City Manager's Office
215 E. McKinney St., Denton, TX 76201 • (940) 349-8307

MEMORANDUM

DATE: May 7, 2021

TO: The Honorable Mayor Hudspeth and Council Members

FROM: Sara Hensley, Interim City Manager

SUBJECT: Staff Report

I. Council Schedule

A. Meetings

1. Public Utilities Board on **Monday, May 10, 2021,** at **9:00 a.m.** via video/teleconference – City Council Work Session Room.

2. Historic Landmark Commission on **Monday, May 11, 2021,** at **3:00 p.m.** via video/teleconference – City Council Work Session Room.

3. City Council Meeting on **Tuesday, May 11, 2021,** at **3:00 p.m.** via video/teleconference – City Council Work Session Room/Council Chamber.

4. Economic Development Partnership Board on **Wednesday, May 12, 2021,** at **11:00 a.m.** via video/teleconference – City Council Work Session Room.

5. Cancelled - Agenda Committee Meeting on **Wednesday, May 12, 2021,** at **2:30 p.m.** in the City Manager's Conference Room.

6. Airport Advisory Board on **Thursday, May 13, 2021,** at **10:00 a.m.** via video/teleconference – City Council Work Session Room.

7. Heath and Building Standards Commission on **Thursday, May 13, 2021,** at **12:00 p.m.** via video/teleconference – City Council Work Session Room.

8. Library Board on **Thursday, May 13, 2021,** at **3:30 p.m.** via video/teleconference – City Council Work Session Room.

II. General Information & Status Update

A. Vaccines for People Experiencing Homelessness – City staff partnered with Denton County Public Health (DCPH) and the United Way of Denton County (UWDC) to coordinate vaccine clinics for people experiencing homelessness. On Friday, April 30,

DCPH provided forty-four (44) vaccines at Our Daily Bread and twenty-seven (27) vaccines at the Salvation Army in Lewisville. UWDC partnered with each respective agency to pre-register individuals, and DCPH provided onsite registration to individuals who arrived the day of the clinics. This was DCPH's first attempt at decentralizing their vaccine administration process and a successful attempt to target vulnerable populations. Staff will continue to collaborate with community partners to coordinate vaccine administration to vulnerable groups. Staff contact: Courtney Cross, Community Services

B. Tour of "The East", a joint Library & Recreation Center in Arlington – Staff from the Denton Public Library, Parks and Recreation Department, and the City Manager's office took a quick trip to the City of Arlington on Tuesday to tour a joint Library and Recreation Center facility that opened in late 2020. The combined facility offers residents access to a neighborhood library and a recreational center with amenities including fitness, lap pool, gym, and community meeting spaces. Staff enjoyed learning about the new facility and operations from City of Arlington staff.
The new facility, a total of 47,000 square feet at a cost of $27M, combined the East Arlington Library and the Hugh Smith Recreation Center onto one campus in Bob Cooke Park. In addition to The East, the City of Arlington recently opened "The Beacon" Recreation Center in Southeast Arlington and are currently planning for a new $45M city-wide Active Adult Center. Along with the redevelopment of downtown, a new Central Library opened a few years ago.

The visit was an opportunity to converse with peers, learn about new ways of providing service to the community through a combined facility, and become aware of different concepts as staff continues to plan for long-term considerations. Staff contacts: Gary Packan, Jennifer Bekker, and Sarah Kuechler

C. Emissions and Air Quality in the City of Denton – On May 7, 2021, City of Denton staff responded to an inquiry from the *Denton Record-Chronicle* regarding gas wells and air quality and wanted to provide a summary of the discussion to the Council in the event that residents contact the Council on the issue. In that discussion, staff explained that, while it actively monitors and works with the community to control emissions from vehicles, operations, facilities, and gas wells, the state and federal government, through the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and the Environmental Protection Agency, have authority in the determination and regulation of air quality in the North Texas area. Staff were also asked if gas wells were a major contributor to air quality issues. It was further explained that, based on information available to City staff, air quality the DFW metroplex and across the state are primarily affected by transportation sources followed by volatile organic chemical emissions. The City of Denton continues to work closely with its regional, state and federal partners to assess and improve local air quality. Staff contacts: Katherine Barnett, Deborah Viera, and Brian Boerner

D. Discuss Denton – On Tuesday, April 20, staff soft launched the City's new community engagement website, Discuss Denton. The soft launch was targeted to the Parks and Recreation platforms and distribution groups to introduce the new website to a portion of community members and test out the platform, assess website traffic data, registration reports, and community input tools.

In the first two weeks of the platform launch, Discuss Denton, featured two department projects and a community contest, tracking more than 1.5K website views, 389 survey responses, an average of 341 visitors per day, 57 registered participants, and 14 contributors on the site's quick poll.

New community projects, programs, and engagement opportunities are planned to be featured regularly on Discuss Denton. Staff will also continue long-term promotion across multiple platforms, including local media, for Discuss Denton to maintain and foster engagement and collaboration with community members.

Current projects and community conversations can be found at www.discussdenton.com. Staff contact: Stephanie Yates, Public Affairs

E. State Legislative Action Update – As bills begin to move through committees and progress to the floor, City staff and legislative consultants have been actively involved in upholding Council's adopted 2021 legislative program. Staff submitted an opposition letter (**attached**) on SB 566 which relates to electricity service provided by certain municipally owned utilities. A support card was also submitted on SB 2227 which relates to securitizing costs associated with electric markets.

Staff and the City's legislative consultants engaged Senator Springer's office to propose language and encourage an amendment to the authors of SB 14 (a bill relating to the regulation by a municipality or county of certain employment benefits and policies) which was passed through the Senate on April 13, and is now set to be reviewed by the House State Affairs Committee today.

Staff also engaged Representative Stucky's office to encourage the authors of HB 1869 to accept an amendment that includes public safety-related debt in the list of types of debt that can be funded through the debt service tax rate. The bill was laid out on the floor of the House this week, and seven floor amendments were adopted. The bill was subsequently voted favorably and forwarded to the Senate on May 6.

The City's legislative consultants discussed concerns on HB 3535 with its authors as it relates to the availability of dates of birth under the public information law. Consultants presented to City Council on May 3, giving brief overviews of actions taken thus far in session, as well as what lies ahead over the next few weeks. Staff will continue to act on bills that impact Denton in alignment with Council's adopted legislative program. Staff contact: Rachel Balthrop Mendoza, City Manager's Office

F. Priority Bill Status Report – While the City of Denton is tracking hundreds of bills filed during the 87th Session of the Texas Legislature that could potentially impact the City of Denton, staff are more closely monitoring the status and progress of a subset of these bills in a priority tracking list. These priority bills have a high impact to the City of Denton and/or are progressing rapidly through the legislature toward full passage. A list of our priority bills that are being monitored is **attached**. Staff contact: Rachel Balthrop Mendoza, City Manager's Office

G. Water Works Park Lifeguard Shortage and Summer Hours Additional Update – On April 30, Council Members Meltzer and Armintor requested more information on current rate of pay for the summer aquatics staff in response to a Parks and Recreation Department Friday Report blurb.

Hourly pay rates for summer aquatics staff varies by position. For lifeguards, the starting rate is $11/hr., max of $15/hr., with a current average of $11.51 per hour. A summary of all seasonal positions with average pay rates is **attached**. A review of aquatics staff pay was conducted two years ago during another hiring slump going into the 2019 season. At this time, the starting pay rate was increased from $9/hr. to $11/hr. This increase had a financial impact of $324,414, covering a total of 146,291 staff hours which had to be added to the PARD budget via a supplemental request for FY19. Unfortunately, the effects of the starting pay increase were only able to be fully evaluated for the 2019 season as the 2020 season was canceled due to COVID.

To attract additional recruits, staff can explore the possibility of increasing the starting wage for lifeguards to $15/hr. However, increasing the minimum wage to $15 per hour for lifeguards will require a re-evaluation of many positions within the department. For example, part time pool managers make an average of $15.01/hr. To keep parity, the pool manager, who has a greater number of duties and responsibilities, would require an increase as well. It should be noted, some full-time positions, such as the Field Services Worker II, have a starting wage of $15/ hour. Additionally, increasing the rates of pay would have a significant impact on the expenditure side of the budget. While $15/hr. may not be attainable for the lifeguard position at this time, PARD staff will work with Human Resources to re-evaluate the seasonal staff pay scale during the off season to ensure pay is commensurate to industry standards and other similar local facilities.

The rate of pay is not the only factor in the staffing shortage. The closure of aquatic facilities in 2020 not only put a halt to the ground we were gaining with the changes in pay in 2019, it also eliminated our largest summer recruiting pool, returning staff. Staff who had previously worked in aquatics during the 2019 season had to seek other employment opportunities during the summer of 2020 and many have stayed at those other jobs. Returning staff typically makes up 50-60% of the summer aquatics work force. Not having the pool of returning employees already in place left us with more positions to fill than what was normally observed prior to the pandemic. Staff reached out to a few surrounding cities to compare situations and found that cities that did not close their pools last summer are not experiencing a hiring shortage, while those cities that did close their pools are experiencing the safe staffing difficulties as Denton.

In addition to the loss of returning lifeguards, staff is observing other factors which may be attributing to a lack of candidates. Some people are still hesitant to work in positions which require frequent interaction with the public, such as lifeguarding. Another factor may be the stimulus package from the federal government, which was signed into law in March and extended unemployment benefits. As part of this package, the Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) which aids part-time workers, was extended through September 6, 2021. A recent article in *D Magazine* cited the unemployment rate among people ages 16-24 in the City of Denton at 16.8% (Tibbit, Tarisa Casper. "What About Denton?" *D Magazine*, 23 Mar. 2021, 9am, www.dmagazine.com/commercial-real-estate/2021/03/what-about-denton/.). This age range makes up the bulk of our typical seasonal summer staff. If receiving unemployment benefits, they may not wish to return to the workplace until the expiration of their benefits in September.

The COVID crisis has had compounding effects which are being felt industry and nation-wide. The hope is as the world returns to "normalcy" the hiring shortage will correct itself with adjustments made as needed. For this year, staff has made a concerted effort to meet summer staffing needs and has worked to devise a plan to operate the facilities to allow for the most public use. Moving forward staff will be working to evaluate pay rates for similar positions in other communities and make adjustments as needed to be competitive in the market. A summary of this research will be provided to City Council in the future. Staff contact: Nikki Sassenus, Parks and Recreation

H. Summer Job Hiring – Parks and Recreation regularly hires around 300 seasonal summer jobs for Water Works Park, Civic Center Park, and summer camps. There are jobs for anyone 16 and older available. Some jobs, like lifeguards, require certifications; however, some require no previous experience and will have on-the-job training. These jobs are vital to summer programming running smoothly for Denton. Anyone interested can apply at www.dentonjobs.com. Staff contact: Nikki Sassenus, Parks and Recreation

I. Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPM) Update- On May 3rd, Mayor Pro Tem Davis requested an update on the IPM Program overall, specifically at Denia, and any other locations earmarked for future organic programs. In addition, the question was raised as to how we evaluate ourselves related to the IPM Program, and, how we treat fire ants.

The City of Denton's Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPM Plan) and Standard Operating Procedures was approved by City Council in June of 2020, **attached**. A citizen and industry professional advisory committee was formed in 2019, and met regularly to review then-current policies and practices with the intent of developing a new and more comprehensive IPM Program that benefitted citizens and the City foremost. This plan encompasses the pesticide (organic and non-organic) use on all City owned property. With this plan there is also a Pesticide/Chemical Approved List. While each park is unique, and might experience a type of pest not shared in another, the IPM Plan and SOP is used first and foremost to all city property when factoring in the need for any treatment warranted or needed to control pests.

In the Spring of 2019, Denia Park was selected by the City's IPM Focus Group to conduct an all organic program. This program uses all organic chemicals and we are currently tracking the progress and additional cost at Denia Park. Soil tests are done yearly to gauge efficacy. Visual inspections are telling us that the weed population is strong and active, in response, mowing frequencies have been increased to assist. Avondale Park will be the next Park that an all organic program is conducted. PARD staff are currently working with a consultant on an implementation plan.

For the treatment of Imported Fire Ants in any of the City's locations, PARD has several options open to them. One is a pair of organic mound drenches (Good Natured Backyard Bug Destroyer and Good Natured Orange Oil), acephate, as well as several other deterrents. Staff Contact: Marshall McGee, Parks and Recreation

J. Compost Workshop – To celebrate International Composting Awareness Week Sustainability collaborated with Beneficial Reuse to coordinate a virtual composting workshop which was held on Thursday May 6, 2021. The workshop was taught by

Daniel Cunningham with Rooted In, a company that provides advice and training to develop horticulture resources in the area. Due to COVID restrictions, this workshop was the first held by the City of Denton since March of 2020. 59 people registered for and more than 30 attended the workshop.

The City of Denton has scheduled additional workshops over the next couple of months;

- **June 10, 2021** 6pm-730pm: Sprinkler System Spruce Up (virtual)
  - Registration: https://rootedin.com/event/sprinkler-system-spruce-up-denton/

- **July 15, 2021** 6pm-730pm: Catch the Rain DIY Rain Barrel Class (in person)
  - Registration: https://rootedin.com/event/catch-the-rain-diy-rain-barrel-class-6/

Registration information will be shared in Citizen Connection, Resident Update and on social media. Staff contact: Katherine Barnett, Sustainability

III. Responses to Council Member Requests for Information

A. Prairie Street Drainage Safety Concerns – On February 28, Council Member Meltzer requested that staff investigate a citizen's concerns regarding the safety of the concrete drainage channel located at 214 West Prairie Street. An update was provided in the Friday report on March 12, stating that staff contacted the private property owner and Jagoe-Public, the contractor working on the Pecan Creek Tributary Drainage Improvement Project (PEC-4) Phases 1 & 2 Project for a possible solution. City staff was able to clear the area and remove an unsafe pedestrian bridge crossing the channel on April 2. Since then, Jagoe-Public has constructed a chain link fence bordering the channel where the citizen concern was raised. A picture of the completed fence is **below**. Staff contact: Seth Garcia, Capital Projects/Daniel Kramer, Public Works

B. Bonnie Brae and Scripture Street Conditions - On April 29, a business owner contacted Mayor Hudspeth and Mayor Pro Tem Davis regarding roadway condition concerns on Bonnie Brae Street and Scripture Street near the Bonnie Brae roundabout. After receiving notification of the concern, the Streets Department patched a pothole on Bonnie Brae south of the roundabout and have since visited the site to confirm that the patch was holding. As a result of the rain event this past weekend, additional potholes developed that staff patched on Monday, May 3. The Streets Department is also making temporary repairs to Scripture Street near the intersection with Bonnie Brae to improve the quality of the roadway. The Deputy Director of Public Works Operations contacted the business owner on May 3 to discuss their concerns. During that call, updates on the temporary repairs were provided and a commitment was made to have City crews inspect Bonnie Brae every few days to ensure the roadway is in proper condition. Permanent roadway repairs will be made as part of the North South Water Main Phase 3 Project, which has been on hold since December 2020 due to default of the contractor. The City is currently working with the surety to obtain a new contractor and resume project construction. Staff anticipates having a new contractor in place and work beginning by Q3 of calendar year 2021, with an estimated completion in Q2 of calendar year 2022. Staff contacts: Daniel Kremer, Public Works and Seth Garcia, Capital Projects

C. Southridge Neighborhood Traffic Concerns – During the May 4 City Council Meeting, a resident of the Southridge neighborhood presented traffic safety concerns including speed limits on connector streets in the neighborhood and Teasley Lane, the lack of stop signs in Southridge, faded crosswalks on Teasley, and drivers using Pennsylvania Drive as a cut-through to or from 1-35E. Staff will perform speed study and traffic analysis in the neighborhood to assess potential traffic calming measures to improve safety. These studies are anticipated to be completed by June 11. Additionally, the Denton Police Department has committed to increasing patrol in the area to better enforce the posted speed limits. Staff met with the Texas Department of

Transportation (TxDOT) on May 5 to discuss the possibility of extending the guardrail on I-35E past Pennsylvania Dr., as well as the requirements of the warrant assessment and application process for the potential Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon (PHB), also referred to as a HAWK signal, on Teasley Ln. (a TxDOT roadway) and Longridge Dr. Staff will provide updates following the speed study and warrant assessment in a future Friday Report. Staff contact: Becky Diviney, Engineering

D. North Texas State Fairgrounds Noise Complaint – On May 1, Council Member Meltzer requested information regarding a noise exception for an event held at the North Texas State Fairgrounds. The City Manager's Office, Police, and Parks and Recreation staff confirmed that a noise exception had not been granted for the event. The fairgrounds are private property managed by North Texas Fair and Rodeo, but the event was held by a third party, No Limits Monster Trucks. Parks and Recreation staff communicated with the property manager to ensure all future events that anticipate amplified sound follow the proper protocols, including requesting an ordinance with the City to grant a temporary noise exception. The property manager confirmed that the third party was notified of the noise exception requirement but failed to contact the City of Denton. Staff plan to routinely communicate with the property manager, as well as create a new process to ensure all special events requirements have been fulfilled. Staff Contact: Autumn Natalie, Parks and Recreation

E. Hickory Creek Interceptor Archeological Findings Update – On Tuesday, May 4 Mayor Pro Tem Davis requested a status update on the archeological findings identified at the Hickory Creek Interceptor project site. The Hickory Creek Interceptor Phase 1 & 2 Project is a Wastewater Utility project that includes the installation of approximately 13,000 linear feet of a variety sizes of wastewater infrastructure ranging from 30, 36, 42, 48 and 54-inch pipe along the Hickory Creek Basin between Fort Worth Drive (US 377) and I-35W. As part of the Hickory Creek Interceptor project design, an archeological survey was conducted in October 2020 covering 2.46 miles of the proposed wastewater interceptor easement along Hickory Creek. To-date, one artifact has been collected, a Kent-like dart point (arrowhead). Acacia Heritage Consulting, the archeological firm that has been hired to further investigate the site, received necessary permits from the Texas Historical Commission during the week of April 26 to continue their work. Weather permitting, the current goal is to complete field work prior to Memorial Day. Staff should know by early June if there are additional findings and what the potential project schedule impact will be if additional artifacts are uncovered. As additional information becomes available, staff will provide updates to the City Council in the Friday Report. For further details on the archeological findings at the Hickory Creek Interceptor site, please reference Informal Staff Report 2021-013 (**attached**). Staff contact: Tracy Beck, Capital Projects

IV. Upcoming Community Events and Meetings

A. None

V. Attachments

VI. Informal Staff Reports

VII. Council Information

Denton Municipal Electric
1659 Spencer Rd., Denton, TX 76205 • (940) 349-8487

May 4, 2021

Dear Senator or Representative:

I write to you today to express serious concerns about SB566 by Senator Buckingham (and its companion, HB 2775 by Cain) and to respectfully ask you to oppose the bill. This request for opposition is in keeping with our City Council's adopted Legislative Priorities for 2021.

SB566 would force one municipally owned utility (MOU) in Texas, Austin Energy, to retail rate review by the Public Utility Commission (PUC). At present, the bill is limited only to Austin Energy, but I remain concerned about the precedent it would set. Already, comments have been made on the Senate floor about possibly extending the bill's applicability to other MOUs in the future.

MOUs have an open, transparent rate setting process, and local citizens have access to and a voice in all local utility decisions. SB566 usurps those local processes and instead allows as few as ten residential customers or a single large customer to appeal their rates to the PUC. Moreover, SB566 would allow this rate appeal at any time. Once one customer or group of customers appeals their rate, even if the rate is found to be a sound one, nothing in the bill stops a similar customer from making the same appeal. In other words, rate cases could be continual and would prevent a local utility from proceeding with needed business decisions. Likewise, continual rate cases would increase costs and likely lead to some customers seeing their rates *increase* because of this bill. Rate cases can be time-consuming and expensive, and the costs are spread out among all customers. The City of Denton tries to use rate cases smartly to minimize costs while still ensuring that rates remain affordable to ensure that people can live and work in our city without being burdened by excessive electricity costs. The City of Denton's practice is to conduct formal rate cost of service studies every 5 years and is currently going through that process in advance of this year's budget process.

This bill is also unfair in that it targets MOUs and establishes a specific rate review process that is not applicable to any other utility in Texas.

I believe that SB566 is unnecessary, unfair, and sets a bad precedent and I respectfully ask you to oppose the bill.

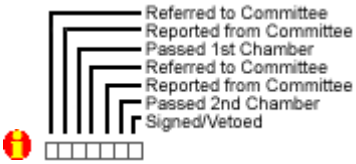
Sincerely,

Antonio Puente, Jr.
General Manager, Denton Municipal Electric

City of Denton
Priority Bill Status Report

05-07-2021 - 09:23:58

- Action in the date range *- Link to Related Information* ( ) - Priority



Critical/High Priority

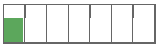
HB 11	Paddie, Chris(R) Schwertner, Charles(R)	Relating to the extreme weather emergency preparedness of facilities for providing electric service.
Bill History:	05-03-21 S Committee action pending Senate Jurisprudence	

HB 88	Thompson, Senfronia(D)	Relating to interactions between law enforcement and individuals detained or arrested on suspicion of the commission of criminal offenses, witnesses to the commission of those offenses, and other members of the public.
Companions:	SB 161 West, Royce (Identical) 11-10-20 S Filed	
Bill History:	03-25-21 H Committee action pending House Homeland Security and Public Safety	

HB 330	Cain, Briscoe(R)	Relating to elections.
Bill History:	04-20-21 H Removed from hearing 04/21/21 - House Elections	

HB 610	Swanson, Valoree(R)	Relating to judicial review of certain local laws applicable to state license holders.
Bill History:	04-30-21 H Reported from committee as substituted House Judiciary and Civil Jurisprudence	

HB 638	Krause, Matt(R)	Relating to the authority of certain political subdivisions to adopt a budget that reduces the



amount allocated to provide a fire protection, law enforcement, or emergency medical service.

Bill History: 03-01-21 H Introduced and referred to committee on House State Affairs

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HB 652 Paul, Dennis(R)

Relating to notice of an epizootic infectious disease occurring in an animal shelter.

Bill History: 05-05-21 S Received in the Senate

HB 749 Middleton, Mayes(R)

Relating to the use by a political subdivision of public funds for lobbying activities.

Companions: SB 234 Hall, Bob (Identical)
3- 3-21 S Introduced and referred to committee on Senate State Affairs

Bill History: 03-25-21 H Committee action pending House State Affairs

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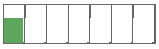
HB 753 Cain, Briscoe(R)



Relating to municipal solid waste management services contracts.

Bill History: 03-22-21 H Committee action pending House Environmental Regulation

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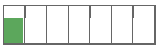
HB 768 Patterson, Jared(R)



Relating to the requirement that certain governmental bodies make audio and video recordings of open meetings available on the Internet.

Bill History: 04-23-21 H Voted favorably from committee as substituted House County Affairs

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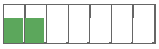
HB 782 Swanson, Valoree(R)



Relating to requirements for certain petitions requesting an election and ballot propositions.

Companions:

HB 4537	Swanson, Valoree	(Refiled from 86R Session)
SB 1225	Bettencourt, Paul	(Refiled from 86R Session)

Bill History: 04-20-21 H Reported favorably from committee on House Elections

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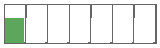
HB 872 Bernal, Diego(D)

Relating to the confidentiality of certain government operated utility customer information.

	Companions:	SB 668 Menendez, Jose (Identical) 4-13-21 S Committee action pending Senate Business and Commerce
	Bill History:	04-21-21 S Received in the Senate

HB 1024 	Geren, Charlie(R) Hancock, Kelly(R)	Relating to the pickup and delivery of alcoholic beverages for off-premises consumption.
	Companions:	SB 298 Hancock, Kelly (Identical) 3-16-21 S Committee action pending Senate Business and Commerce
	Bill History:	05-04-21 G Sent to the Governor

HB 1391 	Middleton, Mayes(R)	Relating to the effect of an election at which the voters fail to approve or vote to reduce the ad valorem tax rate adopted by the governing body of a taxing unit.
	Bill History:	03-22-21 H Committee action pending House Ways and Means

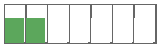
HB 1416 	Capriglione, Giovanni(R)	Relating to the definition of business day for purposes of the public information law.
	Companions:	SB 925 Zaffirini, Judith (Identical) 3-11-21 S Introduced and referred to committee on Senate Business and Commerce
	Bill History:	05-05-21 S Received in the Senate

HB 1869 	Burrows, Dustin(R)	Relating to the definition of debt for the purposes of calculating certain ad valorem tax rates of a taxing unit.
	Bill History:	05-06-21 S Received in the Senate

HB 1885 	Harris, Cody(R)	Relating to restrictions on municipal regulation in certain areas.
	Companions:	SB 1922 Lucio, Eddie (Identical) 5-10-21 S Placed on the Senate Calendar for
	Bill History:	04-07-21 H Reported from committee as substituted House Land and Resource Management

HB 1900 Goldman, Craig(R)

Relating to municipalities and counties that adopt budgets that defund law enforcement agencies.



Bill History: 05-06-21 H Passed to third reading (Vote: Y: 91/N: 55)

HB 1925 Capriglione, Giovanni(R)

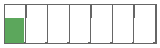
Relating to prohibitions on camping in a public place.

Companions: SB 987 Buckingham, Dawn (Identical)
4-12-21 S Committee action pending Senate Local Government

Bill History: 05-06-21 H Passed (Vote: Y: 88/N: 56)

HB 2319 Jetton, Jacey (F)(R)

Relating to the use of public money to compensate a person who lobbies the federal government.



Bill History: 03-15-21 H Introduced and referred to committee on House State Affairs

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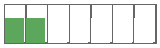
HB 2362 Harris, Cody(R)

Relating to municipalities and counties that adopt budgets that defund law enforcement agencies.



Bill History: 04-12-21 H Reported favorably from committee on House State Affairs

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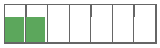
HB 2438 Meyer, Morgan(R)

Relating to municipalities and counties that adopt budgets that defund law enforcement agencies.



Bill History: 04-26-21 H Reported from committee as substituted House Ways and Means

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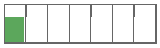
HB 2548 Morrison, Geanie(R)

Relating to the inspection of municipal buildings during a declared disaster.



Companions: SB 877 Hancock, Kelly (Identical)
5- 4-21 H Voted favorably from committee as substituted House Urban Affairs

Bill History: 04-07-21 H Committee action pending House Urban Affairs

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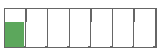
HB 2590 Leach, Jeff(R)

Relating to the time for the issuance of municipal building permits.



Companions: SB 1947 Springer, Drew (F) (Identical)

		5- 3-21 S Committee action pending Senate Local Government
	Bill History:	04-06-21 H Committee action pending House Land and Resource Management

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HB 2683	Canales, Terry(D)	Relating to requirements for open meetings that are broadcast over the Internet or held by telephone conference or videoconference call.
	Companions:	SB 924 Zaffirini, Judith (Identical) 3-11-21 S Introduced and referred to committee on Senate Business and Commerce
	Bill History:	04-21-21 S Received in the Senate

HB 3069	Holland, Justin(R)	Relating to statutes of limitation and repose for certain claims involving the construction or repair of an improvement to real property or equipment attached to real property.
	Bill History:	05-05-21 S Received in the Senate

HB 3535	Hunter, Todd(R)	Relating to the availability of dates of birth under the public information law.
	Companions:	SB 926 Zaffirini, Judith (Identical) 3-11-21 S Introduced and referred to committee on Senate Business and Commerce
	Bill History:	05-05-21 S Received in the Senate

HB 3687	Capriglione, Giovanni(R)	Relating to the disclosure of lobbying contract information by political subdivisions.
	Bill History:	03-25-21 H Committee action pending House State Affairs

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HB 3935	Slawson, Shelby (F)(R)	Relating to the distribution of municipal sales and use tax revenue to a municipality that reduces the funding allocated to law enforcement agencies.
	Bill History:	04-06-21 H Committee action pending House Ways and Means

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HB 4447	Oliverson, Tom(R)	Relating to the procedure for approval of certain land development applications by a political subdivision.

	Companions:	SB 1667 Hughes, Bryan (Identical) 3-24-21 S Introduced and referred to committee on Senate Business and Commerce
	Bill History:	05-06-21 H Reported from committee as substituted House Land and Resource Management

SB 10	Bettencourt, Paul(R)	Relating to the use by a county or municipality of public money for lobbying activities.
	Bill History:	04-20-21 H Referred to House Committee on House State Affairs

SB 14	Creighton, Brandon(R)	Relating to the regulation by a municipality or county of certain employment benefits and policies.
	Bill History:	05-07-21 H Meeting set for 12:00 P.M. OR ADJ., E1.004 - House State Affairs

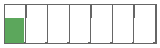
SB 23	Huffman, Joan(R)	Relating to an election to approve a reduction or reallocation of funding or resources for a municipal or county law enforcement agency.
	Bill History:	05-06-21 H Meeting set for 8:00 a.m., E1.004 - House State Affairs

SB 46	Zaffirini, Judith(D)	Relating to the municipal regulation of housing for homeless individuals provided by a religious organization.
	Companions:	HB 2405 Rodriguez, Eddie (Identical) 4-13-21 H Reported favorably from committee on House Urban Affairs
	Bill History:	03-29-21 S Meeting set for 10:00 A.M., EXT AUDITORIUM - Senate Local Government

SB 234	Hall, Bob(R)	Relating to the use by a political subdivision of public funds for lobbying activities.
	Companions:	HB 749 Middleton, Mayes (Identical) 3-25-21 H Committee action pending House State Affairs
	Bill History:	03-03-21 S Introduced and referred to committee on Senate State Affairs

SB 778 Hinojosa, Chuy(D)

Relating to the review by local governmental entities of certain sales and use tax audit reports and audit working papers.



Companions: HB 4032 Herrero, Abel (Identical)
4-12-21 H Committee action pending House Ways and Means

Bill History: 03-30-21 S Committee action pending Senate Finance

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SB 861 Paxton, Angela(R)

Relating to remote meetings under the open meetings law.

Companions: HB 3793 Shaheen, Matt (Identical)
3-22-21 H Introduced and referred to committee on House State Affairs

Bill History: 04-29-21 S Placed on the Senate Calendar for

SB 877 Hancock, Kelly(R)

Relating to the inspection of municipal buildings during a declared disaster.

Companions: HB 2548 Morrison, Geanie (Identical)
4- 7-21 H Committee action pending House Urban Affairs

Bill History: 05-04-21 H Voted favorably from committee as substituted House Urban Affairs

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SB 926 Zaffirini, Judith(D)

Relating to the availability of dates of birth under the public information law.

Companions: HB 3535 Hunter, Todd (Identical)
5- 5-21 S Received in the Senate

Bill History: 03-11-21 S Introduced and referred to committee on Senate Business and Commerce

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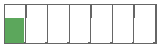
SB 987 Buckingham, Dawn(R)

Relating to prohibitions on camping in a public place.



Companions: HB 1925 Capriglione, Giovanni (Identical)
5- 6-21 H Passed (Vote: Y: 88/N: 56)

Bill History: 04-12-21 S Committee action pending Senate Local Government

Total Bills: 39

JDE Aquatic Payroll Report - Run Date: 10/1/2020 Thru 5/2/2021

Cost Center	Cost center Name	Job Code	Job Description	Employee #	Employee Name	Hours Worked	Pay Rate	Total Pay	Average Rate of Pay by Position		
207001	Natatorium	SA1000	Instructor I		Total for SA1000	126.50		1,406.00	$11.11	Per Hour	
		SA1004	Cashier		Total for SA1004	863.00		9,734.75	$11.28	Per Hour	
		SA1007	Lifeguard		Total for SA1007	4,872.50		55,561.88	$11.40	Per Hour	
		SA2000	Instructor II		Total for SA2000	354.25		4,569.25	$12.90	Per Hour	
		SA2002	Assistant Lead Cashier		Total for SA2002	103.50		1,279.25	$12.36	Per Hour	
		SA2003	Assistant Pool Manager		Total for SA2003	2,072.25		26,417.00	$12.75	Per Hour	
		SA2004	Assistant Swim Coach		Total for SA2004	59.50		714.00	$12.00	Per Hour	
		SA3003	Lead Cashier		Total for SA3003	9.50		132.26	$13.92	Per Hour	
		SA3004	Pool Manager		Total for SA3004	696.50		10,186.73	$14.63	Per Hour	*includes OT time, which bumps up ROP
			Total for Cost Center: 207001			9,157.50		110,001.12			
207002	Water Park	GL0510	Field Services Worker III		Total for GL0510	160.00		2,910.41	$18.19	Per Hour	
		SA1000	Instructor I		Total for SA1000	0.00		0.00	$0.00	Per Hour	
		SA1004	Cashier		Total for SA1004	25.00		267.55	$10.70	Per Hour	
		SA1005	Concessions Attendant		Total for SA1005	0.00		0.00	$0.00	Per Hour	
		SA1007	Lifeguard		Total for SA1007	473.25		5,417.23	$11.45	Per Hour	
		SA2002	Assistant Lead Cashier		Total for SA2002	5.50		71.50	$13.00	Per Hour	
		SA2003	Assistant Pool Manager		Total for SA2003	49.00		603.50	$12.32	Per Hour	
		SA3001	PARD Coordinator II		Total for SA3001	17.00		238.00	$14.00	Per Hour	
		SA3002	PARD Supervisor		Total for SA3002	0.00		0.00	$0.00	Per Hour	
		SA3003	Lead Cashier		Total for SA3003	15.75		229.25	$14.56	Per Hour	
		SA3004	Pool Manager		Total for SA3004	155.00		2,405.96	$15.52	Per Hour	*includes OT time, which bumps up ROP
			Total for Cost Center: 207002			900.50		12,143.40			
411160	Rec-Ls-Aquatics	SA1004	Cashier		Total for SA1004	4.00		44.00	$11.00	Per Hour	
		SA1007	Lifeguard		Total for SA1007	212.50		2,482.04	$11.68	Per Hour	
		SA2003	Assistant Pool Manager		Total for SA2003	23.75		293.50	$12.36	Per Hour	
		SA2004	Assistant Swim Coach		Total for SA2004	32.00		384.00	$12.00	Per Hour	
		SA3004	Pool Manager		Total for SA3004	47.75		710.41	$14.88	Per Hour	
			Total for Cost Center: 411160			320.00		3,913.95			
		Total				**10,378.00**		**$126,058.47**			

City of Denton

Integrated Pest Management Plan

Approved by City Council 6/2020

It is important for the City of Denton to be environmentally conscious in providing safe and well-maintained facilities and landscapes for all visitors. The Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan provides a holistic approach to achieving the stated goals considering health, environmental, and financial risks. The intent of the IPM plan is to be a living document with continued evaluation and updates to meet current and future needs.

A special thank you to City of Denton staff in the Parks and Recreation Department (PARD), Park Maintenance Division, Environmental Services, and the Citizen Focus Group who committed their time and talent to the development of this document.

