



# Custom Neighborhood Report

<http://www.neighborhoodenvironmental.com>

Neighborhood  
Environmental

**Client:** Sample Report

**City Researched:** Plano, Texas

## Report Table of Contents

Report Table of Contents .....	1
Introduction.....	2
Notice.....	2
Active Superfund Sites Discovered .....	3
Major Environmental Concerns Discovered.....	3
Information of Interest Discovered.....	3
Air Quality .....	3
Air Quality Comparison.....	4
Healthy Air.....	5
Air Polluters .....	5
Pollutants.....	6
Chemical Polluters.....	7
Rank Compared to Other Cities.....	8
Water.....	8
Other Useful Information.....	8
Carpooling.....	9
Clean Cars.....	11
Cooking Oil.....	14
E-waste Resolution .....	14
Electronic Waste .....	16
About the North Texas Clean Air Coalition .....	16

SAMPLE REPORT



# Custom Neighborhood Report

<http://www.neighborhoodenvironmental.com>

## Introduction

Neighborhood Environmental researched Plano, Texas for contaminants of concern such as acids, base neutral acids, carcinogens, cement kiln dust, ioxins/dibenzofurans, dissolved solids, flammables, inorganics, leachate, metals, nitroaromatics, non-carcinogens, oils and grease, organic and inorganic liquid sludge, organics, oxidizers, PAH, PCBs, pesticides, petroleum hydrocarbon, petroleum naphthas, radioactive, reactives, unknown liquid waste and volatile organic compounds as well as contaminated media such as air, debris, groundwater, leachate, liquid waste, residuals, sediment, sludge, soil, and surface water.

## Notice

<sup>1</sup>Although this report for the area reveals all the environmental issues our research uncovered, there may be others that are known but were not uncovered in our research and still other issues that remain completely unknown.

Thank you for using Neighborhood Environmental

SAMPLE REPORT

## Active Superfund Sites Discovered

Neighborhood Environmental was unable to discover any active superfund sites.<sup>1</sup>

## Major Environmental Concerns Discovered

Neighborhood Environmental was unable to discover any major environmental concerns.<sup>1</sup>

## Information of Interest Discovered

### Air Quality

The city of Plano is located 20 miles north of downtown Dallas, in Collin County. Plano is the largest city in Collin County with an estimated population of 246,869. The City boundaries include 72.5 square miles and are supported by four major transportation arteries. DART bus and railway services are available in Plano as well. In a survey conducted in February 2004 of Plano citizens, Plano was ranked as “the best, or one of the best places in the Metroplex to live” with a 72.7% approval rate.

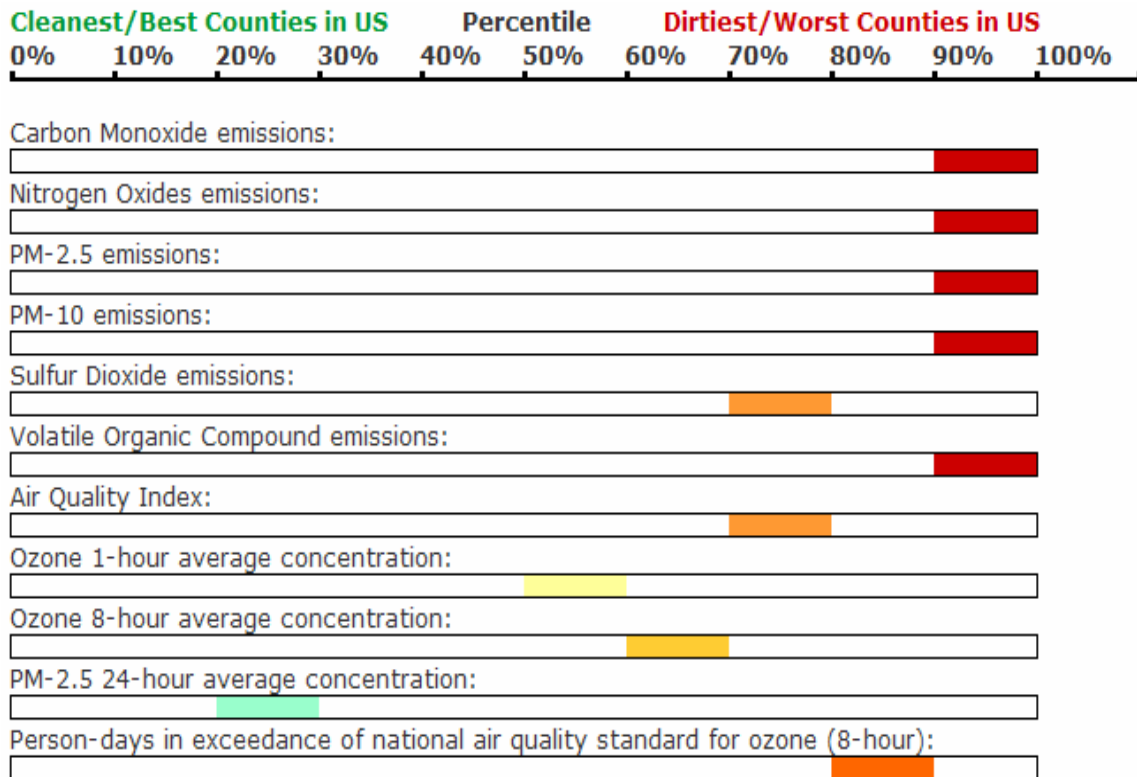
A growing population, major transportation arteries, and access to transit services (DART), makes Plano an alluring area for citizens’ daily commutes. Due to the increasing number of single occupancy vehicles there is an increase in the emission of Nox (nitrogen oxide) and VOC’s (volatile organic compounds) into the air. Over 50% of NOx emissions are from on-road vehicles. Emissions of NOx and VOC’s turn into ozone after baking in the hot sun. Optimum conditions for the formation of ozone include high temperatures and low winds. As a result, ozone season spans the months from May to October.

