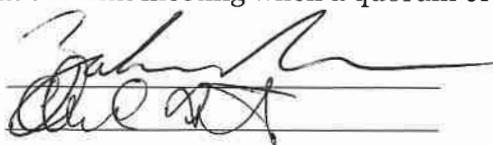


## August Meeting Summary

The August meeting of the Hood County Clean Air Coalition was held on August 6, 2025, in the Granbury City Hall Pre-Council Chambers at 116 West Bridge Street in Granbury. There were four board members present with one participating virtually, which did not represent a quorum. Board members included Mayor Pro-Tem Lisa Clement, Joe Drew, Chuck Licata, and Brian Caruthers. Also present were Darlene DuVal and Michelle McKenzie, Air Quality Program Manager.

- 1.) Treasurer Joe Drew called the meeting to order at 9:00 am.
- 2.) Local updates were provided by Michelle McKenzie
  - a. Consideration of approval of the June and July Meeting Summaries will take place at the next meeting when a quorum of board members is present.
  - b. Monthly Budget Review for May. For May, salary expenses were covered by the NCTCOG Rider 7 grant in the amount of \$5,418.27 along with fringe expense in the amount of \$546.04 for a total of \$5,694.31. There was an invoice for TTI in the amount of \$3,291.11 for a total of \$8,985.42 covered by the NCTCOG Rider 7 grant. Reimbursement funds of \$44,304.24 were received in May. The remaining fringe expenses in the amount of \$1,818.09, \$54.87 for liability insurance, \$23.99 for the Adobe license, and \$159.04 travel expense were covered by the Clean Air Funds for a total of \$2,055.99. Total expense for the month of May was \$11,041.41. Donations were received in May from the City of Granbury in the amount of \$2,083.00. Balance for Clean Air Funds at the end of May was \$39,448.91. Balance at First National Bank is \$745.58.  
Monthly Budget Review for June. For June, most of salary expenses were covered by the NCTCOG Rider 7 grant in the amount of \$3,342.18 along with fringe expense in the amount of \$364.29 for a total of \$3,796.47. There was an invoice for TTI in the amount of \$11,908.12 and invoice for \$18,955.00 for Ramboll for a total of \$34,659.59 covered by the NCTCOG Rider 7 grant. Reimbursement funds of \$101,038.22 were received in June. The remaining salary expense of \$310.50 and fringe expense in the amount of \$1,622.02, \$113.00 for the post office box renewal, and \$23.99 for the Adobe license were covered by the Clean Air Funds for a total of \$2,069.51. Total expense for the month of June was \$36,715.58. Donations were received in June from the City of Granbury in the amount of \$2,083.00 and City of Cresson in the amount of \$3,000. Balance for Clean Air Funds at the end of June was \$42,462.40. A \$10 deposit was made at First National Bank to keep the account active. The new balance at First National Bank is \$755.58. Consideration of approval for the May Budget Review will take place at the next meeting when a quorum of board members is present.

Summary Approved:



Date: 10-1-25

c. Reports

- i. Air Quality Update. In the ozone season report, for 2025 there were 23 moderate days and 1 exceedance day through the end of July. The fourth highest reading is 63 and the design value is 72 ppb as of the end of July.
- ii. The Air North Texas Coalition meeting was held on July 17th. Following introductions and a review of the May meeting, Analisa Garcia presented the air quality update. The DFW region design value is at 79 parts per billion registered at the Frisco and Fort Worth Northwest monitors. There have been eight exceedance days so far this year. Analisa Garcia also presented about the Air Quality Health Monitoring Task Force. The Task Force began in 2019 at the request of local governments. It was paused in 2022 and restarted in 2024. The goal is to create a one-stop shop location for monitoring and health data that allows for collaboration among different organizations and local governments. The current regional air quality has been backsliding in the last couple of years compared to historical numbers. Their next quarterly meeting is scheduled for July 24th. Clean Air Action Day results are now available. There were 2063 total commitments and 467 participants this year. This was an increase over last year. Air North Texas continues to have lots of outreach items available. Partner Progress Reports are due September 19th this year. The next Air North Texas Coalition meeting is scheduled for September 18th. Air North Texas meeting was held on July 17th.
- iii. Air Quality Health Monitoring Task Force Meeting was held on July 24th. The Air Quality Health Monitoring Task Force met on July 24th. The meeting began with a presentation from the Texas Department of State Health Services about asthma in Texas. Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disease that affects the lungs. Symptoms can be mild to severe and are triggered by air pollutants, stress, allergies, climate, and respiratory infections. There are 2.4 million adults and children in Texas with asthma with 515,483 of those being children. North Texas has a higher rate of incidences related to asthma than the state average. It is the most common chronic condition in the state and a leading cause of absenteeism at school. The state recently completed a report on the impact of asthma in Texas. Emergency department visits and hospitalizations for asthma declined in 2020 and has increased every year since then. Texas has an Asthma Control program to help Texans control asthma, reduce visits to the Emergency Department, decrease hospitalizations, and improve quality of life. Outdoor air pollutants are linked to an increase in asthma related emergency department visits. Multiple studies show a significant association between particulate matter (PM) exposure and asthma