IPM Focus Group

Nathan Hansard	*University of North Texas / Field Specialist*
Cynthia Maguire	*Texas Womens University / Native Plant Society of Texas*
Bob Harris	*Denton County Master Gardeners*
Adelaide Bodnar	*Master Naturalist*
Bill Hartley	*Denton County Beekeepers Association*
Cindy Hiegel	*Master Gardener*
Carol Soph	*Denton Resident*
Ed Soph	*Denton Resident*
Gene Kastens	*Denton Youth Sports Association*
Heather Massengale	*Denton Youth Sports Association*

Table of Contents

GENERAL INFORMATION

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Plan is a decision-making process to determine pest levels and tolerance thresholds and combines **biological, cultural, physical**, and **chemical** tools to minimize health, environmental, and financial risks. This plan uses extensive knowledge about pests, such as infestation thresholds, life histories, environmental requirements, and natural enemies to complement and facilitate biological and other natural control of pests. It coordinates the use of pest biology, environmental information, and available technology to prevent unacceptable levels of pest damage by the most economical means, while posing the least possible risk to people, property, resources, and the environment.

Mission Statement

The mission of the City of Denton's Integrated Pest Management Plan is to manage pests that are harmful to the health, function or aesthetic value of City landscapes and public health in a manner that is efficient, effective, environmentally-responsible, and with careful attention to the safety of the public and department employees.

To accomplish this, the principles of Integrated Pest Management are endorsed. This approach uses multi-faceted strategies that minimizes economic, health, and environmental risks.

Goals

The goal and intent of this plan is to produce an evolving and living document that provides a method and approach to guide the maintenance of public property and land. The focus and goals are:

- Strive to better connect communities to nature and enhance sustainability through conservation practices. Areas of focus include promoting sustainable practices and strategies that address the effects of climate change, preserving wildlife, growing a next generation of environmental stewards, and supporting programs and policies that encourage a commitment to conservation.
- Minimize the use of EPA level pesticides by applying in a targeted manner and only if deemed necessary when pests cannot be managed by other methods.
- Create and maintain a safe environment for visitors and staff that protects and preserves natural resources, park facilities, and amenities through design, operations, and education.
- Ensure stewardship of the public's resources through fiscal accountability, responsible planning, and effective management.
- Educate and promote natural areas and cultural practices through programing such as organic community gardening, community tree plantings, and litter abatement.
- Create an active learning environment using design such as interpretative signage with a focus on natural and historical education.
- Provide a natural, healthy, educational, and social environment and ensure all people have access and are meaningfully involved in the development and use of park and recreation programs and spaces.
- Facilitate a sustainable IPM plan and program that endures leadership and staff transitions through thorough documentation of the policy, plan, actions, and results.

Asset Management

The City of Denton (COD) is a municipal government and is the steward of over 3,000 acres of land containing public buildings, operational facilities, electrical substations, parks, waterways, drainage, easements, and right-of-ways. Park properties make up approximately 2,000 acres of the municipal property. Park Maintenance is charged with taking the lead in operating and maintaining the diverse selection of property and landscapes in a safe, attractive, healthy, and useful condition.

City owned properties represent a major component of the city's capital assets and the City recognizes its responsibility to protect and preserve this public and economic investment to the best of its abilities. The City also recognizes its responsibilities to its employees and the general public and seeks to employ the highest professional standards in the performance of its duties. To manage pests on City owned land, COD personnel shall utilize the principles of Integrated Pest Management.

Evaluation and Reporting

The IPM plan is meant to be a living document that evolves with organizational, environmental, and technological changes. The plan will be evaluated in full every 3 years by group of stakeholders identified by the Director of PARD or designee. Stakeholders would include but are not limited to representatives from gardening groups, local educators, governmental agencies, partner organizations, field experts, and engaged citizens at a minimum of 8 serving members.

It is PARD's goal to meet with the stakeholder group on an annual basis to keep the group updated on IPM activities and receive feedback on recommended and proposed changes. Legal, regulatory, procedural, and administrative changes can be made in the interim review period. All changes must be documented on Appendix 10: Revisions of the plan.

PARD will assess the effectiveness of the plan and the progress of stated goals by developing relevant, meaningful, and measurable performance indicators. Goals and measures will include pesticide risk reduction and reducing pesticide use through the tracking of chemical and non-chemical interventions. The indicators will be drafted on an annual basis during the budget process and reported quarterly.

Integrated Pest Management

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is one of the major strategies used by PARD in the maintenance of public lands. There are many definitions of IPM, the following is from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for its publication, "EPA Integrated Pest Management for Turfgrass and Ornamentals[1]:"

> "IPM is the coordinated use of pest and environmental information with available pest control methods to prevent unacceptable levels of pest damage by the most economical means with the least possible hazard to people, property, and the environment. The goal of IPM is to manage pests and the environment so as to balance costs, benefits, public health, and environmental quality. IPM systems use all available technical information on the pest and its interactions with the environment. Because IPM programs apply a holistic approach to pest management decision-making, they take

[1] EPA Integrated Pest Management for Turfgrass and Ornamentals. Page 315 and http://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi/9101AIKB.PDF?Dockey=9101AIKB.PDF

advantage of all appropriate pest management options, including, but not limited to pesticides. Thus, IPM is:

- A system using multiple methods;
- A decision-making process;
- A risk reduction system;
- Information intensive;
- Cost-effective; and
- Site specific."

IPM makes use of cultural practices, environmental factors, pest growth patterns and life cycles, ecological interaction, human contact, mechanical removal and, finally, pesticides to control harmful organisms.

The COD defines Integrated Pest Management as the coordinated use of pest and environmental information along with available pest control methods, including biological, cultural, physical, and chemical methods, to prevent unacceptable levels of pest damage by the most economical means and with the least possible hazard to people, property, and the environment.

- **Integrated** means that all feasible types of control strategies are considered and combined as appropriate to solve a pest problem.
- **Pests** are unwanted organisms that are a nuisance to man or domestic animals, and can cause injury to humans, animals, plants, and property, and have a significant economic impact. Pests reduce yield and/or quality in vegetation ranging from flower beds, to lawns, trees, and sports fields.
- **Management** is the process of making decisions in a systematic way to keep pests from reaching intolerable levels. Small populations of pests can often be tolerated; total eradication is often not necessary, or feasible.

Based on the above, the IPM plan consists of the following steps:

1. **Identification of the issue**. Identification of the pest, level of infestation, and an evaluation of the site will determine what action is needed, if any.
2. **Consultation**. This involves defining the roles of the people involved in the pest management equation (i.e. Certified Pesticide Applicator, Park Manager, Urban Forester, Park Supervisor, Superintendent, and Department Director) to assure understanding and communication between them.
3. **Management objectives**. Staff must determine the management objectives for a given site in order to solve the pest problem(s). This can be done by establishing maintenance classifications and standards with an outlined schedule to meet maintenance needs. Project and property priorities relevant at the time must also be considered. A Strategy review includes determining if a species is native or exotic, locating the management zone, and evaluating the chances of successful management.
4. **Set the action thresholds**. These are points when pest populations or environmental conditions indicate that action must be taken in order to prevent the pest population from crossing a pre-determined injury threshold; no action is taken until the threshold is reached unless it is

determined that conditions pose a threat to health and safety or the infestation is detrimental to plant material / vegetation.

5. **Non-chemical control**. In this step, action is taken to modify the pest habitat to reduce the carrying capacity of the site, exclude the pest, or otherwise make the site's environment incompatible with the needs of the pest. This step, which involves applied ecology with support from cultural and biological methods.
6. **Pesticide action**. If no-pesticide actions are not available or insufficient, the appropriate pesticide action is taken. All efforts should made to (a) use the least toxic, most effective, most efficient application technique that provides the longest dwell time in contact with the pest, (b) apply when the pest is in its most vulnerable stage, and (c) carry the least possible hazard to people, property, and the environment.
7. **Evaluate**. This means checking the post-treatment results of the habitat modification or pesticide treatment actions by periodically monitoring the site and pest populations.
8. **Records**. For each site, records should be kept of pest management objectives, monitoring methods and data collected, actions taken, results obtained, and pesticides used. Records of actions taken will be documented in the appropriate record management system.

IPM is a decision-making process to determine if, where, when, and how pest control practices should be applied. And, in the short term, modification of direct pest control practices (such as reducing pesticide use through spot spraying strategies and replacing undesirable chemicals with more environmentally friendly materials) can provide valuable benefits in reducing the use of pesticides.

The IPM process first determines if a pest needs to be managed, and if so, how best to do it. Key elements are information gathering, well-informed decision making and monitoring of results. The IPM process promotes effective, low-risk management strategies to manage pests. The controls used in this plan include biological, cultural, physical, and chemical methods and materials; often a combination of methods is used. Methods selected to manage specific pest populations are evaluated by licensed and trained professionals. The methods employed conform to recognized standards established and endorsed by state and federal regulatory agencies, state educational institutions and organizations.

Key elements of an IPM program are information gathering and informed decision-making. Horticulturists, botanical specialists, park technicians, foresters, and arborists are skilled in identifying and evaluating pest problems. When pest problems occur that are unusual or beyond the scope of in-house experts, advice is obtained from other qualified sources such as state universities, Texas Department of Agriculture, and Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service experts. Texas Pesticide Applicators License continuing education courses reinforce employee skills and provide current information concerning laws, safety, pests, and current IPM methods.

COD employees monitor levels of pests to arrive at the best solution for managing a pest problem. When pest management methods are implemented by trained IPM personnel, the results are solutions that are economically and environmentally responsible. This provides the public with safe, healthy, and aesthetically pleasing park areas.

Pesticide Use

Pesticide is a general term for any substance intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest. Park pests consist primarily of unwanted vegetation and invasive weeds, but can also include insects, disease organisms, rodents, and other organisms. To manage these pests, COD personnel select

the best methods available. When it is necessary to use pesticides as part of an IPM approach, risk is minimized by careful product selection and application. When developing and updating the IPM program, the best expert scientific opinion is relied upon on to inform staff about potential materials and methods. Assessments from regulatory agencies, state university departments in Texas, scientists and other experts in the field provide much useful specific information. The City turns to these recognized experts for credible science-based information. Staff also stays current with the latest pertinent studies as part of our process. By basing decisions on these authoritative sources best solutions can be obtained within the IPM framework.

Pesticide applicators are required to comply with all pesticide label directions, federal, state, and local pesticide regulations, applicable safety laws, and City policies. Misuse of pesticides will not be tolerated. Pesticides not labeled or listed (refer to Appendices 1-4) will not be covered in detail within this document, but pesticide applicators are required to use additional precaution and label directions, if present, for all applications.

In executing the IPM methodology, pesticides are to be utilized in a prioritized approach on City properties as follows:

Parks and Playgrounds

1. Organic pesticides and / or Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI) listed substances; and
2. EPA Level III “caution” labeled pesticides only when deemed necessary to protect public health and economic impact.

Facilities / Buildings Landscaping

1. Organic pesticides and / or Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI) listed substances;
2. EPA Level III “caution” labeled pesticides only when deemed necessary to protect public health and economic impact when other methods do not adequately control the pest;
3. EPA Level II “warning” label pesticides, only if deemed necessary to protect public health an economic loss when other methods do not adequately control the pest;
4. EPA Level I “danger” label pesticides, only if deemed necessary to protect public health an economic loss when other methods do not adequately control the pest.

Rights of Way (Street medians / parkways)

1. Organic pesticides and / or Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI) listed substances;
2. EPA Level III “caution” labeled pesticides only when deemed necessary to protect public health and economic impact when other methods do not adequately control the pest;
3. EPA Level II “warning” label pesticides, only if deemed necessary to protect public health an economic loss when other methods do not adequately control the pest;
4. EPA Level I “danger” label pesticides, only if deemed necessary to protect public health an economic loss when other methods do not adequately control the pest.

Other City Property

1. Organic pesticides and / or Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI) listed substances;
2. EPA Level III “caution” labeled pesticides only when deemed necessary to protect public health and economic impact when other methods do not adequately control the pest;
3. EPA Level II “warning” label pesticides, only if deemed necessary to protect public health an economic loss when other methods do not adequately control the pest;

4. EPA Level I “danger” label pesticides, only if deemed necessary to protect public health an economic loss when other methods do not adequately control the pest.

Safety

When pesticides are being applied in on City property by City personnel, notification signs are posted at points of entry to the treated areas. When pest management equipment is being used and materials are being applied by COD employees, all appropriate worker personal protective equipment is provided for use. Use of such equipment is an important part of safely applying pesticides as well as using mechanical equipment. COD employees work with the Watershed Protection Division to protect the city’s water supply from all types of contamination. When pesticides are contemplated to be used near waterways and drainage areas, the Watershed Protection Division will be notified. When necessary, application of pesticides downstream of stream banks or within waterways would be done using aquatic-labeled pesticides, following the IPM process and label directions, and with the approval of the field supervisor.

Laws and Regulations

Several Federal and State agencies regulate the use of pesticides. The City conforms to all pesticide laws and regulations and allows only Texas State Licensed Pesticide Applicators to apply pesticides of any kind on city property. In this way COD exceeds the standards established within Texas state law. To obtain a Noncommercial Pesticide Applicator's License, applicators must pass a series of tests given by the Texas Department of Agriculture. The Texas Department of Agriculture does allow non-licensed staff to apply pesticides when it is incidental to their primary duties.

Once licensed, applicators must renew their license, annually for noncommercial applicators, and take the required amount of continuing education units needed for the type of Pesticide Applicator’s License held. Applicators are required by law to record specific information when applying pesticides and keep records for a minimum of 2 years. The Texas Department of Agriculture’s designated forms are utilized for these purposes.

Decontamination Sites

Employers must provide sites so that workers and handlers can wash pesticides and residues from their hands and body. Decontamination supplies must include:

- Enough water for routine and emergency whole-body washing and for eye flushing;
- Soap;
- Single-use towels

Decontamination materials are also available in each applicator’s vehicle. It is the responsibility of the applicator to ensure adequate supplies are maintained in the vehicle.

The decontamination materials may not be located in an area under restricted entry unless they serve handlers working in that area. In this case, all materials must be protected from contamination.

Emergency Assistance

If there is reason to believe that a handler or worker may have been poisoned or injured by pesticides, an employer must promptly make transportation to an appropriate medical facility available to that person. Be prepared to provide the victim and medical personnel with:

- The product name, EPA registration number, and active ingredient(s);

- All first aid and medical information from the label;
- A description of how the pesticide was used; and
- Information about the victim's exposure.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Employers must provide handlers with the PPE as listed on the pesticide label. The employer must:

- Maintain PPE in a clean and operational condition;
- Make sure it fits correctly;
- Make sure handler wears and uses the PPE correctly;
- Provide a clean place to put on and remove PPE, and store personal clothing;
- Not allow worker to wear or take-home PPE;
- Take action to prevent heat-related illness while PPE is worn.

Cleaning and Maintaining PPE
Employers must make sure:

- PPE is cleaned according to manufacturer's instructions, inspected, and repaired before each use;
- PPE that is non-reusable or cannot be cleaned, must be disposed of properly;
- Clothing drenched with pesticide labeled DANGER or WARNING are discarded;
- PPE must be washed and dried properly, and stored separately from personal clothing;
- Respirator filters, cartridges and canisters are replaced as often as required. The handler employer must make sure anyone cleaning PPE is informed of possible pesticide residues on PPE, of the potentially harmful effects of pesticides, and of the correct ways to handle and clean PPE.

Equipment Safety
Handler employers must make sure that equipment used for mixing, loading, transferring, or applying pesticides is inspected and repaired or replaced as needed. Only appropriately trained and equipped handlers may repair, clean, or adjust pesticide handling equipment that contains pesticides or pesticide residues.

Environmental Protection
The City of Denton operates under the Pesticides General Permit (PGP, TXG870000) administered by the TCEQ. The purpose of this permit is to regulate the discharge of pesticides to the waters of the United States. Within the City, reporting for PGP compliance is coordinated through the Watershed Protection Division. Any potential adverse incidents involving pesticides should be immediately reported to Watershed Protection and/or PARD. Pesticide use within the City is also tracked to maintain compliance with the PGP.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT METHODOLOGY

Approved Pest Management Strategies

Examples of possible and available management strategies among the many methods are listed in the prevention of pest problems.

- Strategy and planning;
- Cultural practices, avoidance measures, and physical means to manage pest problems; and
- Mechanical practices, trapping, biological controls, and use of natural and synthetic pesticides.

All the IPM measures are evaluated and considered together to select the best overall solution to a pest problem.

Strategy

Management of pests through adoption of Strategy can be highly effective and low in cost. Such policies can often eliminate problems before they begin. Some examples are:

- Prioritization of parks for control measures may be considered. Different park areas may have varying standards of acceptable care and appearance. Determining whether a particular park area requires control of pests and the level of that control must take these differences into account. Careful attention to public desires and public needs must be part of this prioritization process.
- Establishment of thresholds for action and the tolerance level for different pests are part of the IPM process. These thresholds vary according to plant, pest, site, and park classification. Determinations of action thresholds are made on a case-by-case basis.

Design

Proper park design is a major way that pest problems can be avoided. While no landscape can be designed to be free of pest management needs, such considerations need to be part of the planning process. Examples are:

- Elimination or modification of problematical areas;
- Avoiding the use of potentially invasive species;
- Proper and adequate spacing of plant material to reduce the incidence of pest problems;
- Maintenance of species diversity and elimination of monocultures in plantings where possible;
- Elimination of alternate hosts for diseases; and
- Establishment of overstory, thick groundcovers and other design techniques benefiting both the establishment of plants and the reduction of weed problems.

Plant selection

Plant selection is critical in minimizing pest management needs both short- and long-term. Criteria for plant selection include:

- Right plant, right place.
- Use of disease or pest resistant or tolerant plant species or varieties; and
- Removal of invasive or pest-susceptible plants and replacement with varieties of native or adapted pest resistant plants.
- Consideration will be given to native plants under favorable conditions and design goals.

Cultural practices

Proper cultural practices are essential in establishing healthy landscapes and can often help to maintain their resistance to pest problems. Examples are:

- Knowledge of the cultural requirements of plants to best provide proper conditions for optimum plant health and resistance to pests.
- Soil testing and amendment as indicated by test results to promote plant health and prevent/avoid pest issues that can result from or be exacerbated by nutritional imbalance.
- Adequate site preparation before landscape installation. This can include soil improvements, pruning of surrounding vegetation, grade adjustments, drainage improvements, and installation of irrigation systems.
- Use of disease resistant grafting rootstock or scion wood.
- Proper timing and use of water to reduce over or under watering.
- Proper timing and use of fertilization to eliminate over and under-fertilization.
- Use of cover crops to improve soil structure and reduce soil erosion.
- Rotation of plant species in nursery areas to reduce the buildup of pests.
- Aeration, over-seeding, and top-dressing to improve turf health and suppress weeds.
- Raking and debris removal to remove pest sources.
- Pruning and plant removal to promote air circulation and light penetration for plant health.
- Removal of diseased, infested, damaged, or dead wood.
- Mulching for weed reduction, water retention, winter protection and root zone improvement.
- Fan placement for improved greenhouse air circulation.

Mechanical and physical controls

Mechanical and physical methods are often employed to manage pests. Examples are:

- Mechanical edging of turf.
- Mechanical clearing of weeds in rough areas.
- Hand weeding in shrub beds.
- Weed wrenching or loping, or chain sawing invasive trees.
- Mowing of rough turf areas for vegetation control.
- Traps such as yellow sticky boards for greenhouse insects and traps for mammalian pests.
- String trimming to control unwanted vegetation.
- Disinfecting materials or equipment to prevent spread of pests.

Biological controls

Where applicable, biological control is useful to manage pests. This is the use of living organisms to reduce pest populations. These organisms are often also referred to as beneficials, natural enemies or biocontrols. They act to keep pest populations low enough to prevent significant environmental and economic damage. Examples are:

- Introducing insect or disease parasitoids, predators, and microbial products to control pests.
- Minimizing the use of disruptive techniques and materials in landscapes that may destroy natural pest control organisms.

Naturally derived and synthetically derived pesticides
Pesticides are derived from many sources. They vary widely in their characteristics and must be examined individually to determine their suitability within the IPM approach. Examples are:

- Placement of pheromone traps.
- Disinfecting materials or equipment to prevent spread of pests.
- Application of naturally and synthetically derived pesticides.

Criteria for Choosing a Pest Management Method

When choosing a pest management method or pesticide material from the approved lists located in Appendix 1-4, all personnel should consider the following factors and any additional factors relevant to the selection.

Nature of the site

- Erosion susceptibility and potential movement of soil through runoff;
- The intended use and function of the landscape;
- The feasibility of the method given the area and scope of the problem;
- The relative importance and public expectation of a site or plantings; and
- Site conditions such as soil type, grade, drainage patterns, and presence of surface water.

Possible health and safety effects

- Consider both short- and long-term toxicological properties and any other related potential health effects of the materials or methods, both to the applicator and the public;
- Equipment operation safety issues for both the operator and the public; and
- Worker safety and worker injury issues involved with carrying out the method.

Possible environmental effects

- Consider both acute and chronic toxicity and any other related potential effects of the material or method to non-target organisms including mammals, birds, amphibians, fish, invertebrates and other organisms;
- Environmental effects from potential bioaccumulation;
- Potential impacts to non-target plants and other organisms from materials or methods;
- Potential impacts to federally listed, threatened or endangered species; and
- Possible introduction or establishment of invasive plants.

Costs

- Costs of the material or method;
- Application and labor costs;
- Length and quality of pest control;
- Feasibility of using a particular method or product; and
- Indirect cost from aforementioned health, safety, and environmental effects.

Characteristics of the product

- Target pests and target sites of the product being used;
- Possible residual effect, decomposition pathways, rates, and breakdown products;
- Volatility and flammability;
- Product formulation and package size;
- Leachability, solubility, and surface and soil bonding characteristics of the product;
- Ease of cleaning equipment after use; and
- Positive and negative synergistic effects of pesticide combinations.

Special considerations

- Application equipment availability;
- Method of delivery;
- Current and anticipated weather conditions;
- Previous pesticide applications to the site and the interval between treatments; and
- Possible development of pest resistance to a particular management method or material.

City of Denton

Integrated Pest Management Standard Operating Procedures

Approved by City Council 6/2020

Contents

Licensing and Training

STRATEGY 1: Licensing, Certification, and Continuing Education of Pest Management Personnel

PURPOSE

This Strategy defines the education, training, licensing, and certification requirements for applicators who are applying pesticides, or supervising others applying pesticides.

BACKGROUND

State pesticide applicator licensing assures a level of expertise and familiarity with pest management practices and pesticide materials. The City is committed to maintaining a high level of expertise in our workforce and chooses to exceed the minimum standards. The continuing education requirements of state licensing also help to keep personnel up-to-date on pest management theory and practice. All personnel applying pesticides as their primary duty on City property is required to maintain a Texas Department of Agriculture applicators license. The Texas Department of Agriculture does allow non-licensed staff to apply pesticides under the supervision of a licensed applicator and/or the application is not a restricted-use and state limited-use pesticide and regulated herbicide under label directions when it is incidental to their primary duties.

STRATEGY

All COD personnel applying pesticides or herbicides as their primary duty shall be certified as state pesticide applicators by passing the Texas Department of Agriculture examinations. Applicators are required to recertify every year by obtaining five continuing education credits; with one credit each from two of the following categories: laws and regulations, integrated pest management or drift minimization. To maximize the value and relevance of the recertification training, the City will actively seek out educational opportunities for staff.

The ultimate responsibility for maintaining a valid applicator license is with the applicator. Pesticide applicators will be kept informed of approved supplemental education to meet continuing certification and licensing requirements. Unless special arrangements and approvals have been made, all applicators must be full-time employees. Regardless of licensing status, no seasonally employed staff members shall apply pesticides on park land, unless approved by a Park Manager, following a request from the supervisor of the seasonal employee.

Any personnel who do not apply pesticides as their primary duty, and are not licensed applicators, can apply pesticides as per Texas Department of Agriculture for incidental use. Incidental Use is defined as “A pesticide application on an occasional, isolated, site-specific basis that is incidental to the primary duties of an employee and involves the use of general use pesticides after instruction as provided by rules adopted by the Structural Pest Control Service.” This means that if during the course of their normal duties, i.e. mowing, daily service or maintenance, and they find an infestation of fire ants or wasps, they are allowed by law to apply pesticides to protect visitors or employees. The application of the chemicals must be in accordance with the manufacturer’s label.

In all cases of incidental use, the employee should use the least hazardous, effective method of controlling pests. **If chemicals are to be utilized, they must be applied in strict accordance with manufacturer labels of "General Use" products being used.** Applications made inconsistent with the

label requirements of the general use product may result in penalties being assessed against the individual and/or the certified noncommercial applicator or technician responsible.

Recertification Requirements
Licensed commercial, noncommercial and NCPS applicators are required to recertify every year by obtaining five continuing education credits; with one credit each from two of the following categories: laws and regulations, integrated pest management or drift minimization.

Change of Information
The Texas Administrative Code (rule 7.20) requires all licensees to notify the department within 30 days of any change in the information provided as part of the application for a license. Licensees must submit a change of information form that is signed. You can scan the signed form and email it to license.inquiry@TexasAgriculture.gov, faxed to 800-909-8534 or mail it to Texas Department of Agriculture, Licensing Division, P.O. Box 12847, Austin, TX 78711. This will ensure you receive licensing information from TDA.

Recordkeeping
Commercial, noncommercial and NCPS applicators shall maintain records of all pesticide applications as required by all applicable local, state, and federal laws.

Pest Management Procedures

STRATEGY 2: Management Methods for Pest Problems

PURPOSE
This Strategy establishes the principles governing the City's approach to pest management for all its lands.

BACKGROUND
COD utilizes the principles of Integrated Pest Management in managing land under its care. IPM is a coordinated decision-making process that uses the most appropriate management strategy on a site-specific basis. The IPM process first determines if a pest needs to be managed, and if so, how best to do it. Key elements of an IPM program are information gathering, well-informed decision making and monitoring of results. Through proper decision making, the IPM process promotes effective, low-risk management strategies to manage pests.

The management techniques used in an IPM plan include biological, cultural, physical, and chemical. Often a combination of methods is used. The following terms are used as defined:

Threshold is used to describe a level of pest presence above which unacceptable amounts of negative plant health impacts, negative environmental impacts, negative effects on infrastructure and assets, intolerable aesthetic impacts, or undue safety risks are likely to occur.

Action level is the point at which control measures are necessary to prevent a pest population or its impact from exceeding the threshold.

STRATEGY
COD shall employ integrated pest management principles in managing pest problems. Managers, Supervisors, Landscape Technicians, and other licensed applicators shall monitor plant health status, landscape conditions, and the presence of unwanted vegetation. They will assess appropriate thresholds and determine action levels on a site-by-site basis. All licensed applicators shall use approved management strategies to determine an effective, feasible, and economically sound pest management method that does not create undue risk to the public or the environment.

If a pesticide is chosen as the best method for pest management, licensed applicators shall choose appropriate materials only from the list of Approved Pesticides specific to their work unit found in Appendices 1-4. The suitability of the material, nature of the site, potential health and safety effects, potential environmental effects, overall costs, characteristics of the product and any other special considerations related to the situation shall be taken into account in this process. After control measures have been made, the site should be monitored to assess any impact and the efficacy of the measures taken.

STRATEGY 3: Pesticides Approved for Use by City of Denton Personnel

PURPOSE
This Strategy establishes oversight procedures over all pesticide materials available for use on City property. It defines the process of selection of pesticides that are approved for use on City property.

BACKGROUND
Pesticides vary widely in their characteristics and not every legally registered pesticide may be appropriate for use on city land. Pesticides must be carefully evaluated for their suitability for IPM use before they are included on a work unit approved list. Only properly evaluated pesticides are placed on approved lists specific to individual work units.

Parks and Recreation experience and IPM principles show that it is more desirable to have a specialized selection of products that target specific pests, rather than a smaller number of general-purpose pesticides. This aids in limiting the effects of the control to the target pest only. It aids in reducing the number of resistant pests that may arise from continued use of a small number of controls. It also leads to an overall reduction of pesticide usage required.

STRATEGY
The PARD Director and Superintendent shall maintain a list of pesticides approved for use by City personnel on City property. Once approved, the list "Criteria for Choosing a Pest Management Method," shall be used in choosing the proper pesticide for a given purpose. Pesticides shall be chosen after assessing toxicological impacts, environmental impacts, efficacy, feasibility, cost, and all other pertinent aspects of their use within an IPM approach. The PARD Director and Superintendent shall be available for consultation in choosing a pesticide that best meets a defined need.

Only pesticides from the approved lists shall be chosen, unless approved otherwise from the PARD Director and Superintendent. The lists shall be reviewed on an ongoing basis so that they are as up-to-date as possible. Any pesticides that are proposed for addition or deletion from the list shall be approved by the PARD Director and Superintendent. The PARD Director and Superintendent will remain current with EPA registration and review activities. A pesticide deleted from the general approved list but placed on the "Use Up Do Not Restock List" is approved for use within specified units until current supplies are exhausted unless otherwise noted. All federal and state pesticide laws shall be adhered to. Deletion of a pesticide due to loss of federal or state registration will be upheld as per the schedule set by law. **Use of unauthorized pesticides or use of pesticides for unapproved or illegal applications will be cause for disciplinary action. Strategy adheres strictly to all label requirements concerning safe, legal and effective use of pesticides.**

Applicators must ensure that any pesticides utilized conform to the appropriate approved list. Special consideration is to be taken when implementing pest management methodologies in areas designated as environmentally sensitive areas (ESA).

STRATEGY 4: Notification of Pesticide Use at a Site

PURPOSE
This Strategy establishes procedures for notification of applications for all pesticide materials being applied by personnel.

BACKGROUND
COD understands that citizens may want to be informed of pesticide applications. Label requirements for pesticide applications may also mandate that entry to treated areas be avoided for a specific interval. Citizens may also wish to find out further information about pest management activities occurring at a public site. To satisfy these needs, **all pesticide applications in areas open to the public or accessible to the public for use will be accompanied by notification signage and/or site identification method** so that citizens are made aware of the treatment.

STRATEGY
It is the Strategy of the City of Denton to notify citizens of pesticide application sites using various methods of notification. The primary method is the placement of on-site signs. **These signs are posted at the time of application and placed in clearly visible locations, at conspicuous entries and/or application sites. Signs will remain posted for a minimum of 48 hours after the application.** The intent of the placement of the signs is that visitors will encounter them before they have had an opportunity to enter the treated area. The ONLY exception to the sign postage is for spot spraying applications made with a backpack sprayer, hand-held pressurized sprayer, or granular insecticide targeting an immediate threat (i.e. fire ants). Due to the nature of spot spraying, it may not be feasible to post signage at every location such as along sidewalks for cracks and crevices spraying or single mound/nest treatment for insects. Signage will be used notifying park visitors of spot spraying in the area when it is performed in active, populated areas open to the public.

Blue dye will be added to all spot spray application, so visitors can easily identify the areas that have been sprayed. Dye will not be used for broadcast applications. If an entire lot or tract has been spayed, it will be noted on the posting signs.

PARD will utilize other methods of notification such as electronic postings and public notices placed in public buildings and recreational centers. Notices of broadcast spraying will be posted on the PARD's website and/or other applicable communication platforms. The notice will include the location and date of the spraying and the product that was used. A staff contact will be listed to provide additional information upon request.

STRATEGY 5: Pesticide Application on City Property and Street Rights-of-Way

PURPOSE
This Strategy establishes procedures for applications for all pesticide materials being applied by COD personnel.

BACKGROUND
It is the Strategy of the City of Denton for their employees to apply pesticides in a legal manner and to adhere strictly to all precautionary requirements for their use. This Strategy outlines procedures for pesticide application on public lands and street rights-of-way that are maintained by COD employees. All EPA registered pesticides are accompanied by a legal label specific to each product that defines all legal uses. Pesticides must be used according to these label directions.

STRATEGY
The pesticide must be used only on sites and targets specified in the label. Higher dosages, higher concentrations, or more frequent applications than the label allows for are not permitted and is against federal law. Directions for use, safety, mixing, diluting, storage, and disposal, as well as any restrictions on re-entry must be met.

The following criteria shall be met when applying pesticides. Some of these are addressed more specifically in other policies.

- The label is the law.
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) shall be used wherever indicated and it must be maintained in a workable and safe condition.
- Spray equipment shall be maintained in a safe and operational condition. Where applicable, spray equipment shall be calibrated regularly.
- Anti-siphoning devices shall be used when filling large spray tanks.
- "Criteria for Choosing a Pest Management Method" will be used in making choices.
- Pesticides used shall be chosen from the approved lists as provided for the appropriate work units.
- Pesticides shall be applied only when appropriate weather conditions exist.
- Notification signs shall be posted in areas where pesticides are being applied.
- All applications shall be recorded on approved application record forms.

Process for Utilizing Pesticides on City Property or Street Rights-of-Way

i. A COD employee identifies or is informed of a pest problem.
ii. Thresholds and action levels are determined by a licensed applicator or supervisor for the specific pest problem in question.
iii. Management strategies are determined by a licensed applicator. Special situations may require expertise from outside the City such as university diagnostic laboratories.

If pesticides are to be used:

1. Choose the pesticide using the "Criteria for Choosing a Pest Management Method," and "Approved List of Pesticides" for the appropriate work unit.
2. Check application equipment for safety and mechanical problems, and ALWAYS calibrate before each use.

3. Check weather conditions. Applications should be done when appropriate wind conditions exist to minimize drift and volatilization. Adjustments should be made for spray droplet size and pressure if conditions warrant. No application should take place where there is unacceptable drift.
4. Post notifications as required except for spot spraying or mound treatment of ants, to inform the public of the application. For specific rules, see the Notification Strategy.
5. List re-entry specifications on the signs if required by the label.
6. Apply material according to the label and in accordance with state and federal regulations.
7. Record applications of pesticides on the approved forms.
8. Remove signs after the label designated re-entry requirements have been met or after 48 hours has passed since the application. This is usually when the liquid pesticide has dried, unless indicated otherwise on the label.
9. Evaluate the results of management measures.

STRATEGY 6: Pesticide Application Recordkeeping

PURPOSE
This Strategy establishes recording and reporting procedures for all pesticide applications taking place on City property by COD personnel, or any other agency, department, company, or individual whether they are acting as a contractor or acting in a voluntary (approved) manner.

BACKGROUND
Detailed recordkeeping is an essential part of IPM implementation, and is vital in communicating, reporting, and analysis of pest management activities. State law requires that written records be kept for pesticide applications. The law requires that licensed applicators record the details of pesticide applications and keep these records for two years. These records must be stored in a central location and be available for review.

STRATEGY
It is the Strategy of the City to record and retain records of all pesticide applications performed on City land. Each application event will require an application form to be completed. The PARD Superintendent should review these on a periodic basis. A master file of these records shall be kept at a central location, such as the office where the licensed applicators work out of and maintained by their supervisor. Each operating unit shall keep a record file related to pesticide applications by their own personnel.

Information regarding application of pesticides to city property by state certified applicators who work for a bonded company and who have been contracted for application shall also be recorded including all information fields required by the TDA. Copies of these records must be provided to the PARD Superintendent upon request.

