



**Minutes: July 23, 2015
Executive Committee Meeting
2180 N. Main, Belton, Texas**

12:00 PM

The July 23, 2015 Central Texas Council of Governments Executive Committee Meeting was called to Order by Tim Brown, CTCOG President.

IN ATTENDANCE

Executive Committee Officers:

President	Commissioner Tim Brown, Bell County
1st Vice President	Judge John Firth, Coryell County
2 nd Vice President	Commissioner Dickie Clary, Hamilton County
Parliamentarian	Commissioner Bill Schumann, Bell County
Immediate Past President	Andrea Gardner, City Manager, City of Copperas

Executive Committee Members:

Dave Barkemeyer	County Judge, Milam County
Jon Burrows	County Judge, Bell County
Gary Chumley	Mayor, City of Gatesville
Richard Cortese	Commissioner, Bell County
Mary Gauer	Citizen Representative
Jeff Muegge	Commissioner, Milam County
Byron Theodosis	County Judge, San Saba County
W. Mark Tynes	County Judge, Hamilton County
Jack Wall	Commissioner, Coryell County

Executive Committee Alternate Members:

Connie Anderle	Mayor, City of Cameron
Otis Evans	Citizen Representative, City of Killeen
John Fisher	Commissioner, Bell County
Lowell Ivey	Commissioner, Lampasas County
William Parry, III	City Manager, Gatesville

CTCOG Staff Members and Guests:

Jim Reed	Executive Director, CTCOG
R. Michael Irvine	Director of Administration, CTCOG
Richard McGhee	Director of Area Agency on Aging, CTCOG
Deana Belk	Director of Housing, CTCOG
Susan Kamas	Executive Director, Workforce Development Board
Cheryl Maxwell	Interim Director, KTMPO
Mark Collier	Director, 9-1-1 Division, CTCOG
Sarah Wheeler	Housing Division Assistant Director, CTCOG
Michael Collins	Homeland Security, Planning & Regional Services, CTCOG
Jimmy Martin	Planning and Regional Services, CTCOG

Jason Deckman	Planning and Regional Services, CTCOG
Sue Jordan	Administration, CTCOG
Kerry Phillip	Administrative Assistant, CTCOG
Tama Shaw	Executive Director, Hill Country Community Action Assn
Susan Reinders	Milam County, Homeland Security/EMC
Ralph Gauer	Senator Troy Fraser: District 24, District Office Coordinator
Sandy Edwards	Office of U.S. Senator John Cornyn, Regional Director
Jeff Williford	Office of U.S. Senator John Cornyn, Deputy Regional Director
Kelly Sadler	Texas Masonry Council, Governmental Relations Specialist
Chris White	Milam County Sheriff's Office, Chief Deputy
Jack Collier	Harker Heights Fire Department, Fire Chief

NOT IN ATTENDANCE

Executive Committee Members:

Secretary/Treasurer	Mayor Marion Grayson, City of Belton
Skip Blancett	Mayor, Village of Salado
Wayne Boultinghouse	County Judge, Lampasas County
Scott Cospier	Mayor, City of Killeen
Danny Dunn	Mayor, City of Temple
John Dye	Safety/Police, Killeen ISD
Kirkland Fulk	County Judge, Mills County
Lloyd Huggins	Commissioner, Hamilton County
John Hull	Mayor, City of Copperas Cove
Dale Jaecks	Past President, CTCOG Executive Committee
Robert Lindsey	City Manager, City of Goldthwaite
Rickey Lusty	Commissioner, San Saba County
Daren Moore	Commissioner, Coryell County
Steven Moore	Public Affairs, Ft. Hood
Randy Morris	Citizen Representative, City of Lampasas
Hal Schiffman	Mayor Pro-Tem, City of Harker Heights
Ronnie White	Mayor, City of Little River

President Tim Brown acknowledged that a quorum was present and opened the meeting.

Invocation was delivered by Dave Barkemeyer with Otis Evans leading the pledges.

Consent Agenda

A motion was made and seconded that the committee accept the Consent Agenda which consisted of the Minutes and the Expenditure Report from the June 23, 2015 meeting. All voted in favor and none were opposed.