development and incidences among children and adolescents. There is also a link between PM<sub>2.5</sub> and cancer and death. Air pollution worsens cardiovascular health and contributes to developing diseases related to blood pressure, blood clots, dementia cases, and diabetes prevalence and severity.

In reviewing what can be done for an asthma action plan, one of the things identified was the need for better education about what asthma patients should do on air quality alert days. The report can be found at <https://www.dshs.texas.gov/asthma/resources>.

In the Air Quality Monitoring and Health Resources presentation, communities with air quality dashboard programs were highlighted. There were several resources listed for air quality monitors and mapping. The North Central Texas Council of Governments has released a new 2025 air quality handbook digitally. A print version will be following soon. The City of Denton has 12 non-regulatory monitors and is building a network for a local dashboard. The City of Dallas already has a non-regulatory monitor program with a dashboard. NCTCOG will be hosting an air sensor summit September 23rd.

- iv. DFW Clean Cities EV Infrastructure Working Group Codes Roundtable was held on July 30th. The meeting began with definitions for “EV capable”, “EV ready”, and EVSE space. EV capable refers to having electrical panel capacity and electrical conduit in place for EV infrastructure. EV ready refers to EV capability and an installed full circuit. EVSE refers to a space with an EV charging station installed. The cost to install EV ready infrastructure post-construction is 4x-6x more expensive compared to the time of new construction. Houston has an EV code implemented for commercial and residential properties. The residential code requires a dedicated 40 amp at 240 volts within 3 feet of a parking space labeled EVSE. The commercial code requires 20% of a parking lot to be EVSE installed, 5% EV ready and 75% EV capable. Office spaces are required to have 15% EVSE. Austin residential codes are for hotels and apartments to have 35% EV capable spaces and one/ two family dwellings to have 5% EV capable spaces. For commercial codes, up to 30% of spaces need to be EV capable dependent on occupancy classification. Dallas requires 1-2 family units to have one EV ready space per unit with commercial and housing with three or more units to have a percentage based on the total number of spaces. The City of Dallas considers the charging infrastructure as another appliance but recognizes that terms of EV ready and EV capable can cause conflicts. Lewisville requires both residential and commercial with 100+ parking spaces to have 5% be EV ready spaces. Little Elm requires multi-family homes to have one EVSE space for every 25 parking spaces and the same for commercial – one EVSE for every 25 parking spaces. Little Elm adopted a zoning ordinance instead of a code that requires one EV

charging space for every 25 spaces. They have eight spaces at the water park that are used frequently and will be adding eight more to their town hall with a recently received grant. Corinth uses zoning ordinance instead of building codes to require dedicated EV parking spaces with signage in commercial lots over 50 spaces.

In the discussion, it was noted that clarification of what “infrastructure” means is needed. There is also confusion related to which IECC code different cities are using. With EV charging infrastructure building codes start to cross into electrical codes with requirements. The town of Little Elm had multiple requests for EV charging and several city employees have electric vehicles. The City of Dallas noted that EV charging was a necessity with an increase in users. They have seen an increase of 30% more EVs in the last few years. EV battery storage at service departments is a concern. There is a new grant that will provide first responder training. Currently most just let the battery fire burn and try to mitigate the fire expansion to other structures.