The following information must be included on the recording forms for each pesticide application by a COD employee: Date of application, application start time, location of site treated, name of applicator, state license number, temperature, wind conditions, equipment used, target pest, total area treated if applicable, names and EPA numbers of all products applied, mix ratio / rate of product per unit, total volume of material applied, coverage rate where applicable, and aquatic buffer designation where applicable.

At the end of each calendar year, all pesticide records will be submitted to the PARD Superintendent for pesticide reporting. These will then be collated onto a single form and submitted no later than March to the Watershed Protection Coordinator.

Equally important is the recordkeeping of non-chemical interventions. While not legally required, non-chemical interventions are the basis for evaluation, management, and action thresholds of IPM. Data collection and recordkeeping of non-chemical interventions is essential in demonstrating compliance with IPM principles and the effectiveness of actions taken. Staff will document non-chemical interventions in the appropriate record management system for analysis and reporting.

Pesticide Material Management

STRATEGY 7: Use of Remaining Pesticide Solutions and Rinses

PURPOSE
This Strategy establishes procedures for the use and disposal of any pesticide remains generated by COD applicators. It outlines methods for use of remaining pesticide solutions and rinses in a legal and safe manner.

BACKGROUND
Applicable laws require that all pesticide solutions and rinses be applied to target areas according to label directions. These solutions and rinses may also be disposed of at an authorized pesticide disposal site. It is the goal of COD to conduct our pesticide operations so that disposal of remaining material is not necessary.

STRATEGY
Pesticide solutions and rinses should be applied according to the label directions, and to legal target sites so there are no pesticides remaining. This shall be accomplished by accurately gauging the amount of pesticide needed for the job. COD promotes the use of advance planning to minimize the number of times it is necessary to switch pesticides in spray equipment. In order to reduce the amount of excess rinsate, it is the Strategy to rinse equipment only at the end of the spray cycle or when changing to pesticides that are incompatible with those in the tank. It is a legal requirement to fully label all tanks and sprayers containing leftover pesticides at the end of each day.

PROCEDURES
Following are some considerations to make before beginning an application to assure the proper amount of pesticide is mixed. Advance considerations:

- Weather conditions and predictions.
- Acreage/square footage of the job site.
- Calendar: special events, mowing, irrigation, etc.
- Type and size of the equipment appropriate to do the job.

When applying the pesticide use the following procedures to reduce and safely store the rinse solution. These are secondary to label information and State and Federal regulation.

- Mix only enough pesticide solution to do the job that day.
- Use up all pesticide, applying until the tank is empty, or no more solution is coming through the nozzle.
- If pesticide mix remains, completely label the tank or sprayer with legal labels for the products used. Also mark the current concentration for each product, the date, and the name of the applicator.
- When resuming spray applications, the next time, either use the leftover material, or add dilution water and circulate the mix thoroughly before adding new concentrate.
- If spray tank rinsate is created, store the rinsate as make-up water for the next day. The next day's pesticide should be compatible or the same. The same labeling requirements pertain to the rinsate mix.

Rinse the sprayer if the following conditions apply:

- It is necessary to use a pesticide incompatible with that previously used.
- It is the end of a spraying cycle.

Use the following rinse process:

1. Read the pesticide label. The following should not conflict with label information or State or Federal regulations. Contact your supervisor if you see a conflict or have questions.
2. Wear protective clothing, as listed on the label when handling pesticides, pesticide containers, or pesticide equipment.
3. Fill the spray equipment approximately ¼ full with clean water. Shake or agitate so that all inside surfaces are washed. If possible, use the spray hose to rinse the inside surface of the tank. These procedures should coincide with all labels.
4. Spray the rinse water out of the spray equipment onto an approved target area. Rinse water should be run through all hoses, booms, etc. Filters should be cleaned. Because of the dilute nature of the pesticide in the rinse water, a coarse spray can be used and is recommended to save time. Do not "pond" or saturate the soil.
5. If the tank is to be stored, repeat step 3 and 4 above two times until the tank is clean.

Cleaning motorized, mechanical sprayers:

1. No pesticide solution shall be left in the tank or any other moving part overnight.
2. Equipment must be cleaned according to manufacturer's recommendation and in accordance to label recommendations.
    a. This ensures longevity of equipment and safety measures should the equipment need to be worked on.
    b. This prevents an environmental hazard should the tank, hoses, or pump begin to leak.

STRATEGY 8: Storage and Transportation of Pesticides

PURPOSE
This Strategy defines the method and procedure for storage of pesticide materials for all COD locations and personnel.

BACKGROUND
Attention to the proper storage is vital to assure public and employee safety, as well as to protect the investment in their purchase. Several agencies are involved in regulating aspects of pesticide storage. No single agency has comprehensive authority. Agencies involved include State of Texas Department of Agriculture, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Texas State Fire Marshall, and the Denton Fire Department. Pesticides will be stored and transported in a manner that reduces the risk of spills, exposure, theft, degradation, contamination, or loss.

STRATEGY
Pesticides or pesticide containers shall be kept in secure and safe locations in accordance with existing laws. They shall be kept in a secure location and, if possible, in a temperature controlled, well-ventilated area. Areas used for storage shall be labeled and designated for use by work unit supervisors. Pesticides shall be safeguarded from environmental damage such as extreme temperature, photodecomposition or moisture. All pesticides in storage shall be inspected regularly and, if necessary, rotated on the shelf to assure that the oldest dated items are used first.

Storage of pesticides shall be in accordance with applicable laws. Individual sites may store pesticides if they are in spill-proof and lockable cabinets and labelled as pesticides.

Pesticides being transported shall be appropriately and safely secured in the vehicle. Only licensed applicators shall transport pesticides. Appropriate spill response supplies, as outlined in Strategy 12, must be immediately available. Pesticides shall not be transported in passenger cabs of vehicles where alternatives exist, such as truck beds, truck boxes or vehicle trunks.

STRATEGY 9: Disposal of Empty Pesticide Containers and Unusable Pesticides

PURPOSE
This Strategy defines the method and procedures for the disposal of pesticide containers and unusable pesticides or those pesticides whose registrations have been totally or partially suspended.
BACKGROUND

COD considers proper disposal of unusable pesticides and pesticide containers of the utmost importance to the safety of employees, the public, and the environment. Several governmental agencies regulate pesticide disposal. No one agency has comprehensive authority. Agencies involved include the Texas State Department of Agriculture, Department of Environmental Quality, Environmental Protection Agency, and Occupational Safety and Health Administration. COD will comply with all relevant laws governing the proper disposal of these materials.

STRATEGY
COD shall dispose of pesticides and empty pesticide containers in accordance with all State and Federal regulations and label recommendations. Disposal of pesticide containers and unusable pesticides not in accordance with this Strategy will be cause for disciplinary action.

PROCEDURES
Read the pesticide label. The following steps should not conflict with label information or state and federal regulations. Contact your supervisor if you determine a conflict or have other questions. Always wear protective clothing when handling pesticides or pesticide containers, as directed on the label.

For non-rigid containers including bags, sacks, and boxes

1. Pesticide material must be emptied into application equipment to the extent made possible by physical agitation of the container.
2. Visually verify that residues have been removed.
3. Multiple-rinse non-rigid containers such as paper lined with plastic or foil.
4. Place in a plastic bag and mark as to contents.

For rigid containers such as plastic, glass, or metal

1. Pesticide material must be emptied into application equipment to the extent possible by pouring, then visually verifying that the residues have been removed.
2. The container must be rinsed with clean water until clean; the rinse water being poured into the spray equipment. Empty the pesticide and all rinsates into the sprayer before the full amount of diluting water is added to the spray equipment.
3. Place in a plastic bag and mark as to contents.

Storage of Containers

1. Containers must be stored in plastic bags in a secure area until they can be taken to a secure collection site. The Park Maintenance Complex is a designated secure collection site.
2. Containers must be transported to and placed in the designated secure container box at the Park Maintenance storage area. Each container product name and size must be recorded by a licensed applicator on the designated form at that time.

3. An inventory of products will be maintained by City staff. For each container, record the date, name of the pesticide, quantity and size of the container. These records shall be kept at the site, and copies forwarded to the PARD Superintendent and the City's Risk Manager as required.

Disposal of Unusable Pesticides

Unusable pesticides are ones that: 1) are damaged through vaporization, freezing, infiltration of moisture to containers or photo decomposition; 2) have exceeded their shelf life; or 3) have visually changed their composition or structure in some manner.

1. A Department Manager and/or Supervisor should be informed of plans to dispose of pesticides and of results of the disposition.
2. The Department Manager and/or Supervisor responsible for land management will contact the TDA, the manufacturer or dealer and/or a licensed consultant and find out if the product is still usable.
3. If the pesticide has less activity due to long storage, moisture, or freeze damage, follow the recommendations of the dealer, manufacturer, or licensed consultant and use procedures in this Strategy as they apply. One option could be to apply the material realizing that full control is not achievable using the damaged pesticide.
4. If this option cannot be followed legally, follow recommendations of the dealer or manufacturer or licensed consultant. It is not legal to transfer damaged or altered pesticides to another party for use. It may be necessary to arrange for disposal of the pesticide in a manner recommended by TCEQ.
5. The Pesticide Licensed Applicators are responsible for properly disposing of pesticides according to law and TDA. A record of these disposals should be kept on file for three years.

Disposal of Pesticides with Totally or Partially Canceled Registrations (or those which have been removed from approved use)

1. The Department Manager and/or Supervisor responsible for land management shall keep up-to-date on the pesticide regulatory news and respond to pending actions appropriately to minimize or eliminate stocks of unusable pesticides.
2. If unusable pesticides remain in stock, staff will follow recommendations of the regulatory agencies, manufacturer or dealer in finding a legal user for the pesticide. If the pesticide is unopened and/or still retains its integrity it may be possible to transfer the pesticide to a legally registered bureau, agency, or group to use.
3. It may be necessary to dispose of the pesticide in a manner recommended by TDA and TCEQ.

Safety Measures and Emergency Response

STRATEGY 10: Use of Protective Clothing and Equipment

PURPOSE
This Strategy outlines the requirements for the use of protective clothing and equipment by COD personnel when undertaking pest management activities.

BACKGROUND
Use of pest management tools, equipment, and materials may require the use of personal protective equipment (PPE). Use of such equipment is necessary to provide an adequate measure of safety for the applicator. This protective equipment will be clearly defined in the legal pesticide label directions or directives in equipment manuals. When such directives exist, they must be adhered to. Use of appropriate protective equipment may not be so clearly defined for all pest management methods, and in such cases, it is the responsibility of the applicator to determine and employ adequate safety equipment.

STRATEGY
Personnel engaged in the use of pest management tools, equipment, or materials shall follow all clothing and equipment requirements required to ensure their safety. When using pesticides, the label directives for use of PPE must be adhered to. Use of related power and mechanical equipment must be accompanied by appropriate PPE as determined by equipment manuals or supervisor's directives.

Minimum PPE standards are:

- Long sleeve shirt
- Long pants
- Closed-toe shoes with socks.

Required personal protective equipment appropriate to satisfy specific pesticide label requirements shall be provided by COD to employees for their use. This may include, but is not limited to: respiratory protection, eye protection, coveralls, rain gear, mixing aprons, chemically resistant boots, gloves, head protection, and hearing protection. Time will be made available to wash up before lunch and at the end of the work shift. The applicator is responsible for cleaning, storing, and maintaining PPE and equipment in a safe and useful manner. Applicators may also provide their own additional PPE if desired, if such equipment and its use has been previously approved by their supervisor.

If applicators apply organophosphate and carbamate insecticides in amounts and frequencies determined by Natural Agricultural Safety Data base to require cholinesterase blood tests, PARD will provide for these tests. This testing monitors the potential depletion of the enzyme cholinesterase in the blood, an indicator of exposure to these materials.

STRATEGY 11: Emergency Information Concerning Accidental Pesticide Exposure

PURPOSE
This Strategy establishes procedures for the proper response to employee and citizen inquiries regarding accidental exposure to any pesticide material used by COD staff. It defines the City's response to inquiries concerning adverse health effects as a possible result of accidental exposure to pesticides.

BACKGROUND
The City's handling of public inquiries should be prompt, professional, and well-supported. While staff can answer general questions, the City does not have medical professionals on staff to address specific medical questions relevant to accidental exposure. This expertise is readily available in the health care community. Therefore, concerns of this nature will be referred to qualified medical personnel for resolution.

STRATEGY
COD will inform applicators of proper procedures to be taken in case of pesticide exposure. Anyone inquiring about pesticide exposure will be referred to his or her own personal physician, the Central Texas Poison Center (CTPC), or the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS). A list of these authorities and their phone numbers are listed in the appendices.

Safety Data Sheet (SDS) information about all hazardous substances in the workplace is available to all personnel. This information includes symptoms of exposure, and procedures for handling overexposure to individual pesticides. If symptoms of illness occur during or shortly after applying pesticides, the CTPC should be contacted or the individual should receive medical attention immediately.

Non-emergency questions received shall be referred to the appropriate COD staff member who will provide information to the questioner or refer them to qualified individuals or sources for further information.

PROCEDURES
- Use planning to avoid emergencies and to expedite aid should an accident occur.
- Be informed of the symptoms of exposure and the decontamination steps necessary in case of accidental exposure.
- Use all safety procedures and protective gear as recommended on the label.
- Have a copy of the appropriate label available when applying or transporting pesticides (concentrated and dilute.)

In case of a medical emergency related to suspected pesticide exposure:
- Handle any emergency situation as per First Aid instructions, or label and SDS.
- Call for emergency backup if necessary.
- Refer to Central Texas Poison Center.
- Take a label for reference for medical personnel if it is necessary to leave the site.
- Inform your supervisor as soon as possible.
- Inform the immediate supervisor or department manager as soon as possible.

In response to a non-emergency inquiry:

- Respond to questions to the best of your ability.
- Refer detailed or technical questions to the appropriate COD staff member.
- Inform your supervisor.

STRATEGY 12: Pesticide Spill Response

PURPOSE
This Strategy outlines the objectives, training requirements and procedures COD personnel should follow in response to an accidental release of pesticides. This applies to all COD staff involved in applications of pesticides, handling of pesticides, or acting in a communications response role during a spill incident.

BACKGROUND
Several state and federal regulations apply to an unintentional release of pesticides. Several state and federal regulations apply to an accidental release of hazardous materials. The Department of Transportation (DOT) and the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) regulate the transport of hazardous waste resulting from a spill and the release of chemicals if it occurs when they are being transported. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Texas Commission of Environmental Quality (TCEQ) protect the environment through regulation concerning prevention of and response to the contamination of water, land, and air resulting from a pesticide spill. They are also tasked with the responsibility to make sure that the pesticides are properly disposed of. These regulations are incorporated into the procedures outlined here. Through its Pesticide Spill Response Strategy, the City strives to take a leadership role as a steward of public land and of the environment.

STRATEGY
The primary method by which COD reduces pesticide spills is through prevention. Through planning, preparation, adherence to good work practices, and increased awareness of the potential results of a spill, the possibility of a spill occurring is minimized.

City personnel will respond in accordance with all governmental regulations, including those of DOT, EPA, TCEQ, OSHA, and this Strategy should an accidental release of a pesticide occur. In performing emergency activities following a spill, protection of both employees and the public, is of great concern, as is protection of property and the environment.

Anyone liable for a spill shall immediately clean up the spill or release. The cleanup must use the best available methods to achieve the lowest practicable level of contamination.

OSHA, which is concerned with worker protection, has two regulations governing spills. The first one, *Hazard Communication*, applies to incidental spills that present a low potential of hazard to the worker, the public and the environment. Included are small spills of dilute pesticides, spills of material with granular formulations, and lower toxicity materials. The other regulation, *Emergency Response*, applies to incidents with a high degree of hazard such as large spills of dilute material, pesticides with higher toxicity, and concentrates in a confined space.

An incidental spill becomes an Emergency Response when:

1. The release or spill significantly impacts another agency's functions;
2. The incidental spill precipitates evacuation or curtailing of work;
3. The event causes a negative impact on neighboring facilities or the community; or
4. The spill involves a coordinated effort by local first responders.

Only licensed pesticide applicators can transport or apply pesticides. They will receive training and equipment that will allow them to respond to incidental spills. Spills that require an Emergency Response will be handled by a local HAZMAT team.

An assessment and evaluation of the quantity, hazardous level, and impact of each spill will be conducted. Spills will be reported as required by local, state, and federal regulatory agencies. Staff will coordinate response and reporting activities with the local HAZMAT team, the Emergency Management Coordinator, and the Director of Environmental Services.

The spill need not be reported immediately if it occurs on a surface impervious to the hazardous material and is fully contained, and if it is completely cleaned up without further incident, including repairing the cause of the spill. The immediate supervisor or department manager will determine whether these agencies should be contacted.

Particular attention should be paid to ensure that a pesticide does not pollute the water supply. A primary aim in following the procedures outlined here is to recover and reuse as much of the spilled pesticide as possible. Any absorbent or other contaminated material from which the spilled pesticide cannot be recovered is hazardous waste and must be labeled, stored and disposed of properly.

RESPONSIBILITY AND TRAINING
Three levels of spill response have been identified. The levels and their training requirements are described below:

Level Description and Training
Level I is for individuals who come into indirect contact with pesticides and their use. They must be able to recognize and respond to an emergency by obtaining and passing on information, and by making the appropriate notifications. They will not take an active role in containment and clean up procedures. People at this level will have sufficient training to acquire competency in the following areas:

1. Familiarity with CHEMTREC[6] (provides access to technical experts on chemical products and hazardous materials and maintains a large database of Material Safety Data Sheets. CHEMTREC can be reached at (800) 424-9300) and an understanding of their own role in an emergency.
2. An understanding of pesticides as hazardous substances, and the risks associated with them in a spill.
3. The ability to recognize the presence of hazardous material in an emergency.
4. The ability to recognize the need for additional resources, and to make appropriate notifications.

People in this category include those managers supervising land maintenance and management operations. These individuals will receive additional training to familiarize them with their role in the case of an emergency.

Level II is for licensed applicators that apply or transport small volumes of low to moderately toxic pesticides. This level includes response to incidental spills. Individuals at this level are trained to prevent spills from occurring. Should one occur, they are trained to stop the release, keep it from spreading, and do cleanup. Most licensed pesticide applicators are in this category.

Individuals at this level will receive training in addition to pesticide applicators, along with hazard communication and respiratory protection training. They must exhibit competency in the following areas as well as those listed in the base level.

1. Familiarity with activities which promote spill prevention.
2. Familiarity with the Spill Response Program and their own role in an emergency.
3. Knowledge of safety and health hazards of hazardous materials in a spill.
4. An understanding of basic chemical and toxicological terminology and behavior.
5. Knowledge of work practices that employees can use to minimize risks from hazards.
6. Selection and use of proper personal protective equipment.
7. Identification of symptoms that may indicate overexposure to hazards.
8. Implementation of basic decontamination procedures.
9. Performance of basic control, containment, and clean-up techniques.
10. Skill in determining when a spill is fully cleaned up.

Level III training includes individuals who apply or transport over 50 gallons of dilute pesticides, or more than 1 gallon or 10 pounds of concentrate with a danger label. They are trained to stop the release, keep it from spreading and do cleanup.

1. Knowledge and use of spill prevention techniques for larger equipment.
2. Knowledge of hazard and risk assessment techniques.
3. An understanding of basic hazardous materials terms.
4. An understanding of basic chemical and toxicological terminology and behavior.
5. Selection and use of proper personal protective equipment appropriate for more toxic pesticides.
6. Implementation of decontamination procedures.
7. Performance of control, containment and clean up techniques.

This level includes the department managers and supervisor directly overseeing landscaping and ground maintenance and who will be coordinating with officials on notifying regulatory agencies, documenting incidents, ensuring that the cleanup is complete, and making arrangements for disposal of hazardous waste.

SPILL PREVENTION

COD personnel will employ a variety of practices to reduce the potential of a pesticide spill. These will include the following:

Purchasing

When procuring chemicals, a factor in determining which chemical formulation to purchase will be the ease with which it can be cleaned up in the event of a spill. Types of packaging and formulations that may help to prevent a spill from occurring will be factors as well. Characteristics of the pesticide, such as toxicity and reactivity that may affect the seriousness of a spill, will also be considered.

Preparation

Planning, training of personnel, and acquisition and maintenance of equipment and supplies will be done to reduce the risk of a spill occurring, and to minimize damage should one occur. For example, regular preventative maintenance will be done on sprayers, replacing hoses and valves before they wear out.

Work Practices
COD personnel will use practices to minimize the potential for a spill to occur, and to ease clean up should one occur. For example, pesticides should be placed in a leak-proof container while being transported.

PESTICIDE SPILL PROCEDURES
Pesticide spills can pose serious threats to human health and cause significant environmental contamination. A thorough knowledge of the appropriate steps to take in the event of a spill will allow you to minimize the potential for adverse effects and may save you a great deal of money in expensive cleanup costs. Always be prepared to handle spills before they occur. It is a good idea to have a spill kit in storage and mixing areas. Contamination can greatly increase when delaying response to a pesticide spill.

Spills may be relatively minor, involving one or a few leaking containers. However, major spills, such as when a sprayer overturns spilling its contents, can and do occasionally occur. Regardless of the magnitude of the spill, the objectives of a proper response are the same.

1. **ASSESS** the situation
2. **CONTROL** the spill.
3. **CONTAIN** the spill.
4. **CLEAN IT UP**.
5. **DOCUMENT** the spill.

(NOTE: Should a release of a pesticide occur, the following guidelines shall be used: Do not clean up the spill if you are not properly trained, if you don't have proper protective equipment or if doing so would endanger your health or safety.)

ASSESS THE SITUATION

1. **Out of Control Release:**
    a. Tell bystanders to remain at a safe distance.
    b. Call 911. Ask for fire; describe the situation as a hazardous materials spill. If there are injured people, ask for an ambulance. If chemical injury is involved, be certain that a copy of the label accompanies the victim.
    c. Assist injured people. Remove contaminated clothing immediately.
    d. Determine whether there is an imminently hazardous situation that you can take steps to correct. (For example, it may be appropriate to move the truck away from a waterway or heat source.)
    e. Contact supervisor.
    f. If the spill is on a roadway, set up DOT reflectors upwind of spilled materials and divert traffic if possible.
    g. Remain on site and update the Denton HAZMAT Team as new information develops.

2. **Controllable Release** and there are no injuries:
    a. Tell bystanders to remain at a safe distance and initiate control and clean up procedures outlined in CONTROL THE SPILL. You should be also putting on any PPE necessary.

3. **Report the Spill**
   Notification will depend on the hazard level of the product spilled, the nature of the spill and state regulations. Part of preparation should be to know the cleanup procedure and reporting sequence for each product. A supervisor should be notified immediately. As a rule, the Emergency Management Coordinator, Risk Manager, and Watershed Protection Department should be notified for all reportable spills.

When you notify authorities of an emergency, have the following information:

- The name and phone number of the contact person at the facility where the spill occurred;
- The location of the spill and if water is threatened;
- The name of the chemical spilled;
- If the product is known to be acutely toxic;
- The estimated quantity spilled;
- The extent of injuries or exposure;
- The cause of the spill;
- Action taken to control and contain the spill;
- Planned cleanup procedures, evacuation and other precautions; and
- When the spill occurred.

CONTROL THE SPILL

When attempting to control the flow of the chemical, do not expose yourself unnecessarily. Always carry protective clothing, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and spill containment equipment when transporting pesticides. Use this equipment when pesticide emergencies occur.

1. Put on protective equipment.
2. Do not allow the material to enter a drain. Survey the area to see if there is a need to place a dam to protect a sewer drain or another waterway. If the pesticide does enter a drain, reduce the flow as much as possible, and call Watershed Protection at 940-349-7123 immediately. If not available 940-349-7000.
3. Stop the flow of the chemical.
   - If the spill is from a leaky container, position the container to prevent additional spillage.
   - If the spill is from a leaky valve, isolate the valve and depressurize the tank.
   - If the spill is from a broken hose shut off valve or pump it may help to loop the hose back into the tank.
   - If there is a rupture, use duct tape or any other material (such as rags or a patch) to stop the flow of a chemical.
4. Contain the spill using absorbent material. Call the Denton HAZMAT Team to request additional supplies, resources, and assistance if needed.
5. Change or add to your protective equipment as necessary. Put contaminated protective equipment in a plastic bag to transport to your work unit for cleaning. Follow proper decontamination procedures for protective equipment.

CONTAIN THE SPILL

After the leak has been controlled as well as possible, contain the spilled material in as small an area as possible. With liquid spills, construct a dam to prevent the chemical from spreading. It is particularly important not to allow any chemical to get into any body of water, including storm sewers. Do not hose down the area; this will cause further spread of the chemical. Liquid spills can be further contained by

spreading absorbent materials such as fine sand, vermiculite, sawdust, or clay over the entire spill. For absorbing small spills and minor leaks, kitty litter is particularly useful. (NOTE: Avoid the use of sawdust or sweeping compounds if the pesticide is a strong oxidizer. Such a combination presents a possible fire hazard.)

CLEAN UP THE SPILL

After the spill has been contained, consult with the Denton HAZMAT Team and Watershed Protection on clean up.

1. For dry material, sweep up the pesticide.
2. For a liquid spill, materials such as absorbent dikes, pillows, and towels can be used to absorb a product.
3. For concentrate spills on pavement, after picking up as much as possible, contain the area and wash the pavement with a small amount of water. Absorb this diluted pesticide and reclaim it.
4. If the soil has been contaminated, contact the Denton HAZMAT Team. The department manager, your supervisor, and you will determine to what degree cleanup should proceed using COD personnel. You may be asked to remove the contaminated soil. If so, scoop up enough soil to completely remove the pesticide. Place unusable material in a container labeled "Hazardous Waste". Coordinate the disposal of the material with the Denton HAZMAT Team and/or Risk Management.
5. Contact the Denton HAZMAT Team if it has not been done already. Have the Spill Incident Report ready so that your supervisor and the manager can evaluate the situation.

DOCUMENT THE SPILL

1. Complete a Pesticide Spill Incident Report.
2. A copy of the report will be filed with the department manager and supervisor directly overseeing landscape and ground maintenance operations.
3. All Pesticide Spill Incident Reports will be reviewed by the department manager and supervisor. A debriefing of the incident will be held with staff and additional training will be provided based on the nature of the incident.
4. Restock the Spill Kit

Pesticide Spill Kit Response Equipment

The following items must be immediately available to all persons applying or transporting pesticides:

1. Hard copies or mobile access to the following information:
   - Chemical labels for materials being transported;
   - SDS for chemicals being transported clipped to front of binder;
   - Pesticide Spill Response Procedures and Incident Report;
   - A DOT Emergency Response Guidebook; and
   - Emergency phone numbers
2. A radio, other two-way communication device, or cellular phone if there is the potential of a spill occurring that would require assistance.
3. Personal protective equipment appropriate for handling the pesticides being applied or transported in the event of a spill.
4. An eyewash either on the truck or on site and immediately available in the case of an emergency.
5. Tools and supplies to make repairs to the application equipment and to stop leaks.

6. A means of picking up spilled material. Depending on the formulation this may include absorbent material, broom and dustpan, or shovel.
7. Plastic recovery bags and ties for the material and for contaminated personal protective equipment.
8. A jug of water and detergent.

Targeted Pest Management

STRATEGY 13: Turf Broadleaf Weed Management

PURPOSE
This Strategy defines the management of weeds in the turf areas of City property and the use of selective turf herbicides by an applicator.

BACKGROUND
For turf to function in the manner it was intended, appropriate maintenance standards may require management of weeds within these sites. While the subject of overall turf health is a topic too complex to cover in detail within this Strategy, the management of weeds in designated turf sites shall be regulated by this Strategy. Designated turf sites generally include active park areas, athletic fields, and high traffic / high visibility locations such as City Hall. Other City property may be designated as needed or prioritized.

The establishment and maintenance of quality turf requires a proper site, good root zone conditions, optimum fertility levels, adequate irrigation, correct mowing practices, and other factors. COD relies primarily on attention to these sites and cultural factors in maintaining turf and minimizing the density of weeds. Adherence to good cultural practices aids in development of healthy stands of turf which resist establishment of weeds. Selective herbicides can also be used as effective tools to reduce or eliminate populations of weeds in turf as part of an overall program of turf health maintenance. Examples of turf health practices currently employed include:

- Proper siting.
- Site and soil preparation.
- Drainage improvements.
- Pruning of adjacent plants for increased sunlight penetration.
- Proper selection of grass varieties.
- Core aeration.
- Overseeding.
- Mulch mowing to leave clippings on site.
- Mowing at the proper height and frequency.
- Proper irrigation practices.
- Proper fertilization.
- Application of selective broadleaf and grassy herbicides.

STRATEGY
Turf plays various important functions in our land management. When an area has been determined to be maintained as turf, it is the Strategy of PARD to do so primarily through the implementation of proper planning, cultural, and mechanical practices. These practices are generally adequate to keep the population of turf broadleaf weeds at acceptable levels. At certain sites these practices alone may not be adequate to keep broadleaf weeds at acceptable levels. An acceptable level of turf quality and tolerance of weed infestation varies with the site. The threshold at which controls may be necessary shall be determined on a case-by-case basis taking into consideration such factors as location, public expectation, the manner of activities taking place on the turf, the history of previous control attempts,

and stresses placed upon the site. The management effort must consider and employ all applicable cultural and mechanical methods as components of a plan to return the turf to an acceptable level of quality. Goals of these methods may include reducing soil compaction, improving soil structure, seeding, increasing drainage capacity, and encouraging healthy and vigorous turf growth through proper fertilization.

PROCEDURES

For proper IPM, it is essential that there be proper coordination between all the components of turf health management. To ensure this coordination, land maintenance and management supervisors will consult with staff stakeholders such as department representatives and program supervisors / coordinators to understand the use, expectation, and level service the area will require. All applicators will work with land maintenance and management supervisors to identify pest threats and determine the appropriate course of management.

Appendix 5 outlines the general maintenance schedule for turf management. Several factors can affect the adherence to the schedule including but not limited to the following:

Special Considerations

By its nature, the use of herbicides in turf requires their application to sites that have varied, and direct public uses, often involving children and pets. These applications must be carefully planned to allow for careful adherence to the pesticide label directives, and to minimize any potential impacts on these users.

Time of Day

Applications should be made during the best time of day to avoid public use, high temperatures, and wind. Applications can be made as early in the day as possible or after park hours. Applicators should consider off schedule timing, such as shifting work hours so that spraying can be completed before conditions and park use makes applications problematic. Minimizing public inconvenience and public concern should be of paramount importance.

Scheduling Conflicts

Any proposed applications should consider the expected use of the area for that date and time, such as nearby school activities, recreation activities, athletic field scheduling, park special events, and all other anticipated uses.

Signage

Notification signage is of utmost importance in turf applications. The nature of a typical turf site is open and with easy public access. As stated in the Integrated Pest Management Program *Notification of Pesticide Use at a Site* Strategy 4, signage should be adequate to inform any park user approaching the area.

Seasonal Timing

Wherever possible, applications should be timed to coincide with the ideal time for turf weed control. This is typically during the spring and fall months, where weed growth is active and conditions leading to turf stress, such as dry and hot weather, are not present. Integral to IPM is knowing specific weed life cycles in order to have effective control.

Drift

Drift is the movement of spray product from an area of application to any unintended site. Drift can occur in the form of droplets during application or as vapors after application. Minimizing drift is critical in turf weed applications. Use of boom sprayers instead of backpack sprayers may increase the potential for drift. Great care should be taken to minimize any possible drift. Caution must be taken at wind speeds of 10 MPH or more. Application is prohibited at wind speeds of 15 MPH or above. Read and follow the product label directions carefully for all products. Applications should cease if any drift inducing condition becomes apparent. Use of appropriate pressure, correct nozzles and other techniques should be employed to minimize creation of small spray particles that may drift.

Targeted applications

Where warranted spot spraying for turf weeds should be employed. While there are sites that will require an overall broadcast application, there are sites where only certain areas will require treatment. Applications should be focused on the target weed as much as practicable.

STRATEGY 14: Pesticide Applications around Community Gardens

PURPOSE
This Strategy defines acceptable and unacceptable use of pesticides within and near park areas designated as community gardens.

BACKGROUND
Pest management in or near park areas designated as community gardens necessitates special considerations. The Community Garden Program's participants have varying levels of knowledge about pest management methods and have differing views about the use of pest management materials. Community garden plots are near one another and may change ownership from year to year. Community gardens also produce edible crops which dictate special constraints in managing pests. For these reasons, a special Strategy was formulated and defines the acceptable use of pesticides within Community Gardens.

STRATEGY
- PARD staff will work in coordination with the Community Garden Committee to establish guidelines regarding garden plot use by participants of the program.
- PARD staff shall establish internal guidelines regarding pesticide use by participants of the program.
- PARD aims to dedicate 50% of the community garden plots for organic gardening. The use of non-organic pesticides, herbicides, or fertilizers is prohibited.
- The plots will be strategically located to protect the integrity of organic methods and practices.
- Park employees are asked to take all precautions necessary to keep applications, including any drift, of all pesticides at a minimum from the outside perimeter of Community Garden sites.
- Mechanical means, such as cutting, hoeing and mulching, are the preferred method to remove or control weeds in the Community Garden sites and perimeters.

STRATEGY 15: Waterways Pest Management

PURPOSE
This Strategy establishes procedures for use of any pesticide materials being applied by COD personnel adjacent to, or upon Denton's waterways.

BACKGROUND
This Strategy was written in conjunction with Watershed Protection division's personnel. The intent is to protect water quality in Denton's streams and reservoirs.

STRATEGY
It is the strategy of the City to use all measures to protect the city water supply from contamination through pesticides. COD employees will provide any information needed by the Watershed Protection division and will notify them prior to any spraying of pesticides within or near creeks, rivers, streams, lakes, or any waterways. Some of the regulations in the strategy deal with the following:

- Applications of pesticides will not be made if conditions resulting in drift are present.
- The Watershed Protection division will be notified if there is a spill or accident that causes unplanned release of pesticides into waterways or environmentally sensitive areas. Refer to Strategy 12 for the appropriate response actions.
- The applicator will contact the Watershed Protection division when known pesticide applications will be made in areas inside or near creeks, rivers, streams, lakes, or any waterways. The information should include the pesticides expected to be used, the locations of use, and the frequencies of application.

GENERAL GOALS AND PHILOSOPHY
COD recognizes the special importance of the rivers, streams, ponds, water quality facilities and wetlands that fall under our stewardship. The sensitive nature of such habitats, their plant and animal communities, and their direct link with other waterways require that we establish specific policies to ensure their health. The IPM outlines special procedures and clear guidelines and limitations regarding maintenance methods and materials for both these waterways and the public lands adjacent to them. An integrated approach will be used in all landscape management decision making

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES, MATERIALS AND LIMITATIONS FOR PARKS

WATERWAYS AND BUFFERS
Definitions
The *buffer zone* referred to in this Strategy is defined as a corridor of land between the top of the stream bank and the edge of the waterline at the time of application.