Action Item

Resolution Authorizing the Solid Waste Advisory Committee to Revise Selection Process for Waste Management Projects

Cheryl Maxwell, Interim Director of KTMPO and Senior Planner for the Central Texas Council of Governments, reviewed for the committee the process by which resource conservation projects

throughout the region are funded. CTCOG receives a two-year grant from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). Those funds are used to implement projects to reduce the solid waste stream. At the start of each fiscal year, the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) determines how the funds should be used and which projects to fund. So far, the Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Collection events have been the most successful. The Regional Solid Waste Management Plan 2002 — 2022 outlines a detailed project selection process. However, the SWAC suggests that a shorter, more streamlined approach for project selection is desired. At their June 15, 2015 meeting, SWAC recommended suspending the current process and allow applicants 30 days to complete the application process. Further, while all projects will be considered, the HHW events are preferred.

On average, anywhere from two to four events are held with three being the most frequent number. The amount of expense for each event varies depending on where the event is hosted and how much money the hosting entity is willing to provide. As a whole, SWAC is attempting to reach more of the rural areas and everyone was encouraged to apply to have an event in their community.

Jim Reed, CTCOG Executive Director, provided historical information regarding other types of resource conservation events. In the past, CTCOG was successful using funds to help local communities purchase equipment for recycling centers, as well as balers, chippers, and shredders, etc. As the funds became constrained and interest in household hazardous waste grew, collection events became the focus. Regional cooperation has been wonderful compared to the former process. What SWAC is attempting to do with the new process of streamlined application is match the documentation with what is already in action.

A motion was made and seconded to accept the resolution authorizing SWAC to streamline their application process. The motion was passed unanimously.

Reports

Ozone Conceptual Model for the Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood Area Presentation – Sue Kemball-Cook, PhD, Senior Manager, Ramboll Environ, Inc.

Dr. Kemball-Cook provided information on how and why ozone develops in a certain area. Many factors need to be considered some of which are vehicle emissions, weather, as well as the consideration if the ozone is locally produced or has wafted in from other localities. The basic concept is that ozone up high in the stratosphere is good because it acts like a cover and protects the earth from the sun's rays. However, when ozone is in the troposphere which is where humans live, the effects are harmful to human health.

The EPA sets limits of acceptable ozone levels known as the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Communities are not allowed to exceed those limits. As part of their mandate, the EPA is

required to revisit the imposed limits every five years. The concept is that new technology along with new data will help keep the NAAQS current. There are two types of ozone: NO_x and VOC. NO_x are mono-nitrogen oxides produced from the reaction of nitrogen and oxygen gases in the air during combustion, especially at high temperatures. VOCs are volatile organic compounds that come from trees and other plants. Once heat and sunlight are added to NO_x and VOC, ozone is created.

Dr. Kemball-Cook said it is a matter of asking ourselves what factors can we control. The EPA is considering lowering the current standard of 75 ppb (parts per billion) to 65-70 ppb. Showing the ozone trends captured from Killeen, Dr. Kemball-Cook stated that 2014 was the cleanest year in the decade due in large part to cooperative weather. If the cap is lowered, there is concern that our area will be out of attainment.

When trying to locate the source of certain ozone emissions, there are various sources to consider. Point Sources are specific entities that can be identified such as the Sandow Power Plant in Milam County. There are also Non-Point Sources such as road vehicles, off-road sources such as agricultural equipment and locomotives, biogenics (natural sources – fertilizers) and finally area sources such as drycleaners and oil/gas operations. How are the levels in our area determined? The EPA receives a list from the TCEQ and they add up all the items on the list. Some of the items like gas wells have a specific set of emissions. Those emissions have been determined after many years of examination and testing.

Since it takes both NO_x and VOC to create ozone, and since VOC mostly comes from biogenics over which we have no control, the best method to lowering overall ozone is to reduce NO_x. Currently, most of Bell County's NO_x comes from the congestion on I35 (heavy traffic and idling of cars in traffic). Most of Milam County's NO_x comes from the Sandow Power Plant. Other sources throughout our region are agricultural equipment and locomotives. The Panda Power Plant in Temple is relatively new and has not yet factored into collected data since it was not in operation in 2012 when the data was collected. However, it will definitely impact future data.