Technical assistance and a national designation program that guides cities to become EV-ready through streamlining administrative policies is available through the Charging Smart program. The City of Arlington has achieved a bronze designation, and eight other cities are progressing towards designation. The FHWA CFI Community Call for Projects is now open for installing charging stations on public sector property in the 16 county NCTCOG region. Examples of locations are sports complexes, parks, city halls, community centers, libraries, multi-use service centers, transit stations, and public schools. Eligible applicants include local governments, transit agencies, school districts, and universities. Funding is up to 80% from federal share of capital costs and 20% non-federal share contributed by the EV charging station vendor. Deadline for applying is October 31st and there will be workshops provided in August.

- d. Rider 7 Update. Emission Inventory draft report is still being reviewed by TCEQ. The monitoring project is still operating with no issues. TCEQ is planning to notify NCTCOG in August about budget allocation and eligible counties. Hood County should still be included as it was included in the legislative language. Previously, the contracts were done as extensions from the previous contracts, but the changes to the Rider 7 program will require a new contract so it will likely take longer to get contracts and agreements done. As a reminder, regional air quality planning and modeling is now possible, and the new monitors will be available for continued use. Daniela at NCTCOG was checking with Jeremy at TTI about potential activities.
- e. In doing a search for air quality permits for Hood County, there is a new significant permit application. The permit is for Bilateral Energy for a 932 MW natural gas power plant. In the technical review, it lists (8) 114 simple cycle power turbines and (87) 0.23 MW linear generators. They are proposing to use selective catalytic reduction controls to reduce NOx as well as the linear generators operate

using a flameless reaction of natural gas with a linear motion system that involves minimal combustion and lower NOx without added controls. NOx emissions would run about 560 tons per year NOx. In comparison, Wolf Hollow III is a 300 MW project with 289 tons per year NOx. NCTCOG provided an opportunity for the Air Quality Program Manager and the Granbury Economic Development Director to meet virtually with staff at NCTCOG and the Houston Advanced Research Center (HARC) to discuss the impacts of data centers. In the documentation from HARC, as of April 2025, Texas hosts over 400 data centers in 5 regions with DFW having the most with 196. Collectively these require 8,152 MW of electricity. Approximately 90 more are under construction. A large hyperscale data center, 20-100+MW, can consume the same energy as 80,000 U.S. households annually. By 2035 Texas could face an electricity shortage of 40 GW by 2035. NCTCOG is interested in coordinating cooperation with regional entities to work cooperatively in addressing the data center growth and impacts.

### 3.) Regional Updates

- a. Texas LoanSTAR Revolving Loan application deadline is August 31st for low-interest loans to assist public sector institutions finance energy-related, cost-reduced retrofits of facilities.
- b. Provide Input on Future EV Charging Locations. Visit the website listed to access the TxDOT interactive map and leave comments anywhere in the state and complete the survey directly on the website.
- c. North Texas Resilient EV Charging Plan Information. NCTCOG is seeking stakeholders with diverse perspectives and expertise to guide the development of the North Texas Resilient EV charging plan. The project aims to enhance the resiliency of EV charging infrastructure and ensure critical EV operations can continue during grid disruptions.
- d. North Texas EV Infrastructure Call for Projects. The FHWA CFI Community Call for Projects is now open for installing charging stations on public sector property in the 16 county NCTCOG region. Examples of locations are sports complexes, parks, city halls, community centers, libraries, multi-use service centers, transit stations, and public schools. Eligible applicants include local governments, transit agencies, school districts, and universities. Funding is up to 80% from federal share of capital costs and 20% non-federal share contributed by the EV charging station vendor. Deadline for applying is October 31st and there will be workshops provided in August.
- e. Funding Opportunities at [nctcog.org/aqfunding](https://nctcog.org/aqfunding)

### 4.) Other Discussion.

### 5.) Adjourn until September 3rd.