Application Equipment Used
Pesticide delivery for all listed areas in this Strategy will be carried out by hand with directed, low volume, single wand sprayers, wiping, daubing and painting equipment, injections systems, or drop spreaders. Typically, this is done by backpack sprayers, but may also include sprayers with larger fill tanks as long as the same kind of hand application methods is used. These methods of delivery result in low volume applications and low-pressure spraying. This minimizes the formation of fine mists that

might be carried off target. These practices ensure that applied materials will reach targeted plants or targeted soil surfaces.

Pesticide Drift
When applications of pesticides are being made within the buffer zone, great care will be exercised in the process. Managing drift is of particular importance when surface waters are nearby. Equipment used in the application shall employ all necessary methods to limit drift.

Nozzle size, pressure regulation, droplet size, and height of spray wand, are all techniques that can be modified to reduce unwanted drift of pesticides.

Spray applications will not be allowed in the buffer area when:

- Wind speed is above 5 mph, and
- Wind direction or activity would carry pesticides toward, or deposit them upon open water.

Pesticides Available
To more clearly regulate any possible aquatic impacts, the pesticides available for use in buffers and aquatic sites will be reduced in scope from the general park list. Only aquatic-labeled pesticides may be used within buffer zones or waterways. Choice of pesticides utilized take into account any possible effects on aquatic life as well as tendencies to move in the environment. In addition, applicators must research the impacts of each pesticide before use and get approval from the direct supervisor.

Materials available for tree injections in buffer zones:
In the event a pest or disease threatens the health of important and valuable trees within a buffer zone, there may be a need to treat them. Instances of this occurring are rare. However, in these special cases, the use of injectable pesticides may be employed when necessary, with the following limitations. The pesticide applied must be delivered by methods that inject or otherwise distribute the material entirely within interior tree tissues. Pesticides will not be injected into the soil surrounding the tree. Tree surfaces will not be sprayed or treated with pesticides. The insecticides and fungicides used in these injection systems shall be approved by the PARD Manager in consultation with the Watershed Protection Coordinator and the Urban Forrester. The intent and limit of this exception to the approved buffer zone pesticide list is to allow only the insecticides or fungicides necessary to combat direct threats to the health of valuable trees.

Materials for all other areas:
Approved pesticides may be used outside the waterway and buffer zones, where not otherwise prohibited by this Strategy.

Recordkeeping Requirements
All regular application recordkeeping requirements will be adhered to for all pesticide applications. This includes date and the time intervals of the application, temperature and wind conditions, location of application, materials used, concentrations used, amount applied, coverage rate, equipment used, applicator full name and license number. In the event an unlicensed staff member performs an application under the license of a holder, the unlicensed staff member's full name will be included in the records.

Personnel Requirements
All those applying pesticides must be Texas Department of Agriculture licensed applicators. Application of pesticides to aquatic sites will only be done by licensed personnel who have received an additional aquatics license certification.

Changes to the Strategy
A need may arise for modifications or additions to this Strategy. There are several methods available to accomplish this. PARD representatives will develop an IPM strategy to deal with the threat. If this strategy involves the need for any pesticide applications within buffer zones or waterways that are not already outlined in the current Strategy, PARD will consult with Watershed Protection regarding the proposed modifications.

STRATEGY 16: Vegetation Management in Engineered Wood Fiber Playground Areas

PURPOSE
This Strategy defines acceptable practices for managing vegetation in playgrounds areas. In all our IPM activities, PARD seeks to minimize any potential impacts to our park users while still providing responsible, effective, and efficient care for our facilities. Engineered Wood Fiber (EWF) playground areas focus attention on our activities and require a special set of best management practices to benefit both PARD and park users.

BACKGROUND
The Department is transitioning over to Engineered Wood Fiber (EWF) as its preferred playground safety surface. EWF is from a virgin wood source and must prove to be non-toxic and free of foreign debris. It is comprised of randomly sized wood fibers, the majority of which do not exceed 4 inches in length and meets ASTM and CPSC guidelines for safety surfacing and ADA accessibility. As EWF consists of specially manufactured wood chips, they also pose a special need for more attention for staff to address the following approved vegetation management methods and materials in these specific areas.

STRATEGY
All PARD personnel are required to adhere to this Strategy when they are undertaking weed management activities in playground areas and their immediate borders or margins. Weed control in these play areas will be accomplished primarily through the use of the wood chip mulch over layered rock and weed fabric. To function as both a safe surface for play and as an effective weed barrier, this chip layer should be kept at the established specification depth. If the mulch layer is not adequate for weed control it should be amended as soon as is practicable. Mulch layers that have broken down over time and provide a medium for good weed growth should be replaced or amended with fresh chips. Spraying of herbicides will not be used to control vegetation in play areas.

Manual weeding is usually adequate to keep weeds from establishing within the chipped areas. Effort shall be made to respond quickly to weed presence so that this kind of control will be feasible and effective.

Specifications for layering of weed barrier material are as follows:

- Weed fabric barrier over leveled ground
- 2” diameter rock at 4-6 inches in depth
- Weed fabric barrier over rock layer
- EWF at 9-12 inches in depth

Use of powered weed control equipment, such as line trimmers and tillers, may be used in chipped areas to control weeds, but careful attention to the dangers they present must be taken. This kind of equipment should not be used when nearby park users may be put at risk. Playground/turf interface borders will be maintained by hand or mechanical means. Establishment of a structured border is preferred and encouraged for installation where possible as it provides a lower maintenance interface between play areas and turf. These structures also reduce weed and turf infiltration.

The need to control other pests, such as insects or diseases, can occur. One example would be the presence of stinging insects such as yellowjackets and fire ants in the play area. In these circumstances,

the use of a targeted insecticide to eliminate the immediate safety hazard may be required. All other applicable pest management policies and approved pesticide lists apply in this case.

STRATEGY 17: Venomous Insect Management

PURPOSE
This Strategy defines acceptable practices for managing venomous insects such as hornets, wasps, yellow jackets, bees, and fire ants in COD landscapes and grounds. While these insects will not always cause problems, their presence in some locations, such as playgrounds, can create immediate and serious public and staff safety issues. More importantly, individuals with bee and wasp venom allergies may be presented with life-threatening situations if they are stung. To properly address these safety concerns, employees may be faced with the need to apply insecticides within a short time frame. These control activities and use of insecticide require adherence to the special rules outlined in this Strategy.

BACKGROUND
Wasps, hornets and yellow jackets may quickly establish nests above and below ground in both natural areas and in developed parks. Not every wasp or bee nest creates a problem for our users or staff. Public threat is dependent on insect species, nest location, time of year and other factors.

Yellowjackets and some wasp species can be particularly aggressive towards people, especially near their nests. Other wasps, such as paper wasps are less aggressive and are more benign depending on location of their nest. Honeybee swarms generally do not create a large stinging potential as bee behavior is altered during this time. Nest location is also important when determining threat. Nests located near walkways, buildings, playgrounds or similar sites are more problematic than those located in remote areas. Nests in areas where vegetation management or restoration planting is being carried out can also create problems. Wasp behavior may also vary with the time of year. Yellowjackets will exhibit increased defensive behavior as the season progresses. Normally, yellowjacket and paper wasp colonies only live one season. Honeybee nests usually persist from year to year.

Red imported fire ants or *Solenopsis invicta* are an invasive species common in many areas of Texas. Red imported fire ants are very aggressive, deliver painful stings, and can pose a threat to people, animals, and plants. The ants are normally found in mounds but can also nest deeper in the ground. There is no method of eradication and control can be difficult if not treated properly.

STRATEGY
Evaluation
When wasp or bee nests and fire ant mounds are discovered on COD property, staff should evaluate the safety threat they pose. If the nest or mound is considered to create a safety hazard for park users or staff, isolation and control measures should take place. Nests and mounds that create an immediate hazard, such as those near playgrounds, community centers, walkways, trails and work sites, should be addressed as soon as possible. Other criteria that may constitute a hazard are nests and mounds that have been disturbed and sites with aggressive insects. Nests occurring within inhabited structures such as community centers create an immediate safety hazard and control of these should be immediately referred to a qualified professional contractor.

Isolating nests or swarms
Where possible, nests or swarms that present an immediate public hazard should be isolated by either signage, cones, taping, flagging, or by other means, so that the area of danger can be avoided. The barriers used in isolating the insects should stay in place until the nest is eliminated or the swarm is removed. Make sure that signage is in place to warn the public.

Honeybee swarms and nests
When discovered, honeybee swarms should be marked as described above until the bees have been collected. Qualified bee removal businesses should be contacted to collect the swarm. Honeybee swarms should not be sprayed with insecticides. Unless location of the nest presents a hazard, honeybee nests should be tolerated where possible. If removal is required, qualified contractors should physically remove nests when feasible. Spraying of honeybee nests should be a last resort.

Spraying wasp and hornet nests
Aerosol jet stream products labeled for use on wasp and hornet nests can be effective against both yellow jackets and paper wasps, but they must be used with extreme caution. Non-toxic and non-chemical products can also be effective in eliminating nests. Wasps will attack when they sense an application to their nests, and even freeze-type products are not guaranteed to stop every individual. For this reason, ***extreme caution*** must be used when nest applications are taking place. The following practices should be adhered to:

- Nests should be sprayed at night or before dawn, when all members of the hive are present and most passive. Daytime spraying is not recommended except in certain emergency cases where the public is not placed at risk from increased hive activity.
- Nests should not be disturbed before treatment. Disturbed nests should not be approached.
- Nest location should be isolated as described above. Isolated area devices must be left up until the nest has been eradicated.
- Nests that are situated high in trees, or in otherwise difficult to access locations should be treated by professional contractors, or by qualified staff in the Urban Forestry department. Do not attempt to control a nest if you cannot easily do so.
- Nests in structures, building, tree cavities, etc., should be treated by professional contractors only.
- Staff may use a non-toxic formula or wasp and hornet spray that is available at the local store, providing that they follow the directions on the label for use. Approved sprays will contain synthetic pyrethroids as their active ingredient. Products with other active ingredients are not approved for use by staff.
- All applications shall be documented as per the Strategy 6: Pesticide Application Recordkeeping.

Approved applicators
In general, staff with valid TDA pesticide applicator licenses with an insecticide category endorsement should be the designated employees carrying out applications. However, there may be instances where these employees are not available, and a nest presents an immediate health and safety threat to the public or staff. In these instances, available personnel with TDA pesticide applicator licenses of any category are approved to use jet spray wasp and hornet products to treat nests. In rare emergency safety situations where no licensed personnel are able to respond in a timely fashion, other personnel may be approved to carry out an application, but only if they have had prior supervisor approval, prior training in the safe use of these sprays, and instruction in the proper management of wasps and bees. Staff members with known wasp or bee allergies will not carry out any wasp or bee control.

Use of traps
When venomous insects are a continuing serious problem at a site from year to year, use of traps to target emerging queens/ swarms can be considered. Trapping queens / swarms during the emergence

period has the potential to provide an overall reduction in the venomous insect population for the season. Traps should be installed, monitored, and removed by experienced staff or under Texas Apiary Inspection Service (TAIS) permitted activity.

Fire ants

For an effective long-term treatment of fire ants, AgriLife Extension recommends using a two-step method of broadcast applications of bait followed by individual mound treatments when necessary. The broadcast treatment of ant bait is recommended in the spring and fall, followed by individual mound treatments on an as-needed basis. The individual mound treatment can be performed with a liquid drench, dust, or granular form of insecticide.

STRATEGY 18: Dog Area Pest Management

PURPOSE
This Strategy defines acceptable practices for managing pests in City of Denton dog parks. Park users are invited to bring their dogs to recreate in the parks, either as a designated off-leash area (OLA), or as an on-leash area, therefore pest management in these areas needs to reflect this use. Pest management decisions, methods, and material use should be carried out in a way that maintains public and dog safety and allows for responsible stewardship of park property.

BACKGROUND
There are many sites in the City of Denton parks, some are fenced, some are unfenced, and all are open from 6 AM to 10 PM. All sites are signed with dogs on or off leash. For the purposes of this Strategy, OLA sites consist of:

1. An officially designated fenced dog off-leash area, including the fence line.
2. An officially designated unfenced dog off-leash area within the boundary markers.

By their nature, and from the impact of concentrated dog activity, OLAs can create pest management problems such as increased weeds in turf and the need to control weeds along fence lines. Other pest issues that arise in OLAs are the presence of noxious, poisonous, allergenic, or incompatible weeds, venomous insects, and parasitic insects (fleas) and arachnids (ticks). Proper management of these pests needs to be clearly defined to minimize any potential risks to dogs and their owners and to minimize interference with OLA use by the public.

STRATEGY
Expected pest management issues arising in the OLAs consist of:

- Weeds along fence lines, in tree circles, in shrub beds, around park structures and amenities, and in the turf.
- Management of allergenic or poisonous weeds such as poison ivy.
- Venomous insect management.
- Fleas and ticks

OLAs may need to be closed temporarily so that necessary maintenance work can be performed. Temporary signage will be located at OLA boundaries or fencing to alert users in advance of closures. Pesticide applications will be accompanied by notification signage and mandated reentry intervals as defined in Strategy #4 (Notification of Pesticide Use at a Site).

Herbicide use in fenced OLAs
When it is necessary to apply herbicides within fenced OLAs, great care should be used to time and locate the application to minimize interference with public use. Ideally herbicide use should be as infrequent as possible and would take place when dogs are not present. When herbicides are to be used inside fenced OLAs or along the interior or immediate exterior of their fence lines, the OLA should be closed, and dogs excluded. Closure should be maintained until the reentry requirements as mandated on the product label have been satisfied. This interval typically requires that people and pets be kept out of the area until the sprayed surface has dried. Normal application notification signage as mandated in Strategy #4 should be used. To the extent possible, additional temporary signage will be located outside OLA fencing to alert users in advance of closures.

Herbicide use in unfenced OLAs
When it is necessary to apply herbicides within unfenced OLAs, great care should be used to time and locate the application to minimize interference with public use. Ideally herbicide use should be as infrequent as possible and would take place when dogs are not present. Standard notification as mandated in Strategy #4 (Notification of Pesticide Use at a Site) must be employed. Label directives for reentry must be adhered to, and dogs and people must be excluded from application areas until the interval has been satisfied. Since unleashed dogs are difficult to exclude from large areas, this may necessitate applications that are small in scope to allow for this level of oversight. To the extent possible, additional temporary signage will be located outside OLA boundaries to alert users.

Turf broadleaf control
OLAs taken out of service may receive selective herbicides as part of an overall turf renovation program but only within the oversight of Strategy 16: Turf Broadleaf Weed Management and the specific approval process it requires.

Use of pre-emergent herbicides
To be an effective barrier to weed seed germination, pre-emergent herbicide sites need to be left undisturbed after they are applied. Since the activity of dogs in an OLA disturbs soil surfaces and reduces or eliminates the effectiveness of a pre-emergent application, their use in areas of concentrated disturbance sites, such fenced OLAs, is often not effective. However, there may be need for pre-emergent use in less intensively impacted areas.

Insecticide use
As is the case at most park properties, general insecticide use is not expected in areas that dogs are permitted to be, either as an off-leash or on-leash area. However, there may be emergency situations created by the presence of venomous insects such as yellow jackets, wasps, bees, fire ants, fleas, and ticks. These pests can create serious safety issues for people and their pets. Control of venomous insects must take place as described in the Venomous Insect Management Strategy. Nest demarcation guidelines and the response process as described in that Strategy are of heightened importance in these areas since dogs not in control by their owners may be at increased risk from an active nest site. Any use of insecticides to manage other identified best will be performed under the guidelines of applicable strategies and the approved product list.

Mechanical equipment
All aspects of park user safety and dog safety should be considered when determining a particular weed control method for a given site. Mechanized weed control equipment such as string trimmers can create hazards such as flying rocks and debris. Dogs may be at risk when they approach the work area. Care should be exercised when using this equipment.

The use of disposable bags to collect dog feces assists in the management of insects and other pests. PARD requires all pet owners to collect and dispose of dog feces on park property. This requirement is enforced through City ordinance and posted park rules. Disposable bag dispensers are available at designated dog parks and throughout the park system. Additionally, PARD may schedule additional clean-ups to assist in this effort.

STRATEGY 19: Insecticide Use and Pollinator Protection

PURPOSE
This Strategy defines acceptable practices in the management of insects that consider the health and well-being of pollinators and enhances habitats.

BACKGROUND
The City has been a member of Bee City USA since 2016, and the City became the first Monarch City USA in Texas in 2018. Pollinators, including bees and other insects, play a vital function in both agricultural and natural systems. Their conservation is an important element in the IPM program. Use of any insecticide in the landscape has the potential to impact pollinators in both direct and indirect ways, therefore great care must be taken when considering the use of any insecticide. In most cases, insects do not threaten the long-term health or viability of turf, trees and shrubs and do not require active management. This strategy provides a process to begin to determine if an insect pest should be managed, and if so, what method or material is the most responsible choice.

STRATEGY
INSECT MANAGEMENT DECISION MAKING ELEMENTS:
A. Assess insect impact and significance
The significance of problematic insect impacts must be determined before active management is considered. The primary IPM approach to insect management is to tolerate the presence of the insect where possible. The vast majority of insect infestations do not threaten the long-term health or viability of park trees and shrubs. Many are simple nuisance infestations or cause only marginal harm. Others may present only short-term impacts or are merely unsightly. These kinds of insect problems do not threaten the intended function of the green asset to a significant degree. The proper IPM approach for these pests is tolerance of the pest, or replacement of the plant with a non-susceptible plant when possible. Therefore, in these instances, insecticide use is not warranted.

Insecticide use can be considered for pests that present significant risks to the long-term viability or essential function of important plant assets. They can also be considered for use in the case of insects that threaten the health and safety of citizens in which case response may need to be rapid and effective. The way these insecticides are chosen and employed must adhere to the careful pollinator stewardship practices detailed within this policy.

B. Evaluate all IPM methods and materials
If insect control interventions are determined to be required, all IPM approaches must first be evaluated for suitability. These include:

1. **Planning/Design**: Where feasible, eliminate the problematic plants and replace them with naturally resistant plants. If a plant is unsuitable for the conditions at a site, it may increase its susceptibility to a specific insect problem. The best long term IPM approach is to employ plants suited to the existing growing conditions.
2. **Cultural**: Cultural practices that either improve the growing conditions or are protective of the planting can be important elements in the management of some kinds of insects.
3. **Physical**: Various physical approaches such as the use of barriers are generally minimal in impact to non-targets and may offer adequate control of certain pests.
4. **Biological**: For certain insect pests, a reliance on biological controls may be possible. Where feasible, this can offer the ideal long-term solution to pest problems. Special attention to good

stewardship of naturally occurring insect predators should be made. There are also instances where commercially reared insect predators can be released to combat a specific pest.

5. **Natural and synthetically derived insecticides**: Insecticides can be part of an IPM approach, but careful attention must be made in choice and use. In general, the least ecologically disruptive and lowest risk materials should be favored but the full complexity of IPM assessment rationale must be considered before choice and use. These considerations include but are not limited to:
    a. Potential safety and health risks of the product as it will be applied, both in the short and long term.
    b. Potential environmental risks, including risks to non-target organisms including bees and pollinators.
    c. Potential disruption of the landscape, garden, natural area, and urban forest ecosystems including impacts on natural insect predators.
    d. Individual insecticide characteristics such as toxicity, persistence, bioavailability, break down products, volatility, inert ingredients, and environmental movement.
    e. Differing application methods, such as injections, sprays, and drenches.
    f. Efficacy of the insecticide, and the need for repeated treatments.
    g. Feasibility of use to address a specific pest.
    h. PARD will not approve the use of neonicotinoid products or other insecticides used in such a way as to pose unacceptable risk to non-targeted bees or other pollinators.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Approved Pesticide List for City Property and Parks Use

Following are lists of pesticides that are approved for use on City and park property. A comprehensive IPM approach allows for the choice of ideal materials for specific needs. IPM also anticipates the need to managing pest resistance with rotations of products with differing modes of action rather than relying on a “one material fits all” approach. Most of the pesticides are not used in a typical year or are used in a minimal way.

It is also important to understand that pesticide applications are used after many other IPM strategies have first been either employed or considered. Most pest management practices never involve the use of pesticides. Similarly, a majority of land never receives any kind of pesticide application. Other IPM strategies the City employs include prevention of pests through strategy, design and selection, and management of pests through cultural practices, physical means, and mechanical methods.

All pesticides available for use must first be placed upon an approved list after undergoing a review process that carefully examines the individual characteristics of the product and whether it would be an appropriate addition within our program. Issues of efficacy, public health and safety, potential environmental impacts, overall plant health requirements, land management needs, and other concerns are taken into account during this process. Applicators within a specific work unit must then make their choices of materials from their own approved list. Individual work units have different responsibilities and pest management requirements for the lands under their care. The individually tailored approved lists reflect these differences.

The following lists of approved pesticide materials are specific to each work unit. Applicators must choose only from currently listed products. Only state licensed applicators may apply pesticides on City property. Use of pesticides by non-licensed personnel, such as, but not inclusive of, wasp spray and fire ant powder, may be used as an incidental application. Use of pesticides must occur under adherence to the Integrated Pest Management Plan and program policies and oversight. Pesticide use must adhere to all product label directions.

Format:
Active ingredient / concentrations / product trade name / signal word / description of purpose and use within IPM program.

COD USE APPROVED LIST
Areas of pest management: Pocket, neighborhood, community, and city parks. Open space / trails. Cemeteries. Landscaping. Facility turf lawns. Utility property. Right-of-ways.

Active Ingredient(s)	Concentration(s)	Product Name	Signal Word	Description
Herbicides				
Thiencarbazone-methyl, Iodosulfuron-methyl-sodium, Dicamba	8.7% / 1.9% / 57.4%	Celsius WG	Caution	Safe and effective control of both a large list of broadleaves and many grassy weeds. This is our primary choice due to its effectiveness and safety level.
Sulfosulfuron	75%	Certainty	Caution	Controls many grassy weeds. It will be used primarily for nutsedge, both purple and yellow.
Glufosinate ammonium	24.50%	Cheetah Pro	Caution	Control of undesirable plant vegetation, including emerged annual and perennial grass, sedge and broadleaf weeds.
Corn kernel, protein based nitrogen	9.8% / 60%	Corn Gluten Meal	N/A	Pre-emergent to control broadleaf and grassy weeds
Iron HEDTA (FeHEDTA)	26.52%	Fiesta	Caution	Controls broadleaf weeds, disease, moss, algae, and lichens in turf through iron toxicity. Not for application in temperatures greater than 85.

Fluazifop-P-butyl	24.50%	Fusilade	Caution	Selective post emergent that controls unwanted perennial and annual grass weeds such as Bermuda grass without injuring desirable broadleaf plants; primarily used in landscape beds.
Isoxaben	75%	Gallery 75 DF	Caution	Used on shrub beds, tree circles, and other areas. Can be used in combination or rotation with oryzalin to broaden the spectrum of weeds prevented.
Triclopyr: 3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyloxyacetic acid, butoxyethyl ester	61.60%	Garlon 4	Caution	Selective products for woody, difficult to control perennials, also for invasives and habitat restoration.
Halosulfuron-methyl	75%	Halo 75 WDG	Caution	Selective pre and post emergent control of broadleaf weeds and nutsedge.
Acetic Acid	10%	Horticultural vinegar		Post emergent used to control unwanted plants.
Pendimethalin	2%	Pendulum 2G	Caution / Precaution	Pre-emergent control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds as they germinate in any turfgrass site (lawns, sod, turf areas).

Pendimethalin	37.40%	Pendulum 3.3 EC Herbicide	Caution / Precaution	Pre-emergent control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds as they germinate in any turfgrass site (lawns, sod, turf areas).
Isopropylamine salt of Imazapyr	27.7%	Polaris	Caution	Post-emergent management of grasses and broadleaf weeds and undesirable aquatic vegetation.
Prodiamine	40.70%	Prodiamine 4L	Caution	Pre-emergent weed control, especially effective on Poa annua (annual bluegrass) in the fall and winter.
Triclopyr	60.45%	Remedy Ultra	Caution	Selective products for woody, difficult to control perennials, also for invasives and habitat restoration.
Diquat dibromide	37.30%	Reward	Caution	Non-selective herbicide that manages weed problems in aquatic, ground maintenance, and landscaping areas.
Oxadiazon	34.10%	Ronstar FLO	Caution	A pre-emergent for control of many annual grasses and broadleaf weeds such as crabgrass, goose grass, field sandbur, annual sedge and bluegrass.

Oxadiazon	1.38%	5-0-15 w/Ronstar	Caution	Pre-emergent mixed with fertilizer.
Halosulfuron-methyl methyl 3-chloro-5, --methylpyrazole-4-carboxylate	75% / 25%	Sedghammer	Caution	Nutsedge control.
Trifluralin, isoxaben	2% / 0.5%	Snapshot 2.5TG	Caution	Pre-emergent product for control of certain broadleaf weeds and annual grasses in shrub and groundcover areas as well as the mulch area of perennial beds.
Flumioxazin	51%	Sureguard	Caution	A pre-emergence and early post-emergence herbicide for control of selected grass and broadleaf weeds.
Oryzalin	40.40%	Surflan AS, WDG	Caution / Precaution	Used in shrub beds, tree circles, fence lines and other park areas for weed control. A primary liquid form pre-emergent product.
Benefin, Oryzalin	1% / 1%	Surflan XL 2G	Caution / Precaution	Used in shrub beds, tree circles, fence lines and other park areas for weed control. A primary liquid form pre-emergent product.
Mesotrione	40%	Tenacity	Caution	Selective contact and residual control of weeds in ornamental turfgrasses.

Picloram	24.40%	Tordon K	Caution	Used to control weeds, unwanted brush and trees e.g. Chinese privet.
Thiencarbazone-methyl, Foramsulfuron, Halosulfuron-methyl	9.9% / 19.8% / 30.8%	TributeTotal	Caution	A combination of Celsius, Sedghammer and Revolver; most effective in controlling dallisgrass in the fall.
Dithiopyr	24%	Dimension	Warning	Pre-emergent product with some post control of goose grass in the 2-3 leaf stage.
Ammonium Nonanoate	40%	Mirimichi Green	Warning	Control or burndown of weeds and grasses.
Oxadiazon-3	2%	Ronstar G	Warning	Used in shrub beds, tree circles, fence lines and other park areas for weed control. A primary liquid form pre-emergent product.
Pelargonic acid, related fatty acids	57% / 3%	Scythe	Warning	Minor use desiccant used for top-kill of early-stage, easily killed weeds.
Indiaziflam	7.40%	Specticle FLO	Warning	Pre-emergent weed control with the longest residual (up to 6 months) of any other pre-emergent herbicide

Triclopyr, Clopyralid	33% / 12.1%	Confront	Danger	Selective products for woody, difficult to control perennials, also for invasives and habitat restoration.
Fungicides				
Streptomyces lydicus WYEC 108	0.04%	Actinovate	Caution	A biological fungicide for the suppression of root rot and damping-off fungi and the suppression/control of foliar fungal pathogens
Thiabendazile hypophosphite	26.60%	Arbotec 20-S	Caution	Trunk injection product for certain high value elms.
Bacillus amyloliquefaciens strain D747	25%	DoubleNickel 55		OMRI a broad-spectrum preventative biofungicide for control or suppression of fungal and bacterial plant diseases.
Mefenoxam	22%	Subdue Maxx	Caution	A turfgrass disease control for Pythium blight.
Propiconazole	14.30%	Alamo	Warning	Trunk injection product for certain high value elms.
Etridiazole, Thiophanate-methyl	15% / 25%	Banrot 40 WP	Warning	A broad spectrum fungicide that will control root and stem rot diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, Phytophthora, Pythium,

				Fusarium, and Thielaviopsis.
Chlorothalonil	82.50%	Daconil	Danger	Controls various fungal diseases including anthracnose, leaf spots, blights, and rots on many different species of plants.
Insecticides				
Acephate	75%	Acephate WSP	Caution	Acephate is reserved for use in the treatment of severe infestations of aphids, leaf miners, caterpillars, sawflies, thrips, and the individual treatment of red imported fire ant mounds.
Indoxacarb	0.05%	Advion	Caution	Fire ant bait. It'll only effect the ants and eradicates them in 24-72 hours. It is an extremely safe product that protects patrons and pets from fire ants.
Azadirachtin	3%	Azatin XL	Caution	Neem tree extract used for insect growth regulating and anti-feeding effects. Typically not used, but retained for unusual, short term use where long term plant health is affected.

Steinernema feltiae, Steinernema carpocapsae and Hete rorhabditis bacteriophora	N/A	Beneficial nematodes	N/A	Naturally occur in soil and are used to control soil pest insects and whenever larvae or grubs are present. Do not expose humans or animals to any health or environmental risks. Beneficial nematodes only attack soil dwelling insects and leave plants and earthworms alone.
Bacillus thuringiensis		Bt - asst'd (BTI Briquets)	Caution	Used to control mosquito and fly larva in standing water primarily ponds, streams, and around retainage / drainage areas. Product is usually in the form of a briquette.
Spinosad	11.60%	Conserve	N/A	Typically not used, but retained for unusual, short term use where long term plant health is affected.
Deltamethrin	2%	DeltaGard	Caution	Low dose granules to control ants, armyworms, centipedes, chiggers, chinchbugs, cockroaches, field and mole crickets, beetles, scorpions, spiders, and ticks.

Deltamethrin	0.10%	DeltaGard G	Caution	Low dose granules to control ants, armyworms, centipedes, chiggers, chinchbugs, cockroaches, field and mole crickets, beetles, scorpions, spiders, and ticks.
Sugar, fiber, ash, protein, fat	42%/25%/ 14%/5%/ .3%	Dry Molasses	N/A	Ant control.
Tetramethrin, Permethrin, Piperonyl butoxide	0.1% / 0.25% / 0.5%	Enforcer	Caution	Directed jet sprays used for individual wasp and hornet nest treatments posing health and safety threats to park users.
Peppermint oil, sodium laurly sulfate	1.5% / .15%	Essentria Wasp and Hornet Spray	Caution	Wasps, hornets, yellow jackets, and spiders
(S)-Methoprene	0.50%	Extinguish	Caution	Bait used to control imported and native fire ants.
Bacillus thuringiensis subsp. galleriae, Strain SDS-502 fermentation solids, spores and insecticidal toxins	9%	GrubGone	Caution	All season control of grubs.
Petroleum based		Horticultural Oils	N/A	(Sun Spray, Dormant Oil) - Primarily used as "dormant oils" applied before bud break in the spring to control pests on fruit and shade trees. Dormant oils are very effective against the eggs of certain mites,

				aphids, and scale insects that overwinter on fruit and shade trees. A new generation of more highly refined horticultural oils also known as" all seasons spray oils" or "summer oils" can be safely used on many plants during the growing season.
Nosema Locustae	0.05%	Nolo Bait	N/A	Controls grasshoppers.
Lacewig flies	Bio-control agent	Lacewig flies	N/A	Feed on aphids.
Imidacloprid	75%	Lada 75WSP	Caution	Versatile insecticide registered to control over 50 insect pest including aphids, lacebugs, leaf beetles, and leafminers.
Ladybugs	Bio-control agent	Ladybugs	N/A	Feed on aphids.
Praying mantis	Bio-control agent	Praying mantis	N/A	Used to control beetles, flies, catepillars, wasps, and other insects
Cinnamon oil, clove oil	40% / 10%	Pure Gro Bug Stop	N/A	Mites, whiteflies, aphids, scales, trips, weevils, leafminers.
Bifenthrin	7.90%	Talstar	Caution	Termite, ant, bees, and wasp control.

Fipronil	0.014%	Top Choice Fire Ant Bait	Caution	Primary purpose is to control imported fire ants in turf grass and landscape beds. Mole crickets, fleas, ticks, and nuisence ants are controlled for a lilmited time.
Cyfluthrin	11.80%	Tempo SC Ultra	Caution	Used against flying pests such as wasps and yellow jackets, crawling pests like ants and centipedes, as well as various beetles and moths.
Trichogramma Wasp Eggs	Bio-control agent	Trichogramma Wasp Eggs	N/A	Controls plant / leaf damaging caterpillars and worms.
Emamectin benzoate	4%	Tree-age Injectable	Warning	Used as a systemic trunk injection to treat emerald ash borers.
Potassium salts of fatty acids	49%	M-Pede	Warning	General soft body insect control. Typically not used, but retained for unusual, short term use where long term plant health is affected.
Potassium salts of fatty acids	49.52%	Safer Soap	Warning	General soft body insect control. Typically not used, but retained for unusual, short term use where long term plant health is affected.

Miticides				
Bifenazate	22.60%	Floramite SC	Caution	Miticide as part of a carefully implemented plan to keep mites at non- injurious levels. Typically not used, but retained for unusual, short term use where long term plant health is affected.
Tau-fluvalinate	22.30%	Mavrik	Caution	For control of various mites, worms, weevils, and beetles as well as whiteflies, ants, crickets, and chiggers.
Abamectin	2%	Avid	Warning	For control of leafminers and mites and suppression of aphids, whiteflies, and thrips on ornamental plants.
Rodenticide				
Diphacinone	0.01%	Bait Block	Caution	Used to control rodents such as mice and rats.
Bromethalin, Diphacinone	.01% / .005%	Just 1 Bite	Caution	Used to control rodents such as mice and rats.
Miscellaneous				
Water soluble blue dye		Blue Spray Pattern Dye	Caution	Color dye used for application to all types of turfgrasses to make spray patterns visible.

Ethylated seed oil; polyoxyalkylene fatty ester	100%	Hasten EA adjuvant	None	Surfactant used in solutions to enhance spray coverage and increase efficacy.
2-Hydroxy-1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic Acid, Calcium Chloride	25% / 9%	Tri-Fol Acidifier and Buffering Agent	Caution	OMRI Organic acidulate and buffering agent for lowering the pH of spray water.
Blue colorant, proprietary proportions		Turf Trax Blue Dye	Caution	Color dye used for application to all types of turfgrasses to make spray patterns visible.
Trinexapac-ethyl	11.30%	Primo Maxx PGR	Caution	For managing growth, improving quality and stress tolerance, and edging of warm and cool season turfgrasses.
Alkylphenol ethoxylate, alcohol ethoxylate and tall oil fatty acid	90%	Activator 90	Warning	Low-foaming, non-ionic type spreader adjuvant. Provides quick wetting, more uniform distribution, and increases retention of spray by reducing surface tension on the spray droplets.
Polyether-Polymethylsiloxane-Copolymer and Polyether	100%	Syl-Coat	Warning	OMRI Nonionic silicone surfactant specifically designed to enhance the efficacy of pesticides. Particularly effective when used with water-

				soluble and post emergent herbicides by completely wetting leaf surface and increasing amount/rate of uptake. Most evident on broadleaf and woody brush species.
Alkylarylpolyethoxyethanol, free fatty acids	93%	Tradition 93 Non-Ionic Surfactant	Warning	A wetting agent that helps soils to quickly and evenly absorb water by breaking the water's surface tension, allowing water molecules to spread for greater and faster water penetration. As a wetting agent, nonionic surfactants are often mixed in with potting media to ensure easy water absorption into plant soil.

