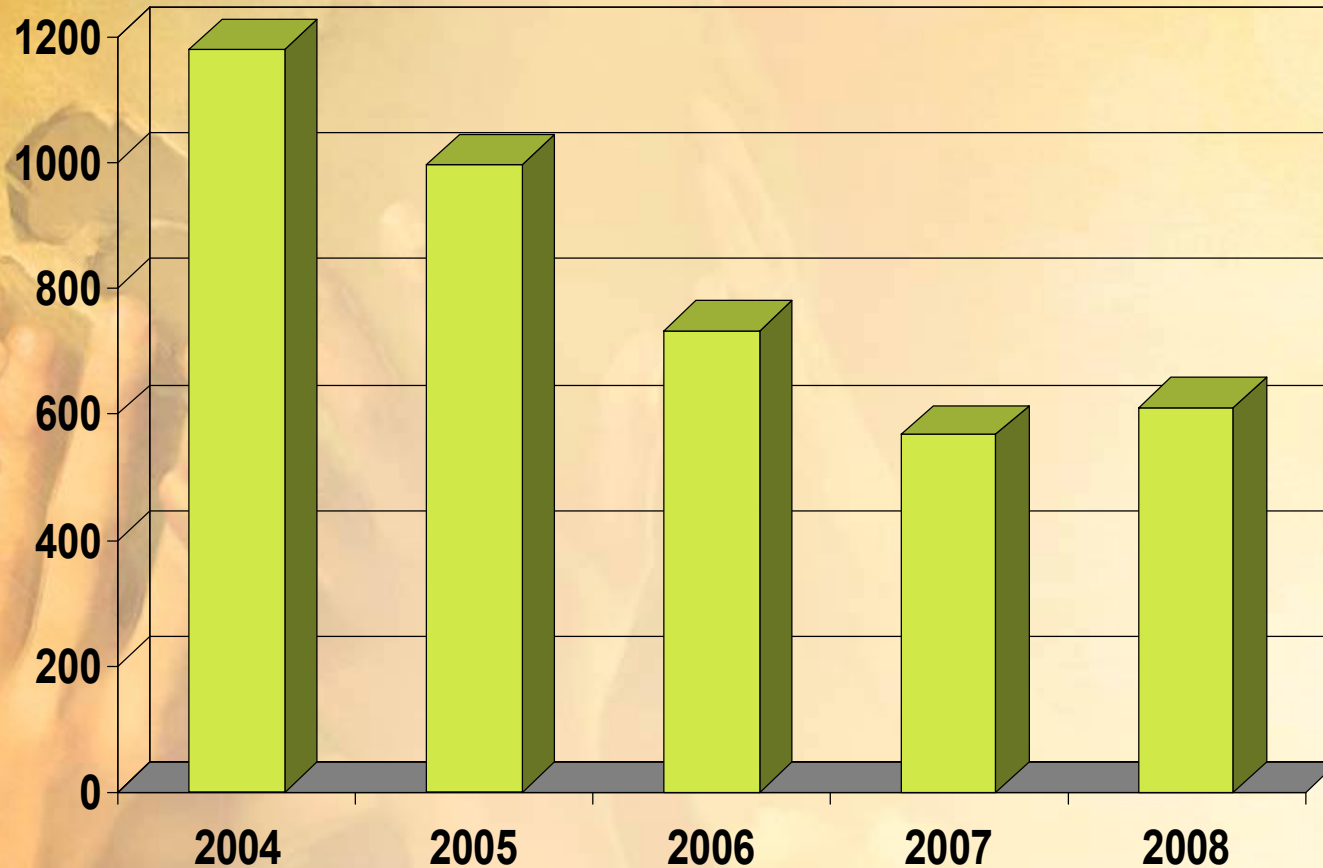




# Code Compliance Services Service Requests



# Chronic Homelessness in Dallas since 2004



# References

- Metro Dallas Homeless Alliance 2008 Annual “Point in Time” Homeless Count
- 2007 ICMA Dallas Citizen Survey
- Service Performance Reports FY2007-08  
([http://www.dallascityhall.com/scs/customer\\_service\\_reports\\_archives\\_year.html](http://www.dallascityhall.com/scs/customer_service_reports_archives_year.html))
- Dallas Water Utilities Web site  
([http://dallascityhall.com/dwu/water\\_interesting\\_facts.html](http://dallascityhall.com/dwu/water_interesting_facts.html))
- DART Web site  
(<http://www.dart.org/about/expansion/expansionmaps.asp>)