Ozone is highest on days when a lot of electric use is high such as very hot days. Other contributing weather factors are strong sunlight (April – October), clear to partly cloudy skies, light winds, and wind direction. Light winds tend to keep smog in a particular area. Strong winds blow the smog elsewhere. This can be good and bad. If the wind is out of the north or northeast, it blows other communities' ozone into our area. If the wind is southerly, it brings in fresh maritime air from the coast helping to clean our atmosphere.

How much of the emissions that are captured locally truly belong to our area and how much is transported in from elsewhere? The current measuring system uses a computer-generated grid that is placed over the United States with vertical layers in each square. Data input into the grid showing the location of major roads, power plants, agricultural communities, etc. This model also has preset data that shows how much ozone will come from road sources, biogenics or power plants. The resulting numbers

show that transported ozone is a major problem for our area producing numbers that are always higher than what we generate ourselves. What can be done about this? Once again, it comes down to controlling those factors which we can to mitigate those we cannot control. Dr. Kemball-Cook advised that we need to decrease the amount of ozone that we produce to compensate for the amount that blows in from other places.

During the discussion period, many subjects were covered such as who installed the air monitoring equipment, why were certain areas selected over others, what is the decision process for lowering the NAAQS, and what activities should we consider to start reducing our NOx. It was mentioned that Hood County was able to convince the TCEQ to remove them from the Dallas-Ft. Worth monitoring area. Further, we could advocate for a Traffic Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP). These are grants available through TCEQ for eligible individuals, businesses, or local governments to replace outdated motor vehicle or agricultural equipment in order to reduce emissions from polluting vehicles and equipment.

Jim Reed said that there are some strategies out there but they are Austin or Waco centric which would not benefit us. CTCOG needs to make a case for being able to control our own plan. He stated that CTCOG will be asking for input over the next few months about how the executive committee wants CTCOG to govern this process. This may be something the executive committee wants KTMPO to lead or CTCOG could possibly develop a clean air board. We will have to prove to the TCEQ that our plans will reduce emissions.

Discuss Status of the Central Texas Emergency Communications District – Jim Reed, Executive Director, CTCOG

Jim Reed stated that many local resolutions have been received and we have more on the way. We need one from each member entity stating their willingness to join the CTECD. In the meantime, there has been a change in funding which may delay the creation of the district. The premise has been that once we become a district, we will have access to 100% of the 9-1-1 service fees from our area. Currently, we receive 65%. However, the legislature over appropriated the Commission on State Emergency Communications (CSEC). If we form our own district now, as originally planned, we would be walking away from \$800,000 over the next two years. Jim's recommendation is to continue collecting member resolutions, continue creating all the necessary documentation (by-laws, operating procedures, etc.), and continue planning the district. One year from now, when CSEC puts in for their budget requests, we can make a determination again. If money will again be over appropriated, we may hold off for financial benefit. The new game plan will be to have everything in place so we can form the new district at a moment's notice. For now, Jim recommends we stay under CSEC guidance.

During the discussion, it was clarified that all of the resolutions will still be valid as no date is specified for the creation of the district. Further, the legislation that is cited in the resolutions (Section 772.503(3) of the Texas Health and Safety Code, as amended [Subchapter G]) does not set any time stipulations

either. The main reason for delaying creation is purely financial. If it becomes burdensome to remain under CSEC rules, we can always leave and strike out on our own. It was decided that a formal resolution stating the new plan should be presented as an Action Item at the August 2015 executive committee meeting.

Workforce Development Board Update and Workforce Centers Update – Susan Kamas, Workforce Board Executive Director

Susan reported that the Hiring our Heroes program is doing well. The candidates will be interviewing this week with the prospective employers. There will be a presentation on August 18th (3:30 – 4:30) on how to work with the army called “Army 101.” This program is sponsored by Soldier for Life.

The Teen Works program recently won fourth place in a national contest.

Announcements

The Annual Meeting has been scheduled for Friday, December 4, 2015. As usual, there will be neither November nor a December 2015 Executive Committee meeting.

Committee Members Comments

None

Adjourn

Tim Brown, President



Tim Brown, President



Marion Grayson, Secretary/Treasurer