Dimethylpolysiloxane, Methylated silicon	7.7% / 2.3%	Fast Break Antifoamer / Defoamer	Warning	Used to provide effective, high performance foam control at very low concentrations under normal foaming situations in recirculating sprayers and in other high agitation equipment.
Polyethylene glycol mono ether	90%	R-11	Warning	Specially formulated for increasing the efficacy of various agricultural chemicals. Designed for use where quick wetting and uniform coverage of a chemical on a target surface is required.
Silicic acid, sodium salt, sodium carbonate, silicon dioxide, proprietary compounds, polyethoxylate		Neutralize Tank Cleaner	Danger	A cleaning and rinsing agent used to remove pesticide residues from spray equipment. Proper cleaning of equipment helps to reduce exposure to products, avoid cross contamination of incompatible products, and prevents damage to rubber, plastic, and other soft sprayer parts.

APPENDIX 2: Athletic Field Services Approved List

Areas of pest management: Athletic fields such as softball, baseball, football, and soccer fields.

Active Ingredient(s)	Concentration(s)	Product Name	Signal Word	Description
Herbicides				
Thiencarbazone-methyl, Iodosulfuron-methyl-sodium, Dicamba	8.7% / 1.9% / 57.4%	Celsius WG	Caution	Safe and effective control of both a large list of broadleaves and many grassy weeds. This is our primary choice due to its effectiveness and safety level.
Sulfosulfuron	75%	Certainty	Caution	Controls many grassy weeds. It will be used primarily for nutsedge, both purple and yellow.
Glufosinate ammonium	24.50%	Cheetah Pro	Caution	Control of undesirable plant vegetation, including emerged annual and perennial grass, sedge and broadleaf weeds.
Corn kernel, protein based nitrogen	9.8% / 60%	Corn Gluten Meal	N/A	Pre-emergent to control broadleaf and grassy weeds
Iron HEDTA (FeHEDTA)	26.52%	Fiesta	Caution	Controls broadleaf weeds, disease, moss, algae, and lichens in turf through iron toxicity. Not for application in temperatures greater than 85.

Fluazifop-P-butyl	24.50%	Fusilade	Caution	Selective post emergent that controls unwanted perennial and annual grass weeds such as Bermuda grass without injuring desirable broadleaf plants; primarily used in landscape beds.
Isoxaben	75%	Gallery 75 DF	Caution	Used on shrub beds, tree circles, and other areas. Can be used in combination or rotation with oryzalin to broaden the spectrum of weeds prevented.
Triclopyr: 3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyloxyacetic acid, butoxyethyl ester	61.60%	Garlon 4	Caution	Selective products for woody, difficult to control perennials, also for invasives and habitat restoration.
Halosulfuron-methyl	75%	Halo 75 WDG	Caution	Selective pre and post emergent control of broadleaf weeds and nutsedge.
Acetic Acid	10%	Horticultural vinegar		Post emergent used to control unwanted plants.
Pendimethalin	2%	Pendulum 2G	Caution / Precaution	Pre-emergent control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds as they germinate in any turfgrass site (lawns, sod, turf areas).

Pendimethalin	37.40%	Pendulum 3.3 EC Herbicide	Caution / Precaution	Pre-emergent control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds as they germinate in any turfgrass site (lawns, sod, turf areas).
Prodiamine	40.70%	Prodiamine 4L	Caution	Pre-emergent weed control, especially effective on Poa annua (annual bluegrass) in the fall and winter.
Diquat dibromide	37.30%	Reward	Caution	Non-selective herbicide that manages weed problems in aquatic, ground maintenance, and landscaping areas.
Oxadiazon	34.10%	Ronstar FLO	Caution	A pre-emergent for control of many annual grasses and broadleaf weeds such as crabgrass, goose grass, field sandbur, annual sedge and bluegrass.
Oxadiazon	1.38%	5-0-15 w/Ronstar	Caution	Pre-emergent mixed with fertilizer.
Halosulfuron-methyl methyl 3-chloro-5, --methylpyrazole-4-carboxylate	75% / 25%	Sedghammer	Caution	Nutsedge control.

Trifluralin, isoxaben	2% / 0.5%	Snapshot 2.5TG	Caution	Pre-emergent product for control of certain broadleaf weeds and annual grasses in shrub and groundcover areas as well as the mulch area of perennial beds.
Flumioxazin	51%	Sureguard	Caution	A pre-emergence and early post-emergence herbicide for control of selected grass and broadleaf weeds.
Oryzalin	40.40%	Surflan AS, WDG	Caution / Precaution	Used in shrub beds, tree circles, fence lines and other park areas for weed control. A primary liquid form pre-emergent product.
Benefin, Oryzalin	1% / 1%	Surflan XL 2G	Caution / Precaution	Used in shrub beds, tree circles, fence lines and other park areas for weed control. A primary liquid form pre-emergent product.
Mesotrione	40%	Tenacity	Caution	Selective contact and residual control of weeds in ornamental turfgrasses.

Thiencarbazone-methyl, Foramsulfuron, Halosulfuron-methyl	9.9% / 19.8% / 30.8%	TributeTotal	Caution	A combination of Celsius, Sedghammer and Revolver; most effective in controlling dallisgrass in the fall.
Dithiopyr	24%	Dimension	Warning	Pre-emergent product with some post control of goose grass in the 2-3 leaf stage.
Ammonium Nonanoate	40%	Mirimichi Green	Warning	Control or burndown of weeds and grasses.
Oxadiazon-3	2%	Ronstar G	Warning	Used in shrub beds, tree circles, fence lines and other park areas for weed control. A primary liquid form pre-emergent product.
Pelargonic acid, related fatty acids	57% / 3%	Scythe	Warning	Minor use desiccant used for top-kill of early-stage, easily killed weeds.
Indiaziflam	7.40%	Specticle FLO	Warning	Pre-emergent weed control with the longest residual (up to 6 months) of any other pre-emergent herbicide
Triclopyr, Clopyralid	33% / 12.1%	Confront	Danger	Selective products for woody, difficult to control perennials, also for invasives and habitat restoration.

Fungicides				
Streptomyces lydicus WYEC 108	0.04%	Actinovate	Caution	A biological fungicide for the suppression of root rot and damping-off fungi and the suppression/control of foliar fungal pathogens
Thiabendazile hypophosphite	26.60%	Arbotec 20-S	Caution	Trunk injection product for certain high value elms.
Bacillus amyloliquefaciens strain D747	25%	DoubleNickel 55		OMRI a broad-spectrum preventative biofungicide for control or suppression of fungal and bacterial plant diseases.
Mefenoxam	22%	Subdue Maxx	Caution	A turfgrass disease control for Pythium blight.
Propiconazole	14.30%	Alamo	Warning	Trunk injection product for certain high value elms.
Etridiazole, Thiophanate-methyl	15% / 25%	Banrot 40 WP	Warning	A broad spectrum fungicide that will control root and stem rot diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, Phytophthora, Pythium, Fusarium, and Thielaviopsis.

Chlorothalonil	82.50%	Daconil	Danger	Controls various fungal diseases including anthracnose, leaf spots, blights, and rots on many different species of plants.
Insecticides				
Acephate	75%	Acephate WSP	Caution	Acephate is reserved for use in the treatment of severe infestations of aphids, leaf miners, caterpillars, sawflies, thrips, and the individual treatment of red imported fire ant mounds.
Indoxacarb	0.05%	Advion	Caution	Fire ant bait. It'll only effect the ants and eradicates them in 24-72 hours. It is an extremely safe product that protects patrons and pets from fire ants.
Azadirachtin	3%	Azatin XL	Caution	Neem tree extract used for insect growth regulating and anti-feeding effects. Typically not used, but retained for unusual, short term use where long term plant health is affected.

Steinernema feltiae, Steinernema carpocapsae and Hete rorhabditis bacteriophora	N/A	Beneficial nematodes	N/A	Naturally occur in soil and are used to control soil pest insects and whenever larvae or grubs are present. Do not expose humans or animals to any health or environmental risks. Beneficial nematodes only attack soil dwelling insects and leave plants and earthworms alone.
Bacillus thuringiensis	10.31%	Bt - asst'd (BTI Briquets)	Caution	Used to control mosquito and fly larva in standing water primarily ponds, streams, and around retainage / drainage areas. Product is usually in the form of a briquette.
Spinosad	11.60%	Conserve		Typically not used, but retained for unusual, short term use where long term plant health is affected.
Deltamethrin	2%	DeltaGard	Caution	Low dose granules to control ants, armyworms, centipedes, chiggers, chinchbugs, cockroaches, field and mole crickets, beetles, scorpions, spiders, and ticks.

Deltamethrin	0.10%	DeltaGard G	Caution	Low dose granules to control ants, armyworms, centipedes, chiggers, chinchbugs, cockroaches, field and mole crickets, beetles, scorpions, spiders, and ticks.
Sugar, fiber, ash, protein, fat	42%/25%/14%/5%/.3%	Dry Molasses	N/A	Ant control.
Tetramethrin, Permethrin, Piperonyl butoxide	0.1% / 0.25% / 0.5%	Enforcer	Caution	Directed jet sprays used for individual wasp and hornet nest treatments posing health and safety threats to park users.
Peppermint oil, sodium laurly sulfate	1.5% / .15%	Essentria Wasp and Hornet Spray	Caution	Wasps, hornets, yellow jackets, and spiders
(S)-Methoprene	0.50%	Extinguish	Caution	Bait used to control imported and native fire ants.
Bacillus thuringiensis subsp. galleriae, Strain SDS-502 fermentation solids, spores and insecticidal toxins	9.00%	GrubGone	Caution	All season control of grubs.
Petroleum based		Horticultural Oils		(Sun Spray, Dormant Oil) - Primarily used as "dormant oils" applied before bud break in the spring to control pests on fruit and shade trees. Dormant oils are very effective against the eggs of certain mites, aphids, and scale insects that overwinter on

				fruit and shade trees. A new generation of more highly refined horticultural oils also known as" all seasons spray oils" or "summer oils" can be safely used on many plants during the growing season.
Nosema Locustae	0.05%	Nolo Bait	N/A	Controls grasshoppers.
Lacewig flies	Bio-control agent	Lacewig flies	N/A	Feed on aphids.
Imidacloprid	75%	Lada 75WSP	Caution	Versatile insecticide registered to control over 50 insect pest including aphids, lacebugs, leaf beetles, and leafminers.
Ladybugs	Bio-control agent	Ladybugs	N/A	Feed on aphids.
Praying mantis	Bio-control agent	Praying mantis	N/A	Used to control beetles, flies, catepillars, wasps, and other insects
Cinnamon oil, clove oil	40% / 10%	Pure Gro Bug Stop	N/A	Mites, whiteflies, aphids, scales, trips, weevils, leafminers.
Bifenthrin	7.90%	Talstar	Caution	Termite, ant, bees, and wasp control.
Fipronil	0.014%	Top Choice Fire Ant Bait	Caution	Primary purpose is to control imported fire ants in turf grass and landscape beds. Mole crickets, fleas, ticks, and nuisence ants are controlled for a lilmited time.

Cyfluthrin	11.80%	Tempo SC Ultra	Caution	Used against flying pests such as wasps and yellow jackets, crawling pests like ants and centipedes, as well as various beetles and moths.
Potassium salts of fatty acids	49%	M-Pede	Warning	General soft body insect control. Typically not used, but retained for unusual, short term use where long term plant health is affected.
Potassium salts of fatty acids	49.52%	Safer Soap	Warning	OMRI General soft body insect control. Retained for short term use where long term plant health is affected.
Miscellaneous				
Water soluble blue dye		Blue Spray Pattern Dye	Caution	Color dye used for application to all types of turfgrasses to make spray patterns visible.
Ethylated seed oil; polyoxyalkylene fatty ester	100%	Hasten EA adjuvant	None	Surfactant used in solutions to enhance spray coverage and increase efficacy.
2-Hydroxy-1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic Acid, Calcium Chloride	25% / 9%	Tri-Fol Acidifier and Buffering Agent	Caution	OMRI Organic acidulate and buffering agent for lowering the pH of spray water.
Blue colorant, proprietary proportions		Turf Trax Blue Dye	Caution	Color dye used for application to all types of turfgrasses to make spray patterns visible.

Trinexapac-ethyl	11.30%	Primo Maxx PGR	Caution	For managing growth, improving quality and stress tolerance, and edging of warm and cool season turfgrasses.
Alkylphenol ethoxylate, alcohol ethoxylate and tall oil fatty acid	90%	Activator 90	Warning	Low-foaming, non-ionic type spreader adjuvant. Provides quick wetting, more uniform distribution, and increases retention of spray by reducing surface tension on the spray droplets.
Polyether-Polymethylsiloxane-Copolymer and Polyether	100%	Syl-Coat	Warning	OMRI Nonionic silicone surfactant specifically designed to enhance the efficacy of pesticides. Particularly effective when used with water-soluble and post emergent herbicides by completely wetting leaf surface and increasing amount/rate of uptake. Most evident on broadleaf and woody brush species.

Alkylarylpolyethoxyethanol, free fatty acids	93%	Tradition 93 Non-Ionic Surfactant	Warning	A wetting agent that helps soils to quickly and evenly absorb water by breaking the water's surface tension, allowing water molecules to spread for greater and faster water penetration. As a wetting agent, nonionic surfactants are often mixed in with potting media to ensure easy water absorption into plant soil.
Dimethylpolysiloxane, Methylated silicon	7.7% / 2.3%	Fast Break Antifoamer / Defoamer	Warning	Used to provide effective, high performance foam control at very low concentrations under normal foaming situations in recirculating sprayers and in other high agitation equipment.
Polyethylene glycol mono ether	90%	R-11	Warning	
Silicic acid, sodium salt, sodium carbonate, silicon dioxide, proprietary compounds, polyethoxylate		Neutralize Tank Cleaner	Danger	A cleaning and rinsing agent used to remove pesticide residues from spray equipment. Proper cleaning of equipment helps to reduce exposure to products, avoid cross contamination of

				incompatible products, and prevents damage to rubber, plastic, and other soft sprayer parts.

APPENDIX 3: City Urban Forestry Approved List

Areas of pest management: trees on streets, parks, other city property, and UF nursery operations.

Active Ingredient(s)	Concentration(s)	Product Name	Signal Word	Description
Herbicides				
Picloram	24.40%	Tordon K	Caution	Used to control weeds, unwanted brush and trees e.g. Chinese privet.
Isopropylamine salt of Imazapyr	27.7%	Polaris	Caution	Post-emergent management of grasses and broadleaf weeds and undesirable aquatic vegetation.
Fungicides				
Streptomyces lydicus WYEC 108	0.04%	Actinovate	Caution	A biological fungicide for the suppression of root rot and damping-off fungi and the suppression/control of foliar fungal pathogens
Thiabendazile hypophosphite	26.60%	Arbotec 20-S	Caution	Trunk injection product for certain high value elms.
Bacillus amyloliquefaciens strain D747	25%	DoubleNickel 55		OMRI a broad-spectrum preventative biofungicide for control or suppression of fungal and bacterial plant diseases.

Propiconazole	14.30%	Alamo	Warning	Trunk injection product for certain high value elms.
Etridiazole, Thiophanate-methyl	15% / 25%	Banrot 40 WP	Warning	A broad spectrum fungicide that will control root and stem rot diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, Phytophthora, Pythium, Fusarium, and Thielaviopsis.
Chlorothalonil	82.50%	Daconil	Danger	Controls various fungal diseases including anthracnose, leaf spots, blights, and rots on many different species of plants.
Insecticides				
Acephate	75%	Acephate WSP	Caution	Acephate is reserved for use in the treatment of severe infestations of aphids, leaf miners, caterpillars, sawflies, thrips, and the individual treatment of red imported fire ant mounds.
Azadirachtin	3%	Azatin XL	Caution	Neem tree extract used for insect growth regulating and anti-feeding effects. Typically not used, but retained for unusual, short term use where

				long term plant health is affected.
Steinernema feltiae, Steinerne ma carpocapsae and Heterorhabditis bacteriophora	N/A	Beneficial nematodes	N/A	Naturally occur in soil and are used to control soil pest insects and whenever larvae or grubs are present. Do not expose humans or animals to any health or environmental risks. Beneficial nematodes only attack soil dwelling insects and leave plants and earthworms alone.
Spinosad	11.60%	Conserve		Typically not used, but retained for unusual, short term use where long term plant health is affected.
Petroleum based		Horticultural Oils		(Sun Spray, Dormant Oil) - Spray oils primarily used as "dormant oils" applied before bud break in the spring to control pests on fruit and shade trees. Dormant oils are very effective against the eggs of certain mites, aphids, and scale insects that overwinter on fruit and shade trees. A new generation of more highly

				refined horticultural oils also known as" all seasons spray oils" or "summer oils" can be safely used on many plants during the growing season.
Lacewig flies	Bio-control agent	Lacewig flies	N/A	Feed on aphids.
Imidacloprid	75%	Lada 75WSP	Caution	Versatile insecticide registered to control over 50 insect pest including aphids, lacebugs, leaf beetles, and leafminers.
Ladybugs	Bio-control agent	Ladybugs	N/A	Feed on aphids.
Praying mantis	Bio-control agent	Praying mantis	N/A	Used to control beetles, flies, catepillars, wasps, and other insects
Cinnamon oil, clove oil	40% / 10%	Pure Gro Bug Stop	N/A	Mites, whiteflies, aphids, scales, trips, weevils, leafminers.
Cyfluthrin	11.80%	Tempo SC Ultra	Caution	Used against flying pests such as wasps and yellow jackets, crawling pests like ants and centipedes, as well as various beetles and moths.
Trichogramma Wasp Eggs	Bio-control agent	Trichogramma Wasp Eggs	N/A	Controls plant / leaf damaging caterpillars and worms.
Emamectin benzoate	4%	Tree-age Injectable	Warning	Used as a systemic trunk injection to treat emerald ash borers.

Potassium salts of fatty acids	49%	M-Pede	Warning	General soft body insect control. Typically not used, but retained for unusual, short term use where long term plant health is affected.
Potassium salts of fatty acids	49.52%	Safer Soap	Warning	OMRI General soft body insect control. Typically not used, but retained for unusual, short term use where long term plant health is affected.
Miticides				
Bifenazate	22.60%	Floramite SC	Caution	Miticide as part of a carefully implemented plan to keep mites at non- injurious levels. Typically not used, but retained for unusual, short term use where long term plant health is affected.
Tau-fluvalinate	22.30%	Mavrik	Caution	For control of various mites, worms, weevils, and beetles as well as whiteflies, ants, crickets, and chiggers.
Abamectin	2%	Avid	Warning	For control of leafminers and mites and suppression of aphids, whiteflies, and thrips on ornamental plants.

Miscellaneous				
Ethylated seed oil; polyoxyalkylene fatty ester	100%	Hasten EA adjuvant	None	Surfactant used in solutions to enhance spray coverage and increase efficacy.
2-Hydroxy-1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic Acid, Calcium Chloride	25% / 9%	Tri-Fol Acidifier and Buffering Agent	Caution	OMRI Organic acidulate and buffering agent for lowering the pH of spray water.
Alkylphenol ethoxylate, alcohol ethoxylate and tall oil fatty acid	90%	Activator 90	Warning	Low-foaming, non-ionic type spreader adjuvant. Provides quick wetting, more uniform distribution, and increases retention of spray by reducing surface tension on the spray droplets.
Polyether-Polymethylsiloxane-Copolymer and Polyether	100%	Syl-Coat	Warning	OMRI Nonionic silicone surfactant specifically designed to enhance the efficacy of pesticides. Particularly effective when used with water-soluble and post emergent herbicides. Most evident on broadleaf and woody brush species.

Dimethylpolysiloxane, Methylated silicon	7.7% / 2.3%	Fast Break Antifoamer / Defoamer	Warning	Used to provide effective, high performance foam control at very low concentrations under normal foaming situations in recirculating sprayers and in other high agitation equipment.
Polyethylene glycol mono ether	90%	R-11	Warning	Specially formulated for increasing the efficacy of various agricultural chemicals. Designed for use where quick wetting and uniform coverage of a chemical on a target surface is required.
Silicic acid, sodium salt, sodium carbonate, silicon dioxide, proprietary compounds, polyethoxylate		Neutralize Tank Cleaner	Danger	A cleaning and rinsing agent used to remove pesticide residues from spray equipment. Proper cleaning of equipment helps to reduce exposure to products, avoid cross contamination of incompatible products, and prevents damage to rubber, plastic, and other soft sprayer parts.

APPENDIX 4: Natural Areas Approved List

Areas of pest management: natural area parks, designated preservation areas, undeveloped City property. Herbicides are only used in natural areas along soft surface trails, generally 12 inches on each side, to prevent vegetation encroachment. Trails surfaces must be maintained for the safety of trail users and to allow access to maintenance and public safety vehicles. Hard surface trails are maintained primarily by mechanical means such as edging. Herbicides may also be used in natural areas in response to a maintenance or safety concern/complaint. In these cases, all available natural, manually, and mechanical means will be explored first. The least toxic herbicide will be used to address the pest.

Active Ingredient(s) / concentrations	Concentration(s)	Product Name	Signal Word	Description
Herbicides				
Glufosinate ammonium	24.50%	Cheetah Pro	Caution	Control of undesirable plant vegetation, including emerged annual and perennial grass, sedge and broadleaf weeds.
Iron HEDTA (FeHEDTA)	26.52%	Fiesta	Caution	Controls broadleaf weeds, disease, moss, algae, and lichens in turf through iron toxicity. Not for application in temperatures greater than 85.
Triclopyr: 3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyloxyacetic acid, butoxyethyl ester	61.60%	Garlon 4	Caution	Selective products for woody, difficult to control perennials, also for invasives and habitat restoration.
Acetic Acid	10.00%	Horticultural vinegar		Post emergent used to control unwanted plants.
Isopropylamine salt of Imazapyr	27.7%	Polaris	Caution	Post-emergent management of grasses and broadleaf weeds and undesirable aquatic vegetation.

Triclopyr	60.45%	Remedy Ultra	Caution	Selective products for woody, difficult to control perennials, also for invasives and habitat restoration.
Diquat dibromide	37.30%	Reward	Caution	Non-selective herbicide that manages weed problems in aquatic, ground maintenance, and landscaping areas.
Picloram	24.40%	Tordon K	Caution	Used to control weeds, unwanted brush and trees e.g. Chinese privet.
Alkylphenol ethoxylate, alcohol ethoxylate and tall oil fatty acid/Constituents		Activator 90	Warning	Surfactant used in solutions to enhance spray coverage and increase efficacy.
Ammonium Nonanoate	40.00%	Mirimichi Green	Warning	Control or burndown of weeds and grasses.
Pelargonic acid, related fatty acids	57% / 3%	Scythe	Warning	Minor use desiccant used for top-kill of early-stage, easily killed weeds.
Insecticides				
Acephate	75%	Acephate WSP	Caution	Acephate is reserved for use in the treatment of severe infestations of aphids, leaf miners, caterpillars, sawflies, thrips, and the individual treatment of red imported fire ant mounds.
Bacillus thuringiensis	10.31%	Bt - asst'd (BTI Briquets)	Caution	Used to control mosquito and fly larva in standing water primarily ponds, streams, and around retainage /

				drainage areas. Product is usually in the form of a briquette.
Sugar, fiber, ash, protein, fat	42%/25%/14%/5% /.3%	Dry Molasses	N/A	Ant control.
Tetramethrin, Permethrin, Piperonyl butoxide	0.1% / 0.25% / 0.5%	Enforcer	Caution	Directed jet sprays used for individual wasp and hornet nest treatments posing health and safety threats to park users.
Peppermint oil, sodium laurly sulfate	1.5% / .15%	Essentria Wasp and Hornet Spray	Caution	Wasps, hornets, yellow jackets, and spiders
Petroleum based		Horticultural Oils		(Sun Spray, Dormant Oil) - Spray oils primarily used as "dormant oils" applied before bud break in the spring to control pests on fruit and shade trees. Dormant oils are very effective against the eggs of certain mites, aphids, and scale insects that overwinter on fruit and shade trees. A new generation of more highly refined horticultural oils also known as” all seasons spray oils" or “summer oils” can be safely used on many plants during the growing season.

APPENDIX 5: Maintenance Schedule and Pest Management Methods

City of Denton
CLASSIFICATION PLAN
TURFGRASS MAINTENANCE

MAINTENANCE TASK	Class AA	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D
Mow, edge, and trim	2 times per week Mow at 1.5 – 2", clippings not collected	36 mowing cycles per year every 7 days at 2.5-3", clippings not collected. Leaves are shredded and returned to soil.	32 cycles per year every 7 days through the growing season. Mow at 2.5 – 3", clippings not collected leaves are shredded and returned to soil.	5-7 mowing cycles. Mow at 4-6" clippings not collected. Leaves are shredded and returned to soil.	As needed to maintain an identified particular natural state or within City code
Fertilization	4-5 lbs of Nitrogen per 1000 sf per year	3 lbs Nitrogen per 1000 sf per year in 2 applications – In conjunction with Athletic field fertilization	3 lbs Nitrogen per 1000 sf per year in 2 applications – In conjunction with Athletic field fertilization	None	None
Irrigation	Minimum of 1" per week, repairs w/in 24 hours. Potential increase watering due to drought or ryegrass transition. Deep watering cycles recommended	Approximate 1" per week, repairs within 48 hours.	As needed or immediately after fertilization –Water Truck	None	None
Aerification	5 times per year in conjunction with fertilizer applications	As needed	As needed	None	None
Over-seed/sod	Over-seed Ryegrass on athletic fields Oct. 1 Sod during field renovations	Overseed all bare areas in turfgrass once during growing season.	As needed	None	None
Leaf Removal	Mow & mulch	Mow & mulch	Mow & Mulch	None	None

Pesticide Management: - Herbicide - Insecticide - Fungicide - Rodentcide	**January, February, March** Pre-emergent for summer grassy weeds. (Oxidiazon) Non selective herbicide on infield skinned surfaces and transition areas during the growing season Spot treat broadleaf and/or grassy weed infestations during from March until December May and August - Broadcast treatment for fire ants with Advion, Extinguish, or Award II, 1lb per acre. Spot treat for fire ants during the warm season. **April - September** Monitor and treat for pest infestations such as Grub Worms, Army Worms and other pesticides detrimental to plant health or public safety.	**January, February, March** Non-selective herbicide on dormant Bermuda Pre-emergent for summer grassy weeds (Barricade Dimension, Specticle, or Pendimethalin **May and August** - Broadcast treatment for fire ants with Advion, Extinguish, or Award II, 1lb per acre. Spot treat for fire ants during the warm season **April – September** Monitor and treat pest infestations such as Grub Worms, Army Worms and other pests that detrimental to plant health or public safety. **August and September** Pre-emergent for winter weeds by October 1.	**January, February, March** Non-selective herbicide on dormant Bermuda Pre-emergent for summer grassy weeds (Barricade Dimension, Specticle, or Pendimethalin **May and August** - Broadcast treatment for fire ants with Advion, Extinguish, or Award II, 1lb per acre. Spot treat for fire ants during the warm season **April – September** As need, dependent on location, pest and amount of infestation **August and September** Pre-emergent for winter weeds by October 1.	As needed to maintain an identified particular natural state or within City code.	As needed to maintain an identified particular natural state or within City code.

Fertilizer & Aerification Program	**February** 15-0-5 with pre-emergent for control of summer weeds **March** A single application of fertilizer should take place. 1 lb of N per 1000sf. Aerification of turf should be done just prior to application of fertilizer **May** A single application of slow release fertilizer should take place Aerification of turf should be done just prior to application of fertilizer. **July** A single application of fertilizer should take place Aerification of turf should be done just prior to application of fertilizer. **August, September** A single application of slow release fertilizer should take place Aerification of turf should be done just prior to application of fertilizer.	**April, May, June** A single application of fertilizer should take place by mid-May. It should be applied at 1 pound of N per 1000 sf. Aerification of turf should be done just prior to application of fertilizer. **July, August, September** One application of fertilizer should take place during this period in mid-July. It should be applied at 1 pound of N per 1000 sf. Aerification of turf should be done just prior to application of fertilizer.	Treat as needed to prevent loss of turf	None	None

Action Threshold	Practice physical and mechanical controls that promote good turf health practices, such as over-seeding, topdressing, aeration, etc. Other measures will be taken prior to infestations to prevent degradation of the aesthetics, to eliminate rapidly declining plant health, to eliminate negative impacts on athletic programs and/or a threat to the public (wasps, mosquitos, etc.) Chemical control such as spot treatments will be used when infestation presents negative environmental impacts, negative effects on infrastructure and assets, intolerable aesthetic impacts and is widespread, invasive, and affects the health and safety of the environment.	In some cases, pests can be tolerated and are only considered a nuisance. Measures may be taken when infestations are present and are detrimental to plant health and a threat to the public's safety. Physical / mechanical means will be used first in controlling pests. Chemical control such as spot treatments will be used when infestation presents negative environmental impacts, negative effects on infrastructure and assets, intolerable aesthetic impacts and is widespread, invasive, and affects the health and safety of the environment. This primarily impacts active areas such as playgrounds, hard surface trails, and around public buildings.	In some cases, pests can be tolerated and are only considered a nuisance. Vegetation is critical for stream stabilization and is tolerated in specific locations. Measures may be taken when infestations are present and are detrimental to plant health and a threat to the public's safety. Physical / mechanical means will be used first in controlling pests. Chemical control such as spot treatments will be used when infestation is widespread, invasive, presents negative effects on infrastructure, and affects the health and safety of the environment. This primarily impacts active areas such as playgrounds, hard surface trails, and around public buildings.	As needed to maintain an identified particular natural state or within City code.	Measures will be taken for vegetation encroachment on soft surface trails.

City of Denton
CLASSIFICATION PLAN
TREE / SHRUB MAINTENANCE

MAINTENANCE TASK	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D
Tree Trimming	Remove low limbs as needed for safety & equipment access.	Only hazardous limbs as needed.	Only hazardous limbs as needed.	Only hazardous limbs as needed.
Shrub Trimming	Complete trim 5-7 times per year.	Complete trim 5 times per year.	Not performed	Not performed
Pesticide Program.	As needed to prevent loss of plant material.	As needed to prevent loss of plant material.	Not performed	Not performed
Fertilization	2 times/year	Not performed	Not performed	Not performed
Stump Removal	As needed when higher priority projects are completed.	As needed during winter.	As needed during winter.	Only hazardous trees as needed, others maintained for wildlife habitat.
Action Threshold	Choosing proper plant material and practicing proper planting methods, fertilizing, mulching, etc. Other measures will be taken prior to infestations to prevent degradation of the aesthetics, rapidly declining plants, and/or hazardous situations to the public (wasps, mosquitos, etc.)	In some cases pests can be tolerated and is only considered a nuisance pest. Other measures will be taken prior to infestations to prevent degradation of the aesthetics, rapidly declining plants, and/or hazardous situations to the public (wasps, mosquitos, etc.)	As needed to maintain an identified natural state or within City code.	None

Invasive woody species such as Running Bamboo *Phyllostachys aurea*, Privet *Ligustrum sinense*, and Nandina N*andina deomestica* will be controlled when staff determines that the species impedes visibility within parks and poses a threat to the safety and welfare of park users and service workers. Invasive species may be removed in an effort to reclaim parkland for active use such as open fields, playgrounds, picnic areas, and trails. It may also be removed in efforts to improve the environmental quality and encourage the establishment of native plant species.

City of Denton
CLASSIFICATION PLAN
FLOWERBED/PLANTING MAINTENANCE

MAINTENANCE TASK	Class AA & A	Class B	Class C	Class D
Planting/Bed Preparation	2 changes per year, when color is present.	Not performed	Not performed	Not performed
Fertilization	At planting; Bi-monthly after planting when color is present	Not performed	Not performed	Not performed
Cultivation	2 times per year for color change outs	Not performed	Not performed	Not performed
Mulch	Apply every 18 months or as needed (not in color beds)	Apply every 18 months or as needed	Not performed	Not performed
Pest Management	Treat as needed to prevent loss of plant and degradation of appearance.	Treat as needed to prevent loss of plant material.	Not performed	Not performed
Action Threshold	Choosing proper plant material and practicing proper planting methods, fertilizing, mulching, etc. Other measures will be taken prior to infestations to prevent degradation of the aesthetics, rapidly declining plants, and/or hazardous situations to the public (wasps, mosquitos, etc.)	Choosing proper plant material and practicing proper planting methods, fertilizing, mulching, etc. Other measures will be taken prior to infestations to prevent degradation of the aesthetics, rapidly declining plants, and/or hazardous situations to the public (wasps, mosquitos, etc.)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Park Facility and Asset Maintenance – The following maintenance plan and schedule has minimal pesticide programing but is an integral component to a proactive approach in the prevention and reduction of insect and rodent pests. Proper maintenance helps to eliminates favorable environments for pests through cleanliness and inspections help in early detection / identification of pests prior to infestations reaching threshold levels.

City of Denton
CLASSIFICATION PLAN
LITTER MANAGEMENT

MAINTENANCE TASK	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D
Pick up ground trash & litter; empty receptacles	Pick up trash and litter 5 days per week. **All year** Weekend trash route at more populated parks	Pick up trash, litter and other debris twice per week from April through October. From November through March, pick up trash in all conspicuous park areas once per week. **All year** Weekend trash route at more populated parks	Pick up trash, litter and debris from all conspicuous park areas weekly from April through October, monthly from November through March.	Remove illegal dumping as needed.

City of Denton
CLASSIFICATION PLAN
ROAD & PARKING LOT MAINTENANCE

MAINTENANCE TASK	Paved Lots	Unpaved Lots
Inspect	Weekly	Weekly
Repair	As needed depending upon severity.	As needed depending upon severity.
Sweep	2 times/year or as needed	
Edge	Per mowing schedule	Per mowing schedule
Weed Management	Apply pre-and post-emergent herbicides as needed to control unwanted vegetation growing in expansion cracks.	Apply post-emergent herbicides three times per year.
Crack Fill	As needed	
Seal Coat/Overlay	As needed	
Grade		As needed
Clean culverts and drain pipes	Monthly or as needed	Quarterly or as needed
Striping/marking and wheel stops	Repaint every 2 years	

City of Denton
Parks and Recreation Department
PARK CLASSIFICATION PLAN
PLAYGROUND MAINTENANCE

MAINTENANCE TASK	Class A & B
Initial Audit	New Installation
High frequency inspections	Weekly - Litter control, redistribute attenuating surfacing, free of vegetation and debris
Low Frequency inspections	6 times per year – loose or broken parts, component durability
Repair	As needed, immediately after receiving parts

City of Denton
Parks and Recreation Department
PARK CLASSIFICATION PLAN
PARK AMENITIES MAINTENANCE

MAINTENANCE TASK	Class A, B, C, D
Clean restrooms Restroom maintenance & repairs	Clean and restock daily Work order within 24 hours
Inspect Drinking Fountains	Weekly during season of use – Mar 15 – Nov 15
Clean shelters and Picnic Pavilions Pressure Wash	Weekly or clean when reserved for special events As needed
Vandalism/Graffiti	Address within 48 hours of notification earlier if inappropriate graffiti
Water Features Mechanical (Fountains) Natural (Ponds. Lakes)	 Inspect weekly when in use. Inspect quarterly & maintain as needed.
Inspect and/or repair benches, tables, grills	Monthly or as needed
Inspect and/or repair park and directional/street signs	Quarterly or as needed
Inspect and/or repair fencing	Quarterly or as needed
Inspect and/or repair security & parking lot lighting	Monthly or as needed
Inspect and/or repair swimming pools	Daily or as needed during season Pre & Post season inspection of major repairs.
Inspect and/or repair neighborhood tennis nets, net covers, striping, and backboards.	Monthly or as needed
Inspect and/or repair traffic barriers (post & cable, bollards, gates, handrails)	Monthly or as needed
Inspect and/or repair bridges.	Quarterly or as needed
Inspect Hike & Bike / Rail Trail	Quarterly or as needed
Inspect and/or repair sidewalks	Quarterly or as needed
Creeks and drainage ditches	As needed

City of Denton
Parks and Recreation Department
PARK CLASSIFICATION PLAN
ATHLETIC FIELD MAINTENANCE

MAINTENANCE TASK	Class AA & A
Baseball Field	
Annual Off-Season Maintenance	-Once a year add clay or amendment if needed. -Till up clay area to break up hard spots. -Blade clay areas to proper grade. -Remove any silt build up along grass and fence lines. -Check outfield grass area for high and or low areas, and for large cracks, silt in material if needed.
Grounds Maintenance - League play, good quality, maintain safety standards	
Maintained -	-As scheduled for games
Restroom/Concessions	-Permanent cleaned daily Portable serviced bi-weekly.
Safety Check (lights, glass, fence, bleachers)	-2-3 times per week
Pitcher Mound	-As scheduled for games
Field Lights	-Infield 30 foot-candles
Evers, Denia, N Lakes, F. Moore	-Outfield 20 foot-candles
Roberts Field & Mack	-50/30
Parking Lot	-As scheduled for games
Scoreboards	-Replace bulbs as needed.
Trades Maintenance Program	
Turf Irrigation Systems	-Monthly inspections & repairs as needed.
Parking lots	-Quarterly inspections
Ballfield lights	-Monthly inspection & bulb replacement (if needed).
Bleachers	-Quarterly inspections
Fences & Backstops	-Quarterly inspections
Parking Lot Striping	-Yearly inspections
Restrooms & Concessions	-Plumbing, electrical and structural repairs as needed.
Scoreboards	-Annual off-season service or as needed
Softball Field	
Annual Off-Season Maintenance	-Once a year add clay material if needed. -Till up clay area to break up hard spots. -Blade clay areas to proper grade. -Remove any silt build up along grass and fence lines. -Check outfield grass area for high and or low areas, and for large cracks, silt in material if needed.
Grounds Maintenance - League play, good quality, maintain safety standards	
Maintained -	-As scheduled for games
Restroom/Concessions	-Permanent cleaned daily - Portable serviced weekly
Safety Check (lights, glass, fence, bleachers)	-2-3 times per week
Pitcher Mound	-As scheduled for games
Lights	-Infield 30 foot-candles

Denia, Evers & North Lakes	-Outfield 20 foot-candles
Parking Lot	-As scheduled for games
Scoreboards	-Replace bulbs as needed
Trades Maintenance Program	
Turf Irrigation Systems	-Monthly inspections
Drinking Fountains	-Quarterly inspections
	-Winterize November 15-March 15
Parking lots	-Quarterly inspections
Ballfield lights	-Monthly inspection & bulb replacement (if needed).
Bleachers	-Quarterly inspections
Fences & Backstops	-Quarterly inspections
Parking Lot Striping	-Yearly inspections
Restrooms & Concessions	-Plumbing, electrical and structural repairs as needed.
Scoreboards	-Annual off-season service or as needed
Soccer/Football/Rugby Fields	
Grounds Maintenance - League play, good quality, maintain safety standards	-Line with paint weekly.
Maintained -	-As scheduled for games
Restroom/Concessions	-Permanent cleaned daily & portable serviced bi-weekly
Safety Check (lights, glass, fence, bleachers)	-2-3 times per week
Lights	-20 foot-candles
Parking Lot	-As scheduled for games
Trades Maintenance Program	
Turf Irrigation Systems	-Monthly inspections
Parking lots	-Quarterly inspections
Ballfield lights	-Monthly inspection & bulb replacement (if needed).
Bleachers	-Quarterly inspections
Parking Lot Striping	-Yearly inspections

APPENDIX 6: Pesticide Spill Incident Report

UNITE. GROW. PLAY. Denton Parks and Rec

City of Denton

Pesticide Spill Incident Report

WHO	Name:	Phone Number:
	Pesticide Applicator License #:	
WHAT	Chemical(s):	Temperature:
	Weather Condition:	Wind Direction:
	Dilute: ☐ Yes ☐ No Ratio:	Concentrate: ☐ Yes ☐ No Ratio:
WHEN	Date:	Time:
HOW	Approximate amount released:	What caused the release?
WHERE	Did spill enter drain or waterway? ☐ Yes ☐ No	Exact location of incident (street address) or park:
	Approximate amount recovered:	Surface spilled on soil, asphalt etc.?
RESPONSE	Was 911 called? ☐ Yes ☐ No	Who responded to the scene? (Dept./Agency/Personnel)
OTHER	Are there any injuries or exposures? ☐ Yes ☐ No	Has an accident report been filled out? ☐ Yes ☐ No
WITNESSES	Name:	Name:
	Address:	Address:
	Phone:	Phone:
	Name:	Name:
	Address:	Address:
	Phone:	Phone:
INJURIES or EXPOSURES	Name:	Name:
	Address:	Address:
	Phone:	Phone:
	Name:	Name:
	Address:	Address:
	Phone:	Phone:
NARRATIVE		

APPENDIX 7: Product Label and Safety Data Sheet

Labeling, provided by the manufacturer, gives additional information concerning the pesticide product. Labeling includes booklets, brochures, flyers and other information as distributed by the pesticide dealer or manufacturer. The Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is a document containing chemical hazard and safety handling information prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standard. An SDS attached to the product becomes part of the label and must be followed.

Label

The label is the printed information on or attached to the pesticide container. It verifies EPA approval, offers information on proper medical treatment for poisoning and provides guidelines for correct application and use.

The label identifies the pesticide as general or restricted-use and lists specific sites for the intended applications. By law, a pesticide can only be applied to a site that is identified on the label, even though specific pests may not be indicated. A site can be a crop, animal or location the product is intended to protect. Everyone, including experienced applicators, should review the label prior to purchasing, mixing, applying, and storing or disposing of the pesticide or empty containers.

Pesticide Label Requirements

EPA and the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) require certain items be included on pesticide labels.

1. **Brand, trade or product name**: A single pesticide active ingredient may be marketed at the same time under several brand names. Brand or trade names are indicated on the front panel of the label and are used in advertisements.

2. **Ingredient statement**: Every pesticide product label must include the active and inert ingredients, including percentage by weight. Often, the chemical name of the active ingredient is stated. If an approved common name of the active ingredient exists, it may be listed and followed by a chemical name. The names of inert ingredients sometimes are not stated, but the label must indicate their percentage to the total contents.

Product Name	
Active Ingredients(s)	..... %
Inert Ingredients	..... %
Total:	..... 100%
This product contains ____ lbs. of _____ per gallon.	

3. **Classification statement**: Pesticides are classified based on hazards, intended use and effect upon the environment. General-use pesticides are less likely to harm the user or environment when used according to the label and do not require a license to apply. Restricted- use pesticides have a greater potential to harm the environment or the applicator when not used as directed. Restricted Use Pesticides (RUPs) contain a label such as the example here. You must have a TDA applicator license to purchase and use restricted-use pesticides.

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE
Due to (insert reason)
For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.

4. **Keep out of reach of children:** Every pesticide label must include this statement on the front panel. This warning must be heeded.

5. **Signal words and symbol:** These indicate the relative toxicity of the active ingredient to humans and should appear on the front panel of a label. The signal words, in order of increasing toxicity, are **caution**, **warning** and **danger**. **Danger** indicates highly toxic products. The word *poison* and the *skull and crossbones* symbol also are associated with products having the **danger** signal word.

6. **Manufacturer:** The name and address of the manufacturer, registrant or formulator who makes the product must be printed on the label. If the registrant's name appears on the label and the registrant is not the manufacturer, it must be qualified by appropriate wording such as "packed for...", distributed by...", or "sold by...".

a. **Registration number**: An EPA registration number is proof the label was approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
b. **Establishment number:** An establishment number identifies the specific facility that produced the product.

EPA Registration No. _____ [Registrant Name] EPA Establishment No. _____ [City, State, Zip]

7. **Directions for use**: Instructions for applying the pesticide provide rate of application, site (crop, animal, location, etc.) it is intended to protect, pests controlled, mixing directions, when and where the material is to be applied, and necessary application equipment.

8. **Precautionary statements**: Guide the applicator in taking proper precautions to protect humans or animals that could be exposed. Sometimes listed under the heading "Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals." This area will include information about how pesticides may enter the body and any protective clothing or equipment the applicator should use.

9. **First Aid**: First aid treatment guidelines are recommended in this statement in case of over-exposure. This information should be read before the product is used, and again in case of an emergency.

10. **Environmental hazards**: Special warning statements on the label cover hazards to the environment. Examples: "This product is highly toxic to bees," or "This product is highly toxic to fish," and "Do not allow drift to contact non-target plants or trees."

11. **Reentry statement**: Indicates how much time must pass before a person can enter a treated area without appropriate protective clothing.

12. **Storage and disposal statement**: Pesticide inventories should be stored securely, preferably under lock and key, and separate from food and feed supplies. Pesticides and empty containers must be disposed of according to TDA and EPA regulations.

13. **Net contents**: Identifies the amount or weight of pesticide in the container and should be displayed prominently on the front of the label.

APPENDIX 8: Emergency and Information Phone List

Fire, Ambulance, HAZMAT – Dial 911

For Medical Emergencies & Immediate Health Concerns:

- **City of Denton Emergency Management** – 940-349-8836
- **Texas Poison Center Network**- 24 hours call 1-800-222-1222
- **TCEQ** - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality 24 hour spill reporting 1-800-832-8224 http://www.tceq.texas.gov/

Informational Phone Numbers

- **PARD Grounds Maintenance Division** – 940-349-7464
- **Watershed Protection Department** – 940-349-7153
- **NPIC** - National Pesticide Information Center, 1-800-858-7378 http://npic.orst.edu/ provides general information on pesticide products, including safety, health, environmental effects, clean up and disposal.
- **Texas Department of Agriculture**, 512-305-8907 http://www.agr.state.tx.us/ provides information on pesticide products and registration, conducts pesticide use investigation, and applicator licensing and certification.

To Report Pesticide Exposures:

Texas Department of State Health services (DSHS) 512-458-7111
Provides confidential investigations, consults with health care providers and provides clean up and exposure prevention information.

APPENDIX 9: Glossary

Action level	The point at which control measures are necessary to prevent a pest population or its impact from exceeding the threshold.
Aeration	The provision of air to the soil.
Amphibian	Any of a class (Amphibia) of cold-blooded vertebrates (as frogs, toads, or salamanders) intermediate in many characters between fishes and reptiles and having gilled aquatic larvae and air breathing adults.
Anti-siphon	A device that prevents waste water from being drawn back into supply lines and possibly contaminating the water supply.
Applicator	A person applying a liquid or solid treatment to a landscape.
Ball moss	Grey to greenish epiphyte about 3" to 9" wide within the Central Texas region and has scaly, recurved, linear leaves 2" to 6" long.
Basal growth	Leaves or stems growing at the base of a stem or tree trunk.
Botanist	A biologist specializing in the study of plants.
Bioaccumulation	The accumulation of a substance, such as a toxic chemical, in various tissues of a living organism.
Backpack sprayer	A sprayer worn on the back.
Biofilter	An emission control device that uses microorganisms to destroy volatile organic compounds and hazardous air pollutants.
Bioswale	Landscape elements designed to remove silt and pollution from surface runoff water, usually 6 inches or deeper.
Boom sprayer	A large-scale sprayer associated with a truck or tractor.
Broadcast spray	A wide, circle shaped spray or spray pattern.
Broadleaf	Having relatively broad rather than needlelike or scale-like leaves.
Brood	Whitish rice grain like larvae and pupae found within a fire ant mound.
Buffer zone	A corridor of land that is 25 feet in width on the sides of a stream or other body of water.
Carbamate	A salt or an ester of carbamic acid, especially one used as an insecticide.
Cholinesterase	A family of enzymes that catalyze the hydrolysis of the neurotransmitter acetylcholine into choline and acetic acid, a reaction necessary to allow a cholinergic neuron to return to its resting state after activation.
Commercial applicator	Operates a business or is employed by a business that applies restricted-use or state-limited-use pesticides to the property of another person for hire or compensation.
Contaminate	Soil, stain, corrupt, or infect by contact or association.
Core aeration	Increasing air penetration of the soil by removing plugs of soil.
Decontamination	To make safe by eliminating poisonous or otherwise harmful substances, such as noxious chemicals or radioactive material.
Dike	Contains spills to a confined area.
Disease	Any abnormal condition in a plant that interferes with its vital physiological processes, caused by pathogenic microorganisms, parasites, unfavorable environmental, genetic, or nutritional factors, etc.
Dog off leash area	Designated fenced or unfenced areas where dogs are allowed to be off-leash.

Drainage	The natural or artificial removal of surface and sub-surface water from an area.
Drift	The movement of spray product from an area of application to any unintended site. Drift can occur in the form of droplets during application or as vapors after application. Caution must be taken at wind speeds of 10 MPH or more. Application is prohibited at wind speeds of 15 MPH or above. Read and follow the product label directions carefully for all products.
Ecosystem	A system formed by the interaction of a community of organisms with their physical environment.
Edging	Mechanical means to define borders.
Endangered species	An animal or plant species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
Epiphyte	A plant that attaches to a host plant merely for physical support. Derives its water and nutrients from the air through their leaves and stems.
Erosion	The process of weathering and transport of solids (sediment, soil, rock and other particles) in the natural environment or their source and deposits them elsewhere.
Fertilization	The process of making soil more productive for plant growth by the addition of organic material or fertilizer.
Fungicide	Chemical compounds or biological organisms used to kill or inhibit fungi or fungal spores.
Germinate	To begin to sprout or grow.
Grade	The degree of inclination of a slope, road, or other surface.
Grafting	Is a method of asexual plant propagation widely used in agriculture and horticulture where the tissues of one plant are encouraged to fuse with those of another plant.
Granular application	Product in the form of small particles that provides a slower release of ingredients, usually used in broadcast or drop applications.
Groundcover	Any plant that grows over an area of ground, used to provide protection from erosion and drought, and to improve its aesthetic appearance.
Herbicide	A chemical substance used to destroy or inhibit the growth of plants, especially weeds.
High water line	The highest possible water level that would be expected in a given body of water during a 5-year period.
Hilling	Is the technique in agriculture and horticulture of piling soil up around the base of a plant.
Hornet	A venomous insect about a ¾" long and is black and white, with a white face.
Horticulturalist	Practices the science of plant cultivation including the process of preparing soil for the planting of seeds, tubers, or cuttings.
Host	The animal or plant on which or in which another organism lives.
Hydrocyanic acid	An aqueous solution of hydrogen cyanide HCN that is a poisonous weak acid and is used chiefly in fumigating and in organic synthesis.
Infiltration	To cause (as a liquid) to permeate something by penetrating its pores or interstices.
Insecticide	A chemical used to kill or reduce the presence of insects.

Insect	A class within the arthropods that have a chitinous exoskeleton, a three part body (head, thorax, and abdomen), three pairs of jointed legs, compound eyes, and two antennae.
Integrated Pest Management	A coordinated decision in making and determining the best recommended practice that uses the most appropriate pest control methods and strategies in an environmentally and economically sound manner to meet pest management objectives.
Invasive species	Introduced species that can thrive in areas beyond their natural range of dispersal.
Invertebrate	An animal without a backbone.
Irrigation	An artificial application of water to the soil.
Larvae	The newly hatched, wingless, often worm like form of many insects before metamorphosis.
Leachability	Ability to dissolve out soluble constituents from (ash, soil, etc.) by the action of percolating.
Listed specie	A species, subspecies, or distinct population segment that has been added to the Federal list of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants.
Liquid application	Used when the aboveground parts of plants require treatment to control pests. Some liquid formulations come packaged in their own sprayer, ready to use; no dilution is required.
Lobed leaf	Leaf having deeply indented margins.
Mammalian	Any of various warm-blooded vertebrate animals of the class Mammalia, including humans, characterized by a covering of hair on the skin and, in the female, milk producing mammary glands for nourishing the young.
Microbial	A minute life form; a microorganism, especially a bacterium that causes disease.
Miticide	A chemical composition that kills or reduces the presence of mites.
Mitigation	To moderate (a quality or condition) in force or intensity; alleviate.
Monoculture	The cultivation or growth of a single crop or organism especially on agricultural or forest land.
Natural area	A natural area is a physical and biological unit in as near a natural condition as possible, which exemplifies typical or unique vegetation and associated biotic, edaphic, geologic, and aquatic features. The unit is maintained in a natural condition by allowing physical and biological processes to operate, usually without direct human intervention.
Noncommercial applicator	Is required to be licensed but does not qualify as a commercial applicator.
Noncommercial political subdivision	An applicator employed by a political subdivision of the State of Texas or a federal agency operating in Texas.
Organophosphate	Poison insects and mammals primarily by phosphorylation of the acetylcholinesterase enzyme (ache) at nerve endings.
Over seeding	Spreading seed over established turf that has been prepared for restoration.
Overstory	Also called the canopy is made up of the very tallest trees that stand over the rest of the plants.
Panicle	Compound raceme or branched cluster of flowers.
Paper wasp	A venomous insect about a ¾" long, red to brown in color with a long, cylindrical abdomen.

Parasitoid	An organism that spends a significant portion of its life history attached to or within a single host organism, which it ultimately kills (and often consumes) in the process.
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Includes all types of equipment used to increase individual safety while performing potentially hazardous tasks. Minimum PPE standard is a long sleeve shirt, long pants, and closed shoes with socks. This may also include safety glasses, hard hats, gloves, lab coats, respirators, or and equipment used to protect against injury or illness.
Pest	A plant, organism, pathogen, insect or other small animal harmful to humans, garden plants, turf, trees, etc.
Pesticide	Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating any pest.
Pesticide applicator license	Certification of a person to use a restricted or state limited-use pesticide or regulated herbicides.
Pheromone	Is a secreted or excreted chemical factor that triggers a social response in members of the same species.
Photodecomposition	Chemical breakdown caused by radiant energy.
Poison ivy	A loose shrub or woody stemmed, climbing or creeping vine. The leaf consists of three leaflets on long, oppositely placed stems (petioles) and can be 3" to 10" long. Margins of the leaflets may vary from being entirely smooth, slightly toothed or lobed. The leaves can be glossy or dull green.
Post emergent	A herbicide used to kill weeds after they have germinated.
Predators	An organism that lives by preying on other organisms.
Pre-emergent	Chemicals that prevent the germinating weeds from establishing in a lawn.
Prune	To cut off or remove dead or living parts or branches of (a plant, for example) to improve shape or growth.
Pupae	The non-feeding stage between the larva and adult in the metamorphosis of holometabolous insects, during which the larva typically undergoes complete transformation within a protective cocoon or hardened case.
Pyrethroid	A chemical class of active ingredients found in insecticides. Low toxicity to mammals and birds; dissolves poorly in water making it toxic to fish.
Quill	A hollow shaft or sleeve through which another independently rotating shaft may pass.
Recurved leaf	A leaf curved or bent backwards or downwards.
Red imported fire ant	Adults are red to dark brown and occur in five different forms: minor workers, about a 1/8" long; major workers, about a ¼" long; winged males and females, each about a 1/3" long; and queens, about a 1/3" long.
Resistance	The capacity of an organism or a tissue to withstand the effects of a harmful environmental agent.
Restricted entry interval	The time after a pesticide application during which entry into the treated area is restricted.
Rhizome	A horizontal, usually underground stem that often sends out roots and shoots from its nodes.
Right of way	A strip of land that is granted, through an easement or other mechanism, for transportation purposes, such as for a walking path, driveway, rail line or highway.

Rinsate	A dilute mixture of a pesticide or pesticides with water, solvents, oils, commercial rinsing agents, or other substances, that is produced by or results from the cleaning of pesticide application equipment or pesticide containers.
Rodent	Any of various mammals of the order Rodentia, such as a mouse, rat, squirrel, or beaver, characterized by large incisors adapted for gnawing or nibbling.
Rodenticide	Pest control chemicals intended to kill or reduce the presence of rodents.
Rootstalk	A horizontal plant stem with shoots above and roots below serving as a reproductive structure.
Rootstock	A plant, and sometimes just the stump, which already has an established, healthy root system used for grafting a cutting or budding from another plant.
Runner	Slender creeping stem that puts forth roots from nodes spaced at intervals along its length.
Runoff	The occurrence of surplus liquid (as water) exceeding the limit or capacity.
Scion	A detached shoot or twig containing buds from a woody plant which is grafted onto the stock.
Smooth leaf	A leaf having an entire or lobed margin but is not toothed.
Social wasps	Live in nests that wasps construct and defend cooperatively. Ex. Paper wasps, yellow jackets, and hornets
Sodium laurel sulfate	Detergent and surfactant found in many personal care products. Ex. Soaps and shampoos.
Soil	Surface layers of sand, silt, clay, and organic material on the surface of the earth that support plants.
Solitary wasp	Do not build communal nests and consequently do not defend their nest.
Solubility	The amount of a substance that can be dissolved in a given amount of solvent.
Spill	Accidental or unintentional release of hazardous material.
Spot spraying	Targeted or direct pesticide application.
Strainer	A device used to separate liquids from solids.
Tank	Holds chemical mixtures.
Threatened species	An animal or plant species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
Threshold	A level of pest presence above which unacceptable amounts of negative plant health impacts, negative environmental impacts, negative effects on infrastructure and assets, intolerable aesthetic impacts, or undue safety risks are likely to occur.
Till	To prepare (land) for the raising of crops, as by plowing and harrowing; cultivate.
Toothed leaf	A leaf that is notched on the outer edge, or margin, of a leaf (serrate).
Top dressing	Material applied to a surface, as fertilizer on land or crops, or stones on a road.
Toxicity	The degree to which a substance is toxic, poisonous or harmful.
Triclopyr	A systemic, foliar herbicide in the pyridine group. It is used to control broadleaf weeds while leaving grasses and conifers unaffected.
Tunneling	Process in which an animal makes a hole or passageway underground, usually for shelter.
Turf	Surface layer of ground containing a mat of grass and grass roots.
Urban forestry	Management, establishment, and protection of trees and forests within cities, suburbs, or towns.

Weeds	Any plant that crowds out cultivated and native plants.
Wetland	A lowland area, such as a marsh or swamp that is saturated with moisture, especially when regarded as the natural habitat of wildlife.
Worker Protection Standard	Is a regulation from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) designed to limit worker's exposure to pesticides.
Vertebrate	A member of the subphylum Vertebrata, a primary division of the phylum Chordata that includes the fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals, all of which are characterized by a segmented spinal column and a distinct well differentiated head.
Vespid	Mostly social nest building wasps.
Yellow jackets	Have a shiny yellow and black striped abdomen and are typically a ½" long, workers, and a ¾" long, the queen.

APPENDIX 10: Revisions

Date	Page	Reason	Authorized By	Date Approved
03/02/2020	Complete document	Include peer review feedback	IPM Committee and City Council	

Date: March 5, 2021 Report No. 2021-013

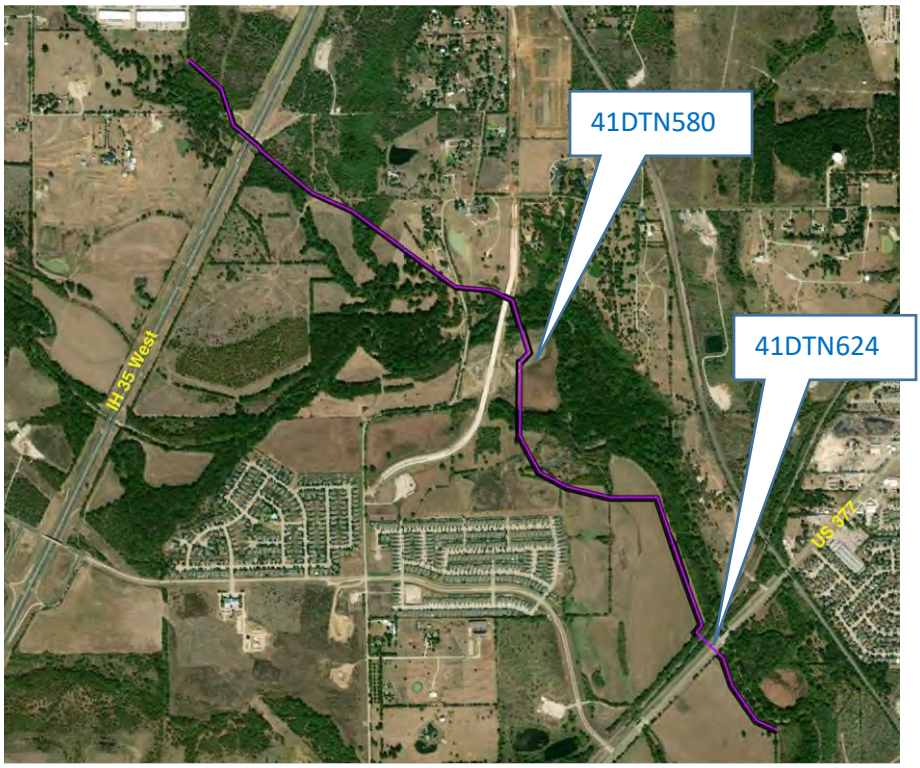
INFORMAL STAFF REPORT
TO MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

SUBJECT:
Provide details on the archeological findings at the Hickory Creek Interceptor project site.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:
During the March 2, 2021 Capital Projects Update work session, Mayor Pro Tem Davis requested information on details associated with the archeological findings at the project site for the Hickory Creek Interceptor Project.

BACKGROUND:
As part of the Hickory Creek Interceptor project design, an archeological survey was conducted in October 2020 covering 2.46 miles of the proposed wastewater interceptor easement along Hickory Creek.

The survey consisted of visual inspection and backhoe trenching of 24 trenches spaced approximately 476 feet apart and approx. 6.5-8.5 feet deep. Two archeological sites were recorded, one formerly known near Bonnie Brae but the area has expanded with this survey. The second is a newly found site near US 377. Both sites had similar characteristics. Specifically, they are deeply buried under more than a meter of alluvium (clay or silt left by flowing water) and both sites exhibit burned sandstone rock concentrations and mussel shell debris in a thick cultural sediment zone marked by calcium carbonate filaments. Both sites are of unknown eligibility as State Antiquities Landmarks until further testing is completed.



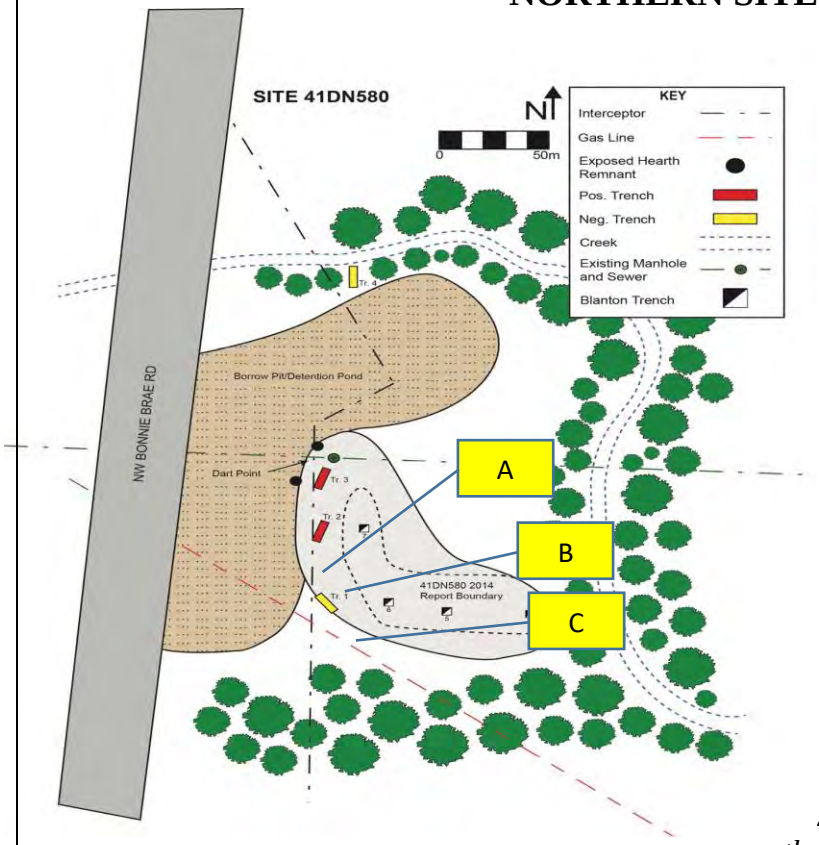
Site locations are depicted above

To-date, one artifact has been collected, a Kent-like dart point (arrowhead). All remaining material at the sites has been field recorded instead of collected.

Conclusion/Next Steps:

An archeological survey found that the two sites contain indigenous pre-contact period features. As avoidance of the sites is not feasible for completion of the Hickory Creek Interceptor Project, formal eligibility testing for them has been recommended by the Texas Historical Commission (THC), the state board which oversees review and compliance for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NRHP) and the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT). Staff is currently working with a consultant to ensure necessary site protections and archeological discovery can occur while also proceeding with the selection of a contractor to construct the first two phases of the Hickory Creek Interceptor project.

NORTHERN SITE SUMMARY



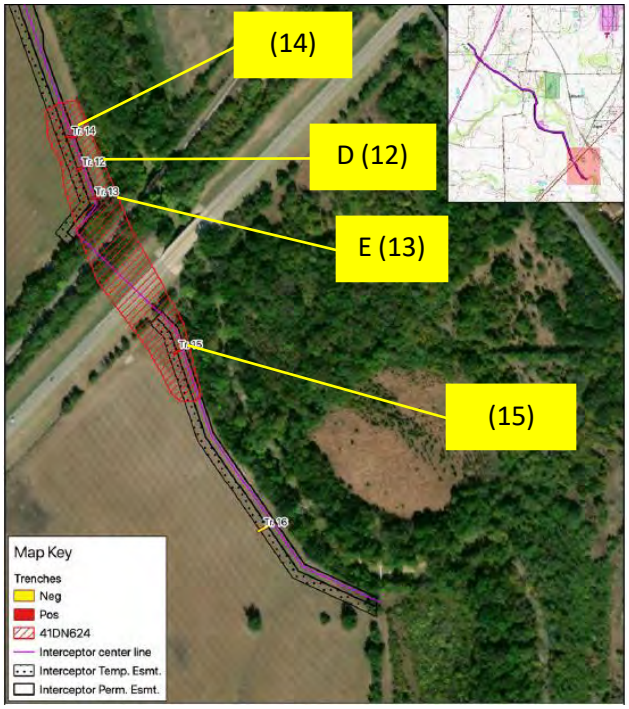
A) Late Archaic/Woodland Period dart point on the surface of the exposed detention pond bank.

B) Mussel shell fragments and burned sandstone from Trench 2

C) Burned sandstone feature in floor of Trench 3 at a depth of 8.75 feet below surface.

SOUTHERN SITE SUMMARY

Four (4) trenches were tested positive (Trenches 12, 13, 14, 15). The main concentration of material at Site 41DN624 is located on the north site of the BNSF Railroad and US 377. Although the limits of the site are drawn to extend around Trench 15 on the south side of the roadway, investigators noted just two tabular burned sandstone rocks and just three mussel shell fragments in trench walls.



D) Burned sandstone cluster Trench 12, buried 4.25 feet below surface.

STAFF CONTACTS:

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Tracy Beck
Construction Project Manager
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REQUESTOR: Mayor Pro Tem Davis

STAFF TIME TO COMPLETE REPORT:

One hour

INFORMAL STAFF REPORT
TO MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

SUBJECT:

FY 2020-21 Denton Energy Center (DEC) YTD February 2021 Dashboard

BACKGROUND:

Attached is the February 2021 Dashboard for the Denton Energy Center. The dashboard is intended to give a snapshot of relevant DEC metrics. The dashboard highlights the following:

- The Emission Chart displays the February engine runtime hours, starts, stops, monthly and annual emissions totals and limits.
- DEC MWh Generation and Gross Revenue for FY 2020-21 through February 2021
    - As a result of the winter storm Uri in February 2021, the DEC produced 46,763 MWh more through February 2021 compared to February 2020. This resulted in $118.6 million more in DEC Revenue.
- A DEC financial summary showing February 2020-21 Actuals, FY 2020-21 Budget, Actuals as of February 2021 and the FY 2020-21 revised end-of-year projections.
    - The FY 2020-21 year-end projection has been increased by $29.1 million compared to the adopted budget; $28.8 million of the increase is for fuel.
- The Plant Monthly Run Hour Comparison Graph illustrates the monthly plant run times.
- The Key Trends section explains variances in revenues and expenses.
    - The DEC Net Income was $90.24 million through the end of February, which is, once again, a result of the ice storm.
    - The DEC Gross Margin was $98.7 Million which is $98.3 Million higher than budgeted due to the ice storm. (The Gross Margin = DEC Revenue – Fuel cost – Variable Operating & Maintenance cost.) Gross Margin represents the component of revenue available to pay fixed cost including debt.

ATTACHMENT(S):
Denton Energy Center (DEC) Dashboard

STAFF CONTACTS:
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City of Denton, Texas

FY 2020-21 Denton Energy Center
YTD February 2021 Dashboard

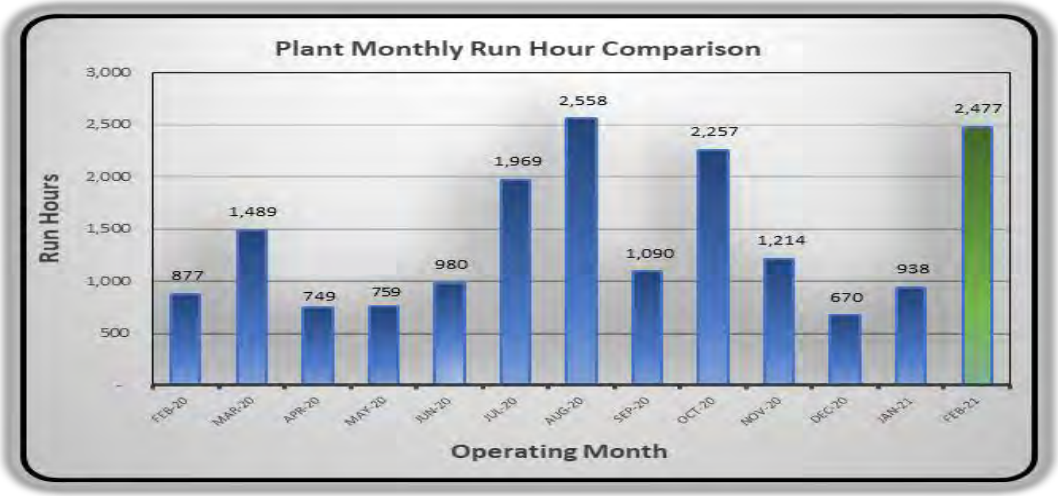
Emissions														
	February 2021													
Description	Engine Runtime (hours)*	Hot Starts	Warm Starts	Cold Starts	Stops	Description	Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)	Particulate Matter<10 microns (PM_{10})	Particulate Matter<2.5 microns ($PM_{2.5}$)	Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)	Ammonia (NH_3)	Carbon Dioxide Equivalents (CO_2e)
Engines (1-12)	2,477	225	60	97	382	DEC Monthly Emissions Total (tons)	1.55	1.61	1.37	1.41	1.41	0.02	0.37	15,388.00
						DEC Annual Permit Limit Operations (tons)**	29.78	93.52	48.16	69.72	69.72	1.45	60.90	
						Monthly Plant Emissions per DEC Permit Limit	5.22%	1.72%	2.85%	2.02%	2.02%	1.61%	0.60%	
						Annual to Date Plant Emissions per DEC Permit Limit	10.60%	3.40%	5.50%	3.20%	3.20%	2.70%	0.80%	

* Over the past 12 months, the DEC engines ran 16% of the time. During the month of February, the DEC engines ran 31% of the time.
**Operations Annual Limit accounts for Balance of Plant standard emissions

Generation & Gross Revenues			
Month	Revenue	MWh	$/MWh
Oct-20	$2,739,241	31,581	$86.74
Nov-20	$1,037,719	14,117	$73.51
Dec-20	$457,097	7,225	$63.27
Jan-21	$565,793	8,622	$65.62
Feb-21	$118,076,297	32,026	$3,686.89
Total FY 2020-21	**$122,876,146**	**93,571**	**$1,313.19**

	FY 2019-20 ACTUALS*	FY 2020-21 BUDGET	FY 2020-21 YTD	FY 2020-21 PROJECTION
DEC REVENUE	**$ 4.24**	**$ 24.55**	**$ 122.88**	**$ 137.16**
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY				
Energy Expense - Fuel	$ 1.14	$ 10.35	$ 24.10	$ 39.16
Personnel Services	0.73	1.79	0.74	1.79
Materials & Supplies	0.13	1.72	0.03	1.72
Maintenance & Repair	0.01	0.56	0.03	0.56
Insurance	0.01	1.11	0.01	1.11
Operations	0.09	0.33	0.43	0.66
Debt Service - Principal	3.08	7.85	3.24	7.85
Debt Service - Interest	4.12	9.43	3.96	9.43
Interfund Transfers	0.02	0.24	0.10	0.24
Transfer to Capital Projects	-	0.02	-	0.02
DEC EXPENDITURES	**$ 9.33**	**$ 33.40**	**$ 32.64**	**$ 62.54**
DEC NET INCOME	**$ (5.09)**	**$ (8.85)**	**$ 90.24**	**$ 74.62**

*Represents same period (5 months) as FY 2020-21 YTD for comparison purposes. Total Net Income for FY 2019-20 was ($11.98 million).



Key Trends

For the first 5 months of FY 2020-21, the DEC produced 46,763 MWh more than the same period of FY 2019-20. This resulted in approximately $118.6 million more in revenues and $23.3 million more in total expenses than the same time in the previous fiscal year. These increases are a result of the Winter storm Uri event in mid-February 2021.

The DEC Gross Margin as of February 28 was $98.7 million which is $98.3 million higher than budgeted. (Gross Margin = DEC Revenue – Fuel Cost – Variable Operating & Maintenance Cost).

As a result of the February storm, the DEC projected expenditures have been increased by $29.1 million. Fuel expenses account for $28.8 million of this increase.

Note: All dollar figures presented are in millions of dollars.

INFORMAL STAFF REPORT
TO MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

SUBJECT:
Solid Waste & Recycling Services Assistance Program, formerly known as Porch Collections Program.

BACKGROUND:
The City of Denton Solid Waste & Recycling Department provides assistance, at no additional charge, to customers who may need help getting their garbage, recycling, and yard waste curbside for collection due to physical impairment or special needs. To access the existing Porch Collections Program, a customer is required to complete a simple application with no verification or proof of need for assistance. Information received is entered onto a spreadsheet by the Solid Waste & Recycling Resource Management Group. Bins identified visually by yellow lids, are delivered for drivers to collect. This has proven to be difficult to manage internally, especially when a resident moves or hands over service ownership to a different resident. The process is manual and requires periodic internal audits.

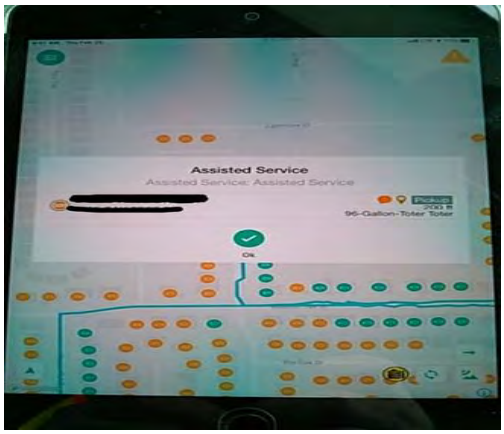
On April 19, 2021, the Solid Waste & Recycling Department met with the Committee on Persons with Disabilities. Concerns were raised with the visual identifiers (yellow lids) that inform drivers, and potentially the public, of individuals who receive assistance with their solid waste services. The committee suggested that these identifiers may encourage unwanted activity that could negatively affect the citizens the program is meant to assist.

DISCUSSION:

The City of Denton Solid Waste & Recycling Department will be rebranding the existing "Porch Collections Program" to the "Service Assistance Program." The "new" program will require a Doctor's certification prior to acceptance into the program. The new RUBICONSmartCity application, which is installed in each collections vehicle, informs drivers on the iPad screen in their cabs when they are nearing a residence that requires special collections. Benefits to implementing this change include:

- Removing the yellow lids from the bins, this renders obsolete the requirement of a visual identifier on the bin itself, creating a safer community, eliminating the potential targeting of persons with a physical impairment or special needs
- Creates an audit trail to track active participants
- Updating the application process to make it easier to determine program eligibility
- Efficiency of drivers identifying customers via alert to their IPad through the new RUBICONSmartCity application.

Current



Proposed

In anticipation of this programmatic change, Solid Waste & Recycling staff will identify customers who are currently on porch collections and provide them with an application to update their eligibility within the service. Furthermore, their current yellow trash cart lids will be replaced with green lids. Each customer will be asked to return their new program application back to the City within 60-days of receipt. Additionally, the Customer Service Division will provide new persons who are requesting this service an application.

Transition and implementation will begin immediately.

STAFF CONTACT:
Eugene McKinnie
Deputy Director of Solid Waste
940-349-8043
Eugene.McKinnie@cityofdenton.com

REQUESTOR:
Staff Initiated

PARTICPATING DEPARTMENTS:
Solid Waste & Recycling and Customer Service

STAFF TIME TO COMPLETE REPORT: (Estimated amount of cumulative staff time to complete the report and associated analysis)
20 hours

Date: May 7, 2021 Report No. 2021-028

INFORMAL STAFF REPORT
TO MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

SUBJECT:
City Council Committee assignments

BACKGROUND:
Resolutions establishing City Council Committees provide the following:

1) Members serve at the pleasure of the City Council until successors are appointed by the Mayor and approved by the City Council;
2) The presiding officer of the Committee be chosen annually by the Committee; and
3) Members of the Committee must be current elected City Council Members of the City of Denton.

Historically, however, the Mayor has allowed each Council Member to select those committees they wish to serve on. That practice continues with the upcoming 2021-2022 Council Committee assignments.

Designated standing, external, and ad-hoc committees assist with the development of policy. The committee assignments are reviewed annually by the City Council to allow the opportunity to adjust if/as necessary. Information provided with this report are as follows:

- Attachment 1 - Provides a brief description of each type of committee
- Attachment 2 - Provides the listing of current member assignments
    - The highlighted names are expected vacancies effective immediately following the swearing in of the Council Members-Elect which is scheduled for Tuesday, May 11, 2021.

Please review the current assignments and let me know by Monday, May 17, 2021, which committees are of interest to you. The proposed appointment list will be presented for discussion at the May 25th Work Session, with an action item to follow later in the day in the event everything is finalized during the work session. Following a prompt/strict appointment schedule will ensure Council Committees can begin meeting immediately following formal appointments.

Council Members-Elect for Districts 1, 2, and 4 are also being provided a copy of this report so they too can begin identifying committees of interest and submit those by the noted due date.

ATTACHMENTS
Attachment 1 – Council Committee Narrative
Attachment 2 – Current Council Committee Assignments

STAFF CONTACT:
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CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEES

AGENDA COMMITTEE

The Agenda Committee is composed of the Mayor, the Mayor Pro Tem, and the City Manager. The Agenda Committee reviews the City Manager's proposed City Council agendas as to form and agenda content.

AUDIT/FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Audit/Finance Committee is composed of three Council Members. The City Manager, or his designee, is an ex-officio member. The duties and purpose of the Committee shall be to assist the Council in fulfilling its organizational oversight responsibilities relating to the audit function, the investment function and any other financial related activities as delegated by the City Council.

COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

The Committee on Citizen Engagement is composed of three Council Members. The City Manager, or his designee, will provide guidance and assistance to the Committee. The duties and purpose of the Committee shall be to provide advice to the Council and/or staff regarding the timely distribution of accurate and complete information to Denton citizens and devise methods of engaging Denton citizens in the various processes of city government.

COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT

The Committee on the Environment is composed of three Council Members. The duties of the Committee shall be to review, discuss, deliberate, and consider environmental issues and resources and make recommendations to the Council. The Committee will also deliberate and make recommendations regarding any other matter delegated to the Committee by the Council.

COUNCIL AIRPORT COMMITTEE

The Council Airport Committee is composed of three City Council members. The City Manager, or his designee, will provide guidance and assistance as needed. The duties and purpose of the Committee shall be to review, consider and make recommendations to the City Council on: the Airport Business Plan and Airport Master Plan; any airport infrastructure improvement or other major project impacting the airport; the acquisition, review, and consideration of grant funding for the airport; contracts and leases of airport property, including recommending appropriate terms to the City Council; long term financial planning and budgetary issues affecting the airport, and issues raised as a result of interface between citizens, airport tenants, or other interested parties.

COUNCIL APPOINTEE PERFORMANCE REVIEW COMMITTEE

The Council Appointee Performance Review Committee is composed of three Council Members, with the Director of Human Resources as an ex-officio member. The duties and purpose of the Committee shall be to assist the City Council in performance review of the City Council appointees and to ensure that the appointee's job descriptions are accurate and properly reflect current job duties in order to make recommendations to the Council to assist the Council in evaluating the job performance of the council appointees. Additionally, the Committee will make recommendations regarding employment agreements, including renewals, of council appointee positions.

COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP COMMITTEE

The Hotel Occupancy Tax and Sponsorship Committee is composed of three Council Members. The duties and purpose of the Committee shall be to monitor allocation and use of both the hotel occupancy tax and sponsorship funds, ensuring HOT funds are being used to directly enhance and promote tourism and the hotel/ convention industry, ensuring the sponsorship funds are being used to further a charitable cause, economic or community growth and serve a public purpose in the best interest of the general welfare of the City of Denton, and recommend organizations to receive funding to the City Council.

MOBILITY COMMITTEE

The Mobility Committee is composed of three Council Members. The duties and purpose of the Committee shall be to review, consider and make recommendations to the City Council regarding any changes to the Mobility Plan, local transportation policy, and any items concerning regional transportation policies and activities.

EXTERNAL COUNCIL COMMITTEES

COMMUNITY JUSTICE COUNCIL [Inactive as of 06/03/2019]
The Community Justice Council is established according to Chapter 76 of the Texas Government Code. That Chapter indicates that a Justice Council has to be established as a prerequisite to establishing a community corrections facility. The Community Justice Council provides continuing policy guidance and direction for the development of criminal justice plans and community correction facilities and programs and conditions of community supervision. Among the members of the Justice Council is a council member of the most populous municipality in the County that the facility will serve.

Membership: Because Inactive, unable to determine if this must be an elected official; but historically has been an elected official.

DISCOVER DENTON ADVISORY BOARD
The Discover Denton Advisory Board (initially established as the Convention and Visitors Bureau Advisory Board) was initiated in 1976 by the Denton Chamber of Commerce to promote events and attractions, provide hospitality education, and ensure a positive experience to Denton visitors. It operates via an agreement between the City of Denton and the Denton Chamber of Commerce. The Advisory Board makes recommendations to the Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors.

Membership: Must be three (3) elected officials, at least two of whom must also serve on the Community Partnership Committee.

DALLAS REGIONAL MOBILITY COALITION
The Dallas Regional Mobility Coalition is a transportation advocacy group made up of cities, counties and transportation agencies in a five-county region (Dallas, Denton, Collin, Rockwall and Ellis) with a primary mission to advance critical mobility projects through advocacy efforts with state and federal elected officials and regional transportation agencies.

The DRMC is governed by a 27-member board of directors representing cities, counties and transportation agencies in the greater Dallas area. It consists of seven members, one each from the cities of Carrollton, Garland, Grand Prairie, Irving, Mesquite, Plano and Richardson being either the Mayor or another elected official designated by the City Council; four members, designated by the Mayor of Dallas, being either two or three elected officials from the City of Dallas and one or two community leaders who are non-elected officials; four members, one each from Collin, Dallas, Denton, and Ellis County, being either the County Judge or another elected official designated by the County Judge; elected officials from those cities not represented in either of the first two categories; one community leader (non-elected official) appointed by the Dallas County Judge; four ex-officio members being the Texas Department of Transportation District 18 District Engineer, the Executive Director of the Texas Turnpike Authority, the Executive Director of the Dallas Area Rapid Transit Authority, the Staff Director of the Regional Transportation Council; and one business leader (non-elected official) appointed annually by the Legislative Coalition of the Dallas Area Chambers of Commerce.

Membership: Must be the Mayor or another elected official.

DENTON COUNTY BEHAVIORAL HEALTH LEADERSHIP TEAM

The Denton County Behavioral Health Leadership Team (DCBHLT) is composed of fifteen to thirty-three members, including one to two appointees from Denton City Council. Per the DCBHLT bylaws, "Cities/Towns should identify a council member, senior staff, executive, or community member" to serve on the team. Appointees shall serve at least one two-year term and attend six meetings in the calendar year. The purpose of the Denton County Behavioral Leadership Team (DCBHLT) is to convene as a policy making team tasked with improving the planning, coordination, oversight, and implementation required to create systems change, for behavioral health services in Denton County.

Membership: May be an elected official, senior staff, executive, or community member.

DENTON COUNTY HOMELESSNESS LEADERSHIP TEAM

The Denton County Homelessness Leadership Team (DCHLT) is composed of seventeen to thirty-eight members, including one to two appointees from the City of Denton. Per the DCHLT bylaws, "Cities/Towns should identify a council member, senior staff, executive, or community member" to serve on the team. The DCHLT shall have one to two appointees from Law Enforcement. A member of city staff serves as an ex-officio member. Appointees shall serve at least one two-year term and attend six meetings in the calendar year. The purpose of the Denton County Homelessness Leadership Team (DCHLT) is to convene as a policy making team tasked with improving the planning, coordination, oversight, and implementation required to create systems change, for housing/homelessness initiatives in Denton County.

Membership: May be elected official(s), senior staff, executive, or community member.

DENTON COUNTY TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY BOARD (DCTA)

The Denton County Transportation Authority is governed by a five (5) voting-member Board which includes a representative from Denton, Lewisville, Highland Village, and two members from Denton County serving two-year terms. Each member city is permitted to have a primary and alternate representative. Denton County is permitted to have two primary and two alternate representatives. The Board adopts the annual operating budget and is responsible for setting policy.

Membership: Elected officials may serve as board members; includes an alternate. Board members must have professional experience in the field of transportation, business, government, engineering or law.

DENTON COUNTY WORKFORCE SUCCESS LEADERSHIP TEAM

The Denton County Workforce Success Leadership Team (DCWSLT) is composed of twenty-seven to forty-two members, including one appointee from the City of Denton. Per the DCWSLT bylaws, "Cities/Towns should identify a council member, senior staff, executive, or community member" to serve on the team. The DCWSLT shall have one to two appointees from Economic Development Departments. Appointees shall serve at least one two-year term and attend twelve meetings in the calendar year. The purpose of the Denton County Workforce Success Leadership Team (DCWSLT) is to convene as a policy making team tasked with improving the planning, coordination, oversight, and implementation required to create systems change for workforce/employment initiatives in Denton County.

Membership: May be an elected official, senior staff, executive, or community member

LAKE RAY ROBERTS PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION
The Lake Ray Roberts Planning & Zoning Commission hears requests for zoning changes, special use permits, recreational park permits, sign permits, planned development applications and variances. The Mayor or his/her designee of each city for the territory extraterritorial jurisdiction of which includes any part of the Lake Ray Roberts lake area in the County.

Membership: Must be the Mayor

NORTH TEXAS COMMISSION
The North Texas Commission is a public-private partnership of businesses, cities, counties, chambers of commerce, economic development entities and higher education institutions dedicated to advancing the vibrancy of the North Texas region. The North Texas Commission provides the resources to carry out programs that benefit the entire region and to address regional problems and opportunities.

Membership: Prefer it be an elected official (historically the Mayor) otherwise a City employee; can appoint a proxy (historically the City Manager).

REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION COUNCIL
The North Central Texas Council of Governments has served as the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the Dallas-Fort Worth Metropolitan Area. The Regional Transportation Council is the independent transportation policy body of the Metropolitan Planning Organization. The RTC consists of 44 members which include local elected or appointed officials from the metropolitan area and representatives from each of the area's transportation providers. The RTC oversees the metropolitan transportation planning process.

Membership: Must be elected officials.

TEXAS MUNICIPAL POWER AGENCY
The Board of Directors assists in establishing policies, setting regulations, and overseeing the administration and management of the agency as well as approving and auditing the budget. The City of Denton has two representatives serve on the Board of Directors.

Membership: Two representatives approved by the City Council who may, but need not necessarily be, members of the City Council and/or the Public Utilities Board. Once appointed by City Council, members may only be removed for cause in accordance with the Denton City Charter, Section 14.16.

OTHER COUNCIL COMMITTEES AND BOARDS

DEVELOPMENT CODE REVIEW COMMITTEE

The Development Code Review Committee is composed of three City Council members plus three Planning and Zoning Commissioners. The duties and purpose of the Committee shall be to review all proposed revisions to the Denton Development Code and make recommendation to the City Council regarding the proposed revisions.

Membership: Per City ordinance, the Committee shall be comprised of three City Council Members (plus three Planning and Zoning Commissioners).

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP BOARD

The Economic Development Partnership Board consists of twelve members: (1) two members from City Council at the time of their appointment, (2) two members from the Denton Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors at the time of their appointment who reside or work in the City, (3) two members who will be, or must be currently employed by a top 20 City of Denton ad valorem or sales tax payer and who reside or work in the City, (4) the President of UNT or his/her designee who does not have a city residency requirement; (5) the Chancellor and President of TWU or his/her designee who does not have a city residency requirement; (6) a member with knowledge or experience in general aviation-related matters with no financial interest at the Denton Enterprise Airport and who resides or works in the City, (7) a citizen of Denton with specific knowledge, skills and abilities to assist in the functions of the Economic Development Partnership Board; (8) a member nominated by the Denton Black Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors who resides or works in the City; (9) a member nominated by the Denton Hispanic Chamber of commerce who resides or works in the City. The City Manager, or his designee, the President of the Chamber, and the Superintendent of the Denton Independent School District, will serve as ex-officio members of the Board.

The Board provides economic development policy guidance and makes recommendations to the City Council and Chamber of Commerce; reviews, considers and makes recommendations to the City Council regarding marketing and branding for the Denton Enterprise Airport; reviews, considers and makes recommendations to the City Council regarding Denton Enterprise Airport incentive policies as assigned by the City Council or requested by the City Manager; and acts as a recommending body to the City Council for specific airport economic development incentives as assigned by the City Council or requested by the City Manager and permitted by City and State law.

Membership: Per City ordinance, two members of the Board shall be City Council Members.

DOWNTOWN DENTON TAX INCREMENT FINANCING (TIF) REINVESTMENT ZONE NO. 1

The Downtown Denton Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Reinvestment Zone No. 1 Board is composed of seven members: two City Council members, two are either property owners of property located within the Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone or residents whose primary residence is located within the Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone, two are either business owners of businesses located within the Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone or members of the Denton Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors, and one a qualified voter of the City of Denton.

The Board makes recommendations to the City Council concerning the administration of the Zone; prepares and adopts a project plan and Tax Increment Financing Reinvestment Zone financing plan for the Zone and submits the plans to the City Council for approval; prepares, implements and monitors such project and financing plans for the Tax Increment Financing Reinvestment Zone as the City Council considers advisable including the submission of an annual report on the status of the Zone.

Membership: Per City ordinance, two members shall be City Council Members.

TAX INCREMENT REINVESTMENT ZONE NO. 2 (WESTPARK TIRZ NO. 2)

The Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone Number Two Board consists of fourteen members: twelve members of the Economic Development Partnership Board, one member appointed by the governing body of Denton County, and one member appointed by the "developer", Rayzor Investments, LLP.

The Board makes recommendations to the City Council concerning the administration of the Zone; prepare and adopt a project plan and Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone financing plan for the Zone and submit the plans to the City Council for approval; prepare, implement and monitor such project plan and financing plan for the Zone as the Council considers advisable, including the submission of an annual report on the status of the Zone.

Membership: Per City ordinance, board membership consists of members of the EDP Board, of which two members shall be City Council Members.

COUNCIL COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
2020-2021
Updated May 6, 2021

♦Indicates immediate appointment needed after Swearing in of Council Members-Election (May 11, 2021).

COMMITTEES	CURRENT MEMBERS
Agenda Committee Per City ordinance, must be elected officials	Hudspeth Davis [City Manager]
Audit/Finance Committee Per City resolution, must be elected officials	Meltzer Armintor ♦Ryan
Committee on Community Engagement Per City resolution, must be elected officials	♦Johnson (Chair) Armintor (Vice Chair) Meltzer
Committee on the Environment Per City resolution, must be elected officials	Meltzer ♦Baker Davis
Council Airport Committee Per City resolution, must be elected officials	Meltzer Davis ♦Ryan
Council Appointee Performance Review Committee [Inactive] Per City resolution, must be elected officials	None. Address appointments if activated.
[1]Community Partnership Committee Per City resolution, must be elected officials	♦[1]Baker ♦[1]Johnson Davis
Mobility Committee Per City resolution, must be elected officials	Armintor ♦Ryan Meltzer

BOARD & COMMISSION	CURRENT MEMBERS
Development Code Review Committee (previously an Ad Hoc Committee) Per City ordinance, must be elected officials (plus three Planning and Zoning Commissioners)	♦Johnson Davis ♦Ryan Terms end August 31, 2021. Need to identify Partial Term & Full Term ending August 31, 2023.

COMMITTEES	CURRENT MEMBERS
[2]Economic Development Partnership Board Per City ordinance, must be elected officials	Separate appt. process [2]Davis [Term ends 2022] [2]Hudspeth [Term ends 2021]
Downtown Denton Tax Increment Finance (TIF) Reinvestment Zone No. 1 Per City ordinance, must be elected officials	Separate appt. process Meltzer [Term ends 2022] ♦Baker [Term ends 2021]
[2]Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone No. 2 [West Park Tirz No. 2] Per City ordinance, must be elected officials	Separate appt. process [2]Davis [Term ends 2022] [2]Hudspeth [Term ends 2021]

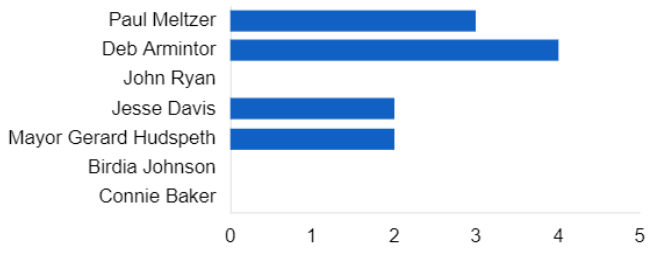
LEGEND:
[1]At least two members who serve on the Community Partnership Committee must also serve on the Discover Denton Advisory Board
[2]All members of the Economic Development Partnership Board must also serve on the Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone No. 2 [West Park Tirz No. 2]

EXTERNAL	CURRENT MEMBERS
Lake Ray Roberts P&Z Commission Must be the Mayor Per Local Government Code, Title 7, Subtitle B, Chapter 31, Subchapter F	Hudspeth [Term expires June 3, 2021]
[1]Discover Denton Advisory Board (Previously Convention and Visitors Bureau Advisory Board) Must be 3 elected officials Per Discover Denton Advisory Board – Policy and Guidelines	♦[1]Baker ♦[1]Johnson ♦Ryan
Dallas Regional Mobility Coalition Must be the Mayor or another elected official Per Dallas Regional Mobility Coalition Bylaws	Ryan
Texas Municipal Power Agency Must be elected official; historically second member from Public Utilities Board Per VATCS, Article 1435a and City Ordinance	Separate appt. process Chris Watts [Term expires July 18, 2021] Bill Cheek, Jr./Alternate (PUB Member; Term expires July 18, 2022)
North Texas Commission Prefer it be an elected official (historically the Mayor) otherwise a City employee; can appoint a proxy (historically the city manager) Per North Texas Commission Bylaws	Separate appt. process Hudspeth (City Manager – Proxy)
Denton County Behavioral Health Leadership Team May be elected official, senior staff, executive, or community member Per Denton County Behavioral Health Leadership Team Bylaws	Hudspeth
Denton County Homelessness Leadership Team May be elected official(s), senior staff, executive, or community member Per Denton County Homelessness Leadership Team Bylaws	Hudspeth Staff Member/City Mgr.'s Office
Denton County Workforce Success Leadership Team May be elected official, senior staff, executive, or community member Per Denton County Workforce Success Leadership Team Bylaws	♦Ryan (Term expires 2021]
Denton County Transportation Authority (DCTA) May be elected official(s) Per Denton County Transportation Authority Bylaws	Separate appt. process Chris Watts [Term expires May 20, 2021] ♦Ryan (Alternate) [Term expires May 20, 2021]
Regional Transportation Council May be elected official(s) Per Regional Transportation Council Bylaws	Separate appt. process ♦Ryan (Term ends June 2022] Hudspeth (Alternate)
Community Justice Council *[Inactive as of 06/03/2019]* Pending research on whether member must be an elected official Pending research on legislation as currently inactive	None. Address appointment if activated.

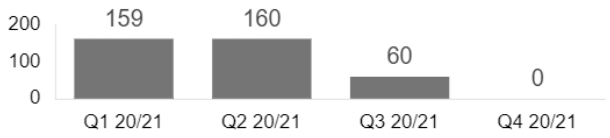
LEGEND:
[1]At least two members who serve on the Community Partnership Committee must also serve on the Discover Denton Advisory Board
[2]All members of the Economic Development Partnership Board must also serve on the Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone No. 2 [West Park Tirz No. 2]

FY 20/ 21 Council Requests

Open Requests



Requests made by Quarter



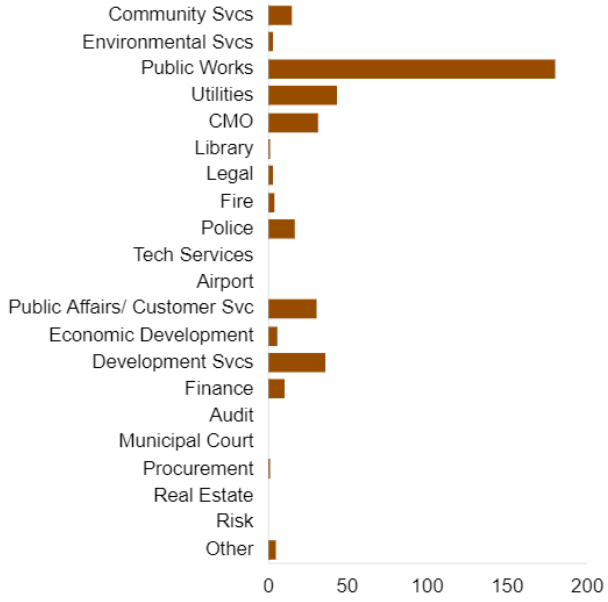
Total Open Requests

11

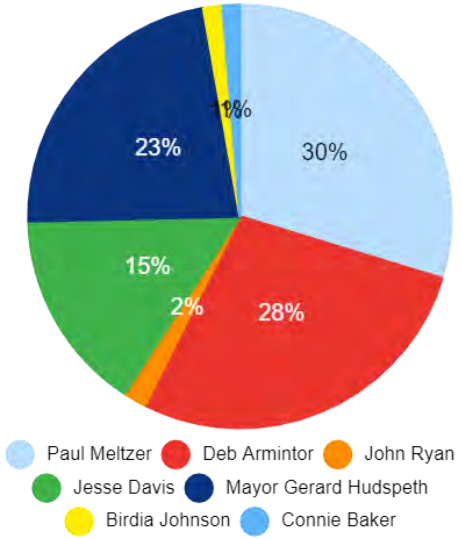
Elected Official

Submit New Request

Requests Answered by Department FY 20/21



All Time Request Volume by Council Person



Some requests involve multiple departments, causing the total requests by department to add up higher than the total request count

Policy and Worksession Requests

smartsheet

	Completed	Council Member Requestor	Date	Summary of Request	Staff Assigned	Department	Comments
1	☐	Mayor Pro Tem Davis	04/21/21	I would like a work session on revising our PID policy. Specifically to better define Economic Development and to discuss residential requirements.	Jessica Rogers	Economic Development	This request will be presented during the Pending Council Request work session on May 11.
2	☐	Council Member Armintor	04/29/21	How much did the City spend on the contactor for ALH, and please tell me whether the new contractor has found any significant foundational or infrastructural repairs necessary to sustain that building above what was originally budgeted for?	Scott Gray	Facilities	Staff is collecting information, and will provide a summary.
3	☐	Council Member Armintor	05/01/21	Requesting a one-minute pitch to enter a letter of opposition for SB 1646 and HB 1399	Stuart Birdseye	City Manager's Office	This request will be presented during the Pending Council Request work session on May 11.
4	☐	Council Member Meltzer	05/02/21	Did we in some way lose ESAs because of administrative actions that didn't need to be taken? (Regarding ESA and Notice of Discovered Cemetery response update)	Deborah Viera	Environmental Services	Staff is assessing the information and will develop a response.
5	☐	Mayor Hudspeth	05/02/21	Does staff already have information about a $65.1 billion recovery fund implementation (from US Conference of Mayors e-mail)	Sarah Kuechler	Public Affairs	Staff is reviewing the information provided.
6	☐	Council Member Armintor	05/02/21	Requesting a one-minute pitch to replace the format of the one-minute pitch system	Stuart Birdseye	City Manager's Office	This request will be presented during the Pending Council Request work session on May 18.
7	☐	Council Member Armintor	05/02/21	Requesting a one-minute pitch for a discussion about a trans-inclusive LGBTQ+ non-discrimination ordinance.	Sarah Kuechler	City Manager's Office	This request will be presented during the Pending Council Request work session on May 23.
8	☐	Mayor Hudspeth	05/03/21	Can staff work with American Airlines to develop information about getting to and from DFW airport?	Ryan Adams	Public Affairs	Staff is awaiting draft information and will review once received.
9	☐	Council Member Meltzer	05/04/21	Requesting a one-minute pitch regarding form-based zoning	Scott McDonald	Development Services	This request will be presented during the Pending Council Request work session in May.
10	☐	Council Member Meltzer	05/04/21	What about a joint city-county effort where there's say a walk in vaccination clinic on the square and DMSA has folks showing a sign saying if they're participating? Maybe it needs a little grant money for cost of goods given away?	Jessica Rogers	Economic Development	Staff is reviewing this information and will coordinate with applicable organizations/businesses
11	☐	Mayor Pro Tem Davis	05/04/21	Can we please get an update on the archeological sites in the path of the Hickory Creek Interceptor?	Becky Diviney	Public Works	Staff is assessing the information and will develop a response.

May 2021

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1
2	3 9:00 am - COE 12:00 pm - Council Luncheon	4 Cancelled-10:00 am - Community Engagement 2:00 pm - CC Work Session 6:30 pm - CC Regular Session	5 Cancelled - 2:30 pm Agenda Committee 11:00 am - DCRC 5:00 pm - P&Z	6 Cancelled - 8:30 am - DEDC 12:00 pm - Bond Committee 3:00 pm - Health & Building Standards	7	8
9	10 9:00 am – PUB 3:00 pm - HLC	11 2:00 pm - 2nd Tuesday Session	12 11:00 am – EDPB Cancelled - 2:30 pm Agenda Committee 10:00 am - AAB	13 12:00 pm - Health & Building Standards 3:30 pm - Library Board	14	15
16	17 11:30 am - Traffic Safety Commission	18 2:00 pm - CC Work Session 6:30 pm - CC Regular Session	19 9:00 am - Mobility Committee Meeting 12:00 pm - DCRC 6:30 pm - P&Z	20 10:00am - Board of Ethics 3:00 pm - CoPwD	21 9:00 am - Community Dev Adv Comm 12:00 pm - Human Svcs Adv Comm	22
23	24 9:00 am - PUB 3:00 pm - ZBA	25 10:00 am - CAC 2:00 pm - 4th Tuesday Session	26 12:00 pm - TIRZ No.1 Cancelled - 2:30 pm - Agenda Committee	27	28 1:00pm - Audit/Finance	29
30	31 Memorial Day Holiday					

June 2021

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1 No Council Meeting 10:00 am - Community Engagement	2	3 8:30 am - DEDC	4	5
6	7 9:00 am - COE 11:30 am - Council Luncheon	8 2:00 pm - 2nd Tuesday Session	9 11:00 am - EDPB 5:30 pm - AAB	10 3:30 pm - Library Board	11	12
13	14 9:00 am - PUB	15 2:00 pm - CC Work Session 6:30 pm - CC Regular Session	16 9:00 am - Mobility Committee Meeting 3:00 pm - Animal Shelter Advisory	17	18 9:00 am - CDAC 12:00 pm - HSAC	19
20	21 11:30 am - Traffic Safety Commission	22 10:00 am - CAC 2:00 pm - 4th Tuesday Session	23	24 9:00 am - Community Partnerhship Committee 3:00 pm - Board of Ethics	25 10:00 am - Audit/Finance	26
27	28 9:00 am - PUB	29 No Council Meeting	30			

July 2021

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
				1 8:30 am - DEDC	2	3
4	5 No Council Luncheon 4th of July Holiday	6 No Council Meeting 10:00 am - Community Engagement	7	8 3:30 pm - Library Board	9	10
11	12 9:00 am - PUB	13 No Council Meeting	14 11:00 am - EDPB 5:30 pm - AAB	15 3:00 pm - Committee on Persons w/ Disablilites	16 9:00 am - CDAC 12:00 pm - HSAC	17
18	19 11:30 am - Traffic Safety Commission	20 2:00 pm - CC Work Session 6:30 pm - CC Regular Session	21 9:00 am - Mobility Committee Meeting	22	23 1:00 pm - Audit/Finance	24
25	26 9:00 am - PUB	27 10:00 am - CAC 2:00 pm - 4th Tuesday Session	28 12:00 pm - TIRZ No.1	29 10:00 am - Board of Ethics	30	31

City of Denton

Meeting Agenda

City Council

City Hall
215 E. McKinney St.
Denton, Texas 76201
www.cityofdenton.com

Tuesday, May 18, 2021 | **2:00 PM** | **Council Work Session Room**

WORK SESSION BEGINS AT 2:00 P.M. IN THE COUNCIL WORK SESSION ROOM

REGULAR MEETING BEGINS AT 6:30 P.M. IN THE COUNCIL WORK SESSION ROOM

REGISTRATION GUIDELINES FOR ADDRESSING THE CITY COUNCIL

Due to COVID-19 precautions, members of the public will not be able to attend the May 18, 2021 City Council meeting in-person. To accommodate and receive input on agenda items, citizens will be able to participate in one of the following ways (NOTE: Other than public hearings, citizens are only able to comment one time per agenda item; citizens cannot use both methods to comment on a single agenda item. Public comments are not held for work session reports.):

• Virtual White Card – On May 14, the agenda was posted online at www.cityofdenton.com/publicmeetings. Once the agenda is posted, a link to the Virtual White Card, an online form, will be made available under the main heading on the webpage. Within this form, citizens may indicate support or opposition and submit a brief comment about a specific agenda item. Comments may be submitted up until the start of the meeting, at which time, the Virtual White Card form will be closed. Similar to when a citizen submits a white card to indicate their position on the item, these comment forms will be sent directly to City Council members and recorded by the City Secretary.

City Council Members review comments received in advance of the meeting and take that public input into consideration prior to voting on an agenda item. The Mayor will announce the number of Comment Cards submitted in support or opposition to an item during the public comment period. Comments will not be read during the meeting. The City Secretary will reflect the number of comments submitted in favor/opposition to an item, the registrant's name, address, and (summary of) comments within the Minutes of the Meeting, as applicable.

OR

• By phone – Citizens wishing to speak over the phone during this Council meeting, may call (940) 349-7800 beginning 30 minutes prior to the meeting start time. Comments by phone will be accepted until the item is opened for discussion by the Council. When the call is initially received, a staff member will receive the caller's information and either: 1) offer to call the citizen back when it is time for them to speak, or 2) record the caller's information, support or opposition, and comment. If the caller chooses to record their support or opposition, rather than speaking during the meeting, the Mayor will announce the number of comments submitted in support or opposition to the item. If the caller wishes to receive a call back, the voice of each caller will be broadcast into the meeting during the public commenting time of their desired agenda item. Individuals will be able to comment once per agenda item, no matter the method.

• At regular meetings only, citizens can speak on any topic that is not on the agenda (Open Microphone). Alert the call taker if you wish to speak under the Open Microphone category. If you would like to give a public report, see the information below.

After determining that a quorum is present, the City Council of the City of Denton, Texas will convene in a Work Session on Tuesday, May 18, 2021, at 2:00 p.m. in the Council Work Session Room at City Hall, 215 E. McKinney Street, Denton, Texas at which the following items will be considered:

WORK SESSION

1. Citizen Comments on Consent Agenda Items

This section of the agenda allows citizens to speak on any item listed on the Consent Agenda prior to its consideration. Each speaker will be given a total of three (3) minutes to address any item(s). Any person who wishes to address the City Council regarding these items may do so by utilizing the "By Phone" registration process as referenced under the REGISTRATION GUIDELINES FOR ADDRESSING THE CITY COUNCIL detailed at the beginning of this agenda. Registration is required prior to the time the City Council considers this item. Registrants may call in and remain on hold or receive a call back at the time the Work Session is called to Order and are encouraged to ensure they remain accessible to accept the call.

2. Requests for clarification of agenda items listed on this agenda.

3. Work Session Reports

A. ID 21-700 Receive a report, hold a discussion, and give staff direction regarding the Mosquito Surveillance Response Plan.

B. ID 21-616 Receive a report, hold a discussion, and give staff direction regarding the scope and connectivity options for the Westgate Roadway Improvement Project.

C. ID 21-924 Receive a report, hold a discussion, and give staff direction regarding an economic development incentive for Dynagrid Construction Group, LLC.

D. ID 21-913 Receive a report, hold a discussion, and give staff direction regarding the Comprehensive Plan Update.

E. ID 21-914 Receive a report, hold a discussion, and give staff direction regarding the creation of a Small Area Plan for an area near Interstate I-35 North and Highway 77.

F. ID 21-436 Receive a report, hold a discussion, and give staff direction on pending City Council requests for information for:

Following the completion of the Work Session, the City Council will convene in a Closed Meeting to consider specific item(s) when these items are listed below under the Closed Meeting section of this agenda. The City Council reserves the right to adjourn into a Closed Meeting on any item on its Open Meeting agenda consistent with Chapter 551 of the Texas Government Code, as amended, or as otherwise allowed by law.

1. Closed Meeting:

-- PLACEHOLDER IN THE EVENT A CLOSED MEETING IS NEEDED; OTHERWISE, WILL BE DELETED. --

Any final action, decision, or vote on a matter deliberated in a Closed Meeting will only be taken in an Open Meeting that is held in compliance with Texas Government Code, Chapter 551, except to the extent such final decision, or vote is taken in the Closed Meeting in accordance with the provisions of Section 551.086 of the Texas Government Code (the 'Public Power Exception'). The City Council reserves the right to adjourn into a Closed Meeting or Executive Session as authorized by Texas Government Code, Section 551.001, et seq. (The Texas Open Meetings Act) on any item on its open meeting agenda or to reconvene in a continuation of the Closed Meeting on the Closed Meeting items noted above, in accordance with the Texas Open Meetings Act, including, without limitation Sections 551.071-551.086 of the Texas Open Meetings Act.

NOTE: Any item for which a formal action at the Regular Meeting has been taken by Council may be subject to a request for a motion for reconsideration at any time during the meeting, at the Concluding Items Section, or after the meeting. In order to comply with the Texas Open Meetings Act, a request for a motion for reconsideration made during, at the end of, or after a Council meeting will be placed on the agenda and considered at the next official meeting of the City Council.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE CITY OF DENTON CITY COUNCIL AT 6:30 P.M. IN THE COUNCIL WORK SESSION ROOM AT CITY HALL, 215 E. MCKINNEY STREET, DENTON, TEXAS AT WHICH THE FOLLOWING ITEMS WILL BE CONSIDERED:

1. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

A. U.S. Flag
B. Texas Flag

"Honor the Texas Flag – I pledge allegiance to thee, Texas, one state under God, one and indivisible."

2. PROCLAMATIONS/PRESENTATIONS

A. ID 21-919 Proclamation: Internal Audit Awareness Month

B. ID 21-931 Proclamation: Bike Month

3. PRESENTATION FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

A. Reports from members of the public shall be received through the following two (2) methods. A total of up to seven (7) speakers are permitted to provide public comment and may include any combination of prior registration and open microphone speakers.

1) Pre-registration. This section of the agenda permits any person who has registered in advance to make a citizen report regarding a public business item he or she wishes to be considered by the City Council. Each speaker is allowed a maximum of four (4) minutes to present their report. At the conclusion of each report, the City Council may pose questions to the speaker or may engage in discussion. If the City Council believes that a speaker's report requires a more detailed review, the City Council will give the City Manager or City Staff direction to place the item on a future work session or regular meeting agenda and advise staff as to the background materials to be desired at such meeting.

a. ID 21-918 Dr. Stephanie Reinke regarding Children's Advocacy Center update.

b. ID 21-933 Mr. Cedric Chambers regarding the position of City Manager and how well the City is being managed now.

2) Open Microphone. This section of the agenda permits any person who has not registered in advance for a citizen report to make comments about public business items not listed on the agenda. Such person(s) shall have registered using the "Virtual White Card" or "By Phone" process outlined by the City on its website or meeting notice.

During open microphone reports under this section of the agenda, the Council may listen to citizens speak. However, because notice of the subject of the open microphone report has not been provided to the public in advance, the Texas Open Meetings Act limits any deliberation or decision by the Council to: a proposal to place the item on a future agenda; a statement of factual information; or a recitation of existing policy. Council Members may not ask the open microphone speakers questions or discuss the items presented during open microphone reports.

NOTE: If audio/visual aids during presentations to Council are needed, they must be submitted to the City Secretary 24 hours prior to the meeting.

4. CONSENT AGENDA

Each of these items is recommended by Staff and approval thereof will be strictly on the basis of the Staff recommendations. Approval of the Consent Agenda authorizes the City Manager or his designee to implement each item in accordance with the Staff recommendations. The City Council has received background information and has had an opportunity to raise questions regarding these items prior to consideration.

Listed below are bids, purchase orders, contracts, and other items to be approved under the Consent Agenda (Agenda Items A – R). This listing is provided on the Consent Agenda to allow Council Members to discuss or withdraw an item prior to approval of the Consent Agenda. If no items are pulled, the Consent Agenda Items will be approved with one motion. If items are pulled for separate discussion, they may be considered as the first items following approval of the Consent Agenda.

A. ID 21-813 Consider approval of the May 4, 2021 minutes.

B. ID 21-691 Consider approval of a resolution of the City of Denton stating no objection to the LDG Vintage Ranch, LP 4% housing tax credit application to Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs for proposed new construction of Vintage Apartments in Denton to provide affordable rental housing; and providing an effective date.

C. ID 21-762 Consider approval of a resolution of the city of Denton stating no objection to the TX Legacy Denton, LP's 4% housing tax credit application to the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs for proposed new construction of The Legacy in Denton Apartments to provide affordable rental housing; and providing an effective date.

D. ID 21-816 Consider adoption of an ordinance of the City of Denton authorizing the City Manager to execute Amendment 1 to HOME Agreement between the City of Denton and Denton Affordable Housing Corporation to increase the HOME Investment Partnership Program funds provided for the rehabilitation of four accessible rental units located at Strata Drive, Denton, Texas to an amount not to exceed $82,250; authorizing the expenditure of funds therefor; and providing an effective date.

E. ID 21-818 Consider adoption of an ordinance of the City of Denton authorizing the City Manager to execute a funding agreement between the City of Denton and the Denton Affordable Housing Corporation to provide HOME Investment Partnership Program funds for

rehabilitation of four (4) rental units located at Mill St. in Denton, Texas; authorizing the expenditure of funds not to exceed $98,532.98; and providing an effective date.

F. ID 21-890 Consider approval of a resolution of the City of Denton revising the Payroll Deduction Policy No. 106.03 and declaring an effective date.

G. ID 21-891 Consider adoption of an ordinance of the City of Denton, a Texas home-rule municipal corporation, authorizing the approval of a fifth amendment to a Professional Services Agreement between the City of Denton and Hazen and Sawyer, P.C., amending the contract approved by City Council on July 21, 2015, in the not-to-exceed amount of $427,368.00; amended by Amendments 1, 2, 3, and 4 approved by City Council; said fifth amendment to provide additional engineering services and permitting support for the Hickory Creek Detention Facility and the Hickory Creek Lift Station project; providing for the expenditure of funds therefor; and providing an effective date (File 5768 - providing for an additional fifth amendment expenditure amount not-to-exceed $66,742.00, with the total contract amount not-to-exceed $1,413,706.00). The Public Utilities Board recommends approval (-).

H. ID 21-892 Consider adoption of an ordinance of the City of Denton, a Texas home-rule municipal corporation, authorizing the approval of a second amendment to a Professional Services Agreement between the City of Denton and Stearns, Conrad and Schmidt Consulting Engineers, Inc., dba SCS Engineers, amending the contract approved by City Council on August 18, 2020, in the not-to-exceed amount of $69,645.00; amended by Amendment 1, approved by City Council; said second amendment to provide additional engineering services for surveying and construction quality assurance (CQA) services for the extension of the perimeter landfill gas (LFG) collection header, perimeter road, and waterline at the City of Denton Landfill project; providing for the expenditure of funds therefor; and providing an effective date (File 7109-011 - providing for an additional second amendment expenditure amount not-to-exceed $273,822.00, with the total contract amount not-to-exceed $353,117.00). The Public Utilities Board recommends approval (-).

I. ID 21-893 Consider adoption of an ordinance of the City of Denton, a Texas home-rule municipal corporation, authorizing the City Manager, or their designee, to execute a Professional Services Agreement with Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc., for the development of a residential lighting design for Denton Municipal Electric, as set forth in the contract; providing for the expenditure of funds therefor; and providing an effective date (RFQ 7584 - Professional Services Agreement for design services awarded to Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc., in the not-to-exceed amount of $74,000.00). The Public Utilities Board recommends approval (-).

J. ID 21-894 Consider adoption of an ordinance of the City of Denton, a Texas home-rule municipal corporation, for the approval of a pre-qualified professional services list of State Certified Engineers for project/program management, professional engineering services, and capital infrastructure-related projects within the City of Denton, for various capital investment projects; and providing an effective date (RFQ 7599 - for two (2) years, with the option for one (1) additional one (1) year extension, in the total three (3) year term). The Public

Utilities Board recommends approval (-).

K. ID 21-896 Consider adoption of an ordinance of the City of Denton, a Texas home-rule municipal corporation, rejecting any and all competitive proposals under RFP 7629 for Residential and Small Commercial Energy and Water Audits; and providing an effective date (RFP 7629). The Public Utilities Board recommends approval (-).

L. ID 21-897 Consider adoption of an ordinance of the City of Denton, a Texas home-rule municipal corporation, authorizing the approval of a seventh amendment to a Professional Services Agreement between the City of Denton and Freese and Nichols, Inc., amending the contract approved by City Council on October 19, 2010, in the not-to-exceed amount of $4,501,530.00, amended by Amendments 1-6 approved by the City Manager and City Council, said seventh amendment to provide engineering and design services relating to the finalization of the project scope, including design of a regional detention facility, an additional traffic signal, and project landscaping associated with the planned DCTA Bridge and Mayhill Road Widening and Improvements Project; providing for the expenditure of funds therefor; and providing an effective date (File 4511 - providing for an additional seventh amendment expenditure amount not-to-exceed $484,160.00, with the total contract amount not-to-exceed $7,543,898.00).

M. ID 21-898 Consider adoption of an ordinance of the City of Denton, a Texas home-rule municipal corporation, authorizing the City Manager, or their designee, to execute a contract with US Digital Designs, Inc., for the maintenance and licensing for our emergency response automated fire station alerting (Phoenix G2) system for the Fire Department, which is the sole provider of this software, in accordance with Texas Local Government Code 252.022, which provides that procurement of commodities and services that are available from one source are exempt from competitive bidding, and if over $50,000 shall be awarded by the governing body; and providing an effective date (File 7635 - awarded to US Digital Designs, Inc., for one (1) year, with the option for four (4) additional one (1) year extensions, in the total five (5) year not-to-exceed amount of $250,000.00).

N. ID 21-899 Consider adoption of an ordinance of the City of Denton, a Texas home-rule municipal corporation, authorizing the City Manager, or their designee, to execute a contract with Castle Branch, Inc., for pre-employment and post-offer background checks for the Human Resources Department; providing for the expenditure of funds therefor; and providing an effective date (RFP 7636 - awarded to Castle Branch, Inc. for one (1) year, with the option for two (2) additional one (1) year extensions, in the total three (3) year not-to-exceed amount of $75,000.00).

O. ID 21-900 Consider adoption of an ordinance of the City of Denton, a Texas home-rule municipal corporation, authorizing the City Manager, or their designee, to execute a contract with Fisher Scientific Company, LLC, through the Houston-Galveston Area Council of Governments (H-GAC) Cooperative Purchasing Program Contract Number EP11-20, for the purchase of one (1) handheld device that identifies chemical and explosive materials (Gemini Raman and Fourier Transform Infrared Chemical Analyzer) for the Fire Department; and providing an effective date (File 7680 - awarded to Fisher Scientific Company, LLC, in the not-to-exceed amount of $105,742.00).

P. ID 21-895 Consider adoption of an ordinance of the City of Denton, a Texas home-rule municipal corporation, authorizing the City Manager to execute an agreement with Global Water Jet, LLC. (DBA 23 Design Company), for art design and production services for the Public Art sculpture installation to be located at North Lakes Dog Park, 808 W. Windsor Drive; providing for the expenditure of funds therefor; and providing an effective date (RFP 7691 - awarded to Global Water Jet, LLC., in the not-to exceed amount of $35,000).

Q. ID 21-901 Consider adoption of an ordinance of the City of Denton authorizing the Interim City Manager to execute an agreement with the Texas Health and Human Services Commission for the purpose of allowing volunteers from the foster grandparent program to assist with children's programs; authorizing the Interim City Manager, or her designee, to perform all obligations of the city under the agreement, including the expenditure of funds; and providing an effective date.

R. ID 21-960 Consider approval of a resolution of the City of Denton providing for removal for cause of Ronnie Mohair, member of the Board of Ethics, in accordance with Article XIV, Section 14.16 of the Denton City Charter; providing notice; and providing an effective date.

5. ITEMS FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSIDERATION

A. ID 21-859 Consider adoption of an ordinance of the City of Denton, Texas, adopting a schedule of fees for the Denton Public Library; superseding all prior ordinances establishing fees in conflict with such schedule; providing for severability; and providing for an effective date.

B. ID 21-889 Consider adoption of an ordinance of the City of Denton, a Texas home-rule municipal corporation, authorizing the City Manager, or their designee, to execute a contract with FX5 Utility Construction, LLC, for Underground Electric Installation for the Denton Municipal Electric; providing for the expenditure of funds therefor; and providing an effective date (RFP 7633 - awarded to FX5 Utility Construction, LLC, for one (1) year, with the option for four (4) additional one (1) year extensions, in the total five (5) year not-to-exceed amount of $15,000,000.00). The Public Utilities Board recommends approval (-).

C. ID 21-765 Consider adoption of an ordinance of the City Council of the City of Denton, Texas, repealing Ordinance NO. 20-420; approving and adopting the 2021 Denton Municipal Electric - Energy Risk Management Policy; authorizing and approving the subsequent execution of such other ancillary and related documents, including, without limitation, contracts, nominations, certificates, assignments, licenses, directions, instruments, confirmations, orders and statements as are authorized by the 2021 ERMP, which are incident to or related thereto; confirming that the city of Denton, Texas, its Mayor, its City Council members, its City Manager, or his designees, its City Attorney, or his designees, and its City Secretary, or her designees, shall be authorized and empowered to perform such acts and obligations as are reasonably required to consummate those future transactions which are provided for and authorized by the 2021 ERMP; finding that the purchase of electricity, natural gas and related commodities and instruments are exempt from the requirements of competitive bidding; finding that the purchase of electric energy,

natural gas and related commodities and instruments made by the city under the terms of the 2021 ERMP are in the public welfare of the citizens and electric ratepayers of the city; authorizing the expenditure of funds therefor; providing an effective date. Public Utilities Board recommends approval (__-__).

D. ID 21-791 Consider adoption of an ordinance authorizing a development agreement between the City of Denton and Sagebrook Denton, LP (the "Developer") for roadway improvements along Brush Creek Road and Allred Road required as part of the Sagebrook Addition to the City of Denton; authorizing the City Manager to execute the agreement; and providing for an effective date.

E. ID 21-911 Consider nominations/appointments to the City's Boards, Commissions, and Committees: Airport Advisory Board, Animal Shelter Advisory Committee, Board of Ethics, Committee on Persons with Disabilities, Community Development Advisory Committee, Denton Police Department Chief of Police Advisory Board, Health & Building Standards Commission, Historic Landmark Commission, Human Services Advisory Committee, Library Board, Parks, Recreation & Beautification Board, Planning & Zoning Commission, Public Art Committee, Public Utilities Board, Traffic Safety Commission, and Zoning Board of Adjustment.

6. CONCLUDING ITEMS

A. Under Section 551.042 of the Texas Open Meetings Act, respond to inquiries from the City Council or the public with specific factual information or recitation of policy, or accept a proposal to place the matter on the agenda for an upcoming meeting AND Under Section 551.0415 of the Texas Open Meetings Act, provide reports about items of community interest regarding which no action will be taken, to include: expressions of thanks, congratulations, or condolence; information regarding holiday schedules; an honorary or salutary recognition of a public official, public employee, or other citizen; a reminder about an upcoming event organized or sponsored by the governing body; information regarding a social, ceremonial, or community event organized or sponsored by an entity other than the governing body that was attended or is scheduled to be attended by a member of the governing body or an official or employee of the municipality; or an announcement involving an imminent threat to the public health and safety of people in the municipality that has arisen after the posting of the agenda.

B. Possible Continuation of Closed Meeting topics, above posted.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I certify that the above notice of meeting was posted on the official website (https://www.cityofdenton.com/en-us/government/open/agendas-minutes) and bulletin board at City Hall, 215 E. McKinney Street, Denton, Texas, on May 14, 2021, in advance of the 72-hour posting deadline, as applicable, and in accordance with Chapter 551 of the Texas Government Code.

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CITY SECRETARY

NOTE: THE CITY OF DENTON'S DESIGNATED PUBLIC MEETING FACILITIES ARE ACCESSIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT. THE CITY WILL PROVIDE ACCOMMODATION, SUCH AS SIGN LANGUAGE INTERPRETERS FOR THE HEARING IMPAIRED, IF REQUESTED AT LEAST 48 HOURS IN ADVANCE OF THE SCHEDULED MEETING. PLEASE CALL THE CITY SECRETARY'S OFFICE AT 940-349-8309 OR USE TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEVICES FOR THE DEAF (TDD) BY CALLING 1-800-RELAY-TX SO THAT REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION CAN BE ARRANGED.

FUTURE WORK SESSION ITEMS MATRIX As of May 7, 2021					
Meeting Date	**Currently Slated Work Session Items**				
11 - May 2021 **[Special @ 3:00 p.m.]** **Note: General Election Canvassed at this meeting**	COVID Update 21-635	Denton Trails Update 21-555	Energy Risk Management Policy 21-912		Council Request 21-435
18 - May 2021 **[Regular @ 2:00 p.m.]**	Mosquito Abatement 21-700	Westgate 21-616	Development Incentive - Dynagrid Construction Group LLC 21-924	Comprehensive Plan Update 21-913 Small Area Plan I-35 N & HWY 377 21-914	Council Request 21-436
25 - May 2021 **[Special]** **Do not add any additional items**	Qualifying Expenses for Tax Exemption of Historic Sites 21-442	Update on ETJ Items 21-738	Construction Code Review 21-735	City Council Committees 21-866 ARP Act Discussion 21-926	Council Request 21-437
1 - June 2021	No meeting - Day after Memorial Day Holiday				
7 - June 2021 **[Luncheon]**	Joint Meeting with City/DHA 21-737				
8 - June 2021 **[Special]**	[1]FY 2021-22 Departmental Presentations 21-451	Leak Adjustment Ordinance 21-557			Council Request 21-560
15 - June 2021 **[Regular]**	[2]FY 2021-22 Departmental Presentations 21-452	Community Services - HSAC and CDAC 21-684	B&C 2021 Appointment Process 21-865		Council Request 21-561
22 - June 2021 **[Special]**	[3]FY 2021-22 Departmental Presentations 21-453	Internal Audit - Building Permits 21-703			Council Request 21-562
29 - June 2021	No meeting - 5th Tuesday				
20 - July 2021	[4]FY 2021-22 Proposed Budget, CIP & 5-Year Financial Forecast 21-455	[2]FY 2021-22 Departmental Presentations 21-938			Council Request 21-759
27 - July 2021	[5]FY 2021-22 Proposed Budget, CIP & 5-Year Financial Forecast 21-456	[2]FY 2021-22 Departmental Presentations 21-939			Council Request 21-760

Work Sessions Planned - Date TBD	Tree Ordinance Review **August 2021**	Stormwater Master 20-1661	20-21 Utilities Budget and Rates 20-2261		
	Catalyst Fund Discussion (Included in Budget discussions)	CIP Update TBD	Redistricting Update **June/July 2021**		
	Dev. Districts Policy Manual TBD	Southwest Park Master Plan Review 21-553	TPID update		
	Delegated Authority TBD	Mobility Plan TBD	Parkland Dedication & Development Ordinance 21-109		
	Internal Audit - Water Production & Distribution TBD	Economic Development Programs and Policy Discussions			

1 Street Closure Report: Upcoming Closures

Reporting Week of May 10th - May 16th

	Street/ Intersection	From	To	Closure Start Date	Closure End Date	Description	Department	Department Contact
1	Bell Ave	at	Mckinney St	09/18/21	11/16/21	Water Distribution will be installing a new water main line and services.	Water	Tiffany Sherrane
2	Bell Ave	at	Mingo Rd	09/02/21	09/17/21	Water Distribution will be installing a new water main line and services.	Water	Tiffany Sherrane
3	Bell Ave	Withers St	Mingo Rd	07/22/21	09/01/21	Water Distribution will be installing a new water main line and services.	Water	Tiffany Sherrane
4	Bell Ave	Texas St	Withers St	06/26/21	07/20/21	Water Distribution will be installing a new water main line and services.	Water	Tiffany Sherrane
5	Bell Ave	Administration Dr	Texas St	06/01/21	06/25/21	Water Distribution will be installing a new water main line and services.	Water	Tiffany Sherrane
6	Bernard St	Hickory St	Chestnut St	05/31/21	07/14/21	Water Distribution will be replacing the water main line and services.	Water	Tobey Fowler
7	Crestmeadow Street	Windsor	Bauer	05/24/21	06/11/21	Curb and Gutter Repair: The process starts with barricading the failed sections and then installing new Curb and Gutter.	Streets	robbin.webber@cityofdenton.com
8	SB Carroll Blvd	Stroud	Highland	06/14/21	07/09/21	Concrete Street Panel and Sidewalk Repair. The process starts with Barricading the failed sections of concrete pavement, remove the pavement, and install new concrete.	Streets	robbin.webber@cityofdenton.com
9	SB Carroll Blvd	Egan	Panhandle	05/24/21	06/18/21	Concrete Street Panel Repair. The process starts with Barricading the failed sections of pavement, remove the pavement and subgrade, and install new concrete pavement.	Streets	robbin.webber@cityofdenton.com

2 Street Closure Report: Current Closures

	Street/ Intersection	From	To	Closure Start Date	Closure End Date	Description	Department	Department Contact
1	4147 Boxwood	Plumbago	at Intersection	05/10/21	05/28/21	Concrete Street Panel and Sidewalk Repair. The process starts with Barricading the failed sections of concrete pavement, remove the pavement, and install new concrete.	Streets	robbin.webber@cityofdenton.com
2	Amherst Dr	Georgetown Dr	Malone St	04/15/21	05/28/21	Water Distribution will be installing new water main and water services.	Water	Tiffany Sherrane
3	Bell Ave	Chapel Dr	Administration Dr	02/22/21	05/28/21	Water Distribution will be installing a new water main line and services.	Water	Tiffany Sherrane
4	Bonnie Brae	IH 35E	Scripture	06/15/20	07/30/21	North South Water Main Phase 3	Streets	Seth Garcia
5	Carmel	Hobson	El Paseo	05/05/21	05/27/21	Mill and Overlay Carmel: The street will be milled and the asphalt based course installed in sections. Once this part of the process is complete, then the entire length of the street will have the final asphalt surface installed.	Streets	robbin.webber@cityofdenton.com
6	Chimney Rock	San Felipe	Memorial	04/19/21	05/21/21	Concrete Sidewalk Repair. The process starts with Barricading the failed sections of concrete Sidewalk, remove, and install new concrete	Streets	robbin.webber@cityofdenton.com
7	Eagle Drive	Kendolph Street	Ave B	05/01/21	06/04/21	Contractor for the Carriage Square Apartments will be doing work on the North side of the project which will require the East bound lane of Eagle Drive to be shifted to the north for safety purposes. This will eliminate the turn lane in this area temporarily. Please see attached TCP.		colton.garrett@cityofdenton.com
8	Elm	Hickory	Prairie	05/11/20	05/14/21	PEC 4 Utility Project	Engineering	Seth Garcia
9	Hickory Street	Welch	Carroll	08/31/20	09/04/21	Construction is set to begin on West Hickory Street between N. Welch Street and Carroll Blvd in October of 2020 and continue through September of 2021. Detailed lane closure information is forthcoming pending approval of the contractor's phasing and traffic control plans.		Kyle Pedigo
10	Mckinney	duchess	Glengarry	02/01/21	12/24/21	McKinney - Mayhill Intersection This project is widening the intersection and 600' each way to match existing conditions along McKinney. Also includes water, wastewater, and drainage improvements.	Engineering	Trevor Crain

	Street/ Intersection	From	To	Closure Start Date	Closure End Date	Description	Department	Department Contact
11	Scripture	Bonnie Brae	1, 300 ft. to the West	03/22/21	06/25/21	Reconstruct; Scripture from Bonnie Brae to approximately 1,300 ft. to the west . This includes removal and replacement of failed sections of curb and gutter. Milling of the old asphalt pavement and the stabilization of subgrade and the installation of new asphalt pavement. Phase I East Bound Outside Lane Phase II West Bound Outside Lane Phase III Middle Lane	Streets	robbin.webber@cityofdenton.com
12	Scripture	Lovell	Normal	04/30/21	05/28/21	Loading Crane onto Jobsite	Public Works Inspections	stephany.trammell@cityofdento
13	Sun Ray	Cat Tail	Red Bud	03/29/21	05/14/21	Concrete Sidewalk Repair. The process starts with Barricading the failed sections of concrete Sidewalk, remove, and install new concrete	Streets	robbin.webber@cityofdenton.com
14	Thorough Bred	Thackery	at Intersection	04/26/21	05/21/21	Concrete Street Panel and Sidewalk Repair. The process starts with Barricading the failed sections of concrete pavement, remove the pavement, and install new concrete.	Streets	robbin.webber@cityofdenton.com
15	Uland	Railroad	Rose	02/11/21	06/01/21	Wastewater collections will be installing a new wastewater main line and services.		Tiffany Sherrane
16	Williamsburg Row	Jamestown Ln	Nottingham	05/10/21	05/29/21	Wastewater Collections will be replacing the sewer main line and services from Jamestown to the east 550 feet	Wastewater	Scott Fettig
17	Windsor	Nottingham	Branch Crossing	04/09/21	05/31/21	Roadway reconstruction	Engineering	Trevor Crain
18	Wood St	Mckinney St	Davis St	04/05/21	05/17/21	Wastewater collections will be installing a new wastewater main line and services.		Tiffany Sherrane
19	Woodhaven	Msitywood	Emerson	04/05/21	07/14/21	This project will consist of the removal and replacement of failed sections of curb and gutter, the milling off the old asphalt and base material, lime stabilize the subgrade and the installation of new asphalt pavement.	Streets	robbin.webber@cityofdenton.com

3 Street Closure Report: Completed Closures

	Street/ Intersection	From	To	Closure Start Date	Closure End Date	Description	Department	Department Contact
1	Bell Ave	McKinney Street	Hickory Street	02/01/21	04/30/21	Various traffic shifts will be required at the intersection of Bell and Oak (between McKinney and Hickory) in order to cross Bell with a new drainage line on Oak Street.		kyle.pedigo@cityofdenton.com
2	Bonnie Brae	University	Riney Rd	04/26/21	05/01/21	Water Line Installation	Private Development	jeremiah.tillman-
3	Carmel St	Hobson	El Paseo	03/08/21	05/07/21	Curb and Gutter Repair. The process starts with Barricading the failed sections of, Curb and Gutter remove and install curb and gutter. Weather delays.	Streets	Robbin Webber
4	Crescent	Fulton	Coit	03/01/21	04/08/21	Water Distribution will be installing a new water main line and services.	Water	Tiffany Sherrane
5	Drexel	Purdue	Hofstra	03/01/21	04/09/21	Concrete Street Panel and Sidewalk Repair. The process starts with Barricading the failed sections of concrete pavement, remove the pavement, and install new concrete.	Streets	Robbin Webber
6	Friesian	Morgan	Cul v Sac	03/01/21	04/09/21	Concrete Street Panel and Sidewalk Repair. The process starts with Barricading the failed sections of concrete pavement, remove the pavement, and install new concrete.	Streets	Robbin Webber
7	Fulton	Congress	Panhandle	03/29/21	04/23/21	Concrete Sidewalk Repair. The process starts with Barricading the failed sections of concrete Sidewalk, remove, and install new concrete	Streets	Robbin Webber
8	Jim Chrystal	Precision Rd	Western Blvd	04/26/21	05/03/21	Westpark Warehouse Patch Repair (Warranty Work)	Public Works Inspections	jeremiah.tillman-david@cityofdenton.com
9	McKinney	Railroad Ave	Bell Ave	02/01/21	04/24/21	The Downtown Storm Sewer Project will upgrade the storm drainage in the downtown corridor along the West side of the UPRR tracks between McKinney and Hickory. The contractor will trench across Hickory in 3 phases to place storm sewer.	Engineering, Drainage, Traffic, Public Works Inspections	Kyle PEdigo
10	Oak Street	Bell Street	UPRR Railroad	02/01/21	04/30/21	Adding drainage line to Oak Street as part of the Downtown Storm Sewer Project.		kyle.pedigo@cityofdenton.com
11	Old Bonnie Brae	Roselawn	Vintage	02/08/21	05/07/21	Bonnie Brae Phase 2 will be repaving Old Bonnie Brae	Engineering	seth.garcia@cityofdenton.com
12	Salon Ct	Thorough bred	Cul v Sac	04/05/21	04/30/21	Concrete Street Panel and Sidewalk Repair. The process starts with Barricading the failed sections of concrete pavement, remove the pavement, and install new concrete.	Streets	Robbin Webber
13	San Felipe	Chimney Rock	Kirby	04/12/21	04/23/21	Concrete Sidewalk Repair. The process starts with Barricading the failed sections of concrete Sidewalk, remove, and install new concrete	Streets	Robbin Webber

	Street/ Intersection	From	To	Closure Start Date	Closure End Date	Description	Department	Department Contact
14	Spencer Rd	288	Mayhill	04/24/21	04/26/21	Contractor is repairing the water line trenches Saturday 04/24 and Monday 04/26. This will be performed on Spencer Rd just South of Lowes. There will be flaggers present to control traffic. Due to the hazard these trenches have created, it has been expedited for safety purposes. My apologies for the short notice.	Public Works Inspections, Private Development	colton.garrett@cityofdenton.com
15	Western Blvd	Airport Rd	Jim Chrystal	12/21/20	04/30/21	Westpark Warehouse Phase 2		jeremiah.tillman-
16	Windsor	Hanover	Branch Crossing	08/24/20	04/08/21	Install utilities and road reconstruction	Engineering	Trevor Crain