Air pollution not only affects our environment, but our health and the economy as well. Those most at risk are children, the elderly and people with suppressed immune systems and respiratory problems. Ozone can cause difficulty in breathing, shortness of breath, aggravated or prolonged coughing and chest pain, increased aggravation of asthma, susceptibility to respiratory infection, chronic inflammation and premature aging of the lungs and illness such as bronchitis and emphysema and reduced ability to perform exercise and premature death.

The U.S. EPA has declared North Texas as a “nonattainment” region including Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Rockwall and Tarrant Counties. Economic consequences such as increased difficulty in locating or expanding businesses in the area as a result of increased offset ratios, local leadership may be removed from the planning process, additional restrictions may be imposed, and possible loss of transportation funds for roadway capacity improvements will occur if we fail to reach attainment.

## Air Quality Comparison

### [Air Quality Rankings: Health Risks, Exposure, and Emissions](#)



SAM

## Healthy Air

Your Zip Code: 75025

Your Community: [COLLIN County](#)

### How Clean is Your Air?

#### Pollutant Standards Index:

Percentage of days with good air quality:	83
Percentage of days with moderate air quality:	16
Percentage of days with unhealthful air quality:	0
Maximum PSI level in 2003	154
Median PSI level in 2003	35
90th Percentile PSI level in 2003	66

#### **Pollutant Standards Index**

0 - 50	Good
50 - 100	Moderate
100 - 200	Unhealthful
200 - 300	Very Unhealthful
300 - 500	Hazardous

## Air Polluters

### Ranked by PM-10 emissions in Collin

Rank	Facility	Tons
1.	<a href="#">GARLAND MUNICIPAL POWER AND LIGHT</a>	2
2.	<a href="#">TEXAS UTILITIES ELECTRIC COMPANY</a>	0
3.	<a href="#">THERMONETICS, INCORPORATED</a>	0
4.	<a href="#">INTERNATIONAL PAPER</a>	0
5.	<a href="#">RAYTHEON TI SYSTEMS INCORPORATED</a>	0
6.	<a href="#">G.N.B. TECHNOLOGIES, INC.</a>	0
7.	<a href="#">TRIANGLE PACIFIC CORPORATION</a>	0

## Pollutants

Your Zip Code: 75025

Your Community: [COLLIN County](#)

What Are the Major Pollutants? Reported Environmental Releases from TRI Sources in 2002		
Rank	Chemical Name	Pounds
1	<a href="#">LEAD COMPOUNDS</a>	168,303
2	<a href="#">SULFURIC ACID</a>	29,654
3	<a href="#">AMMONIA</a>	24,163
4	<a href="#">N-HEXANE</a>	19,900
5	<a href="#">CHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE</a>	18,435
6	<a href="#">COPPER</a>	10,873
7	<a href="#">ANTIMONY</a>	5,295
8	<a href="#">TETRACHLOROETHYLENE</a>	3,254
9	<a href="#">1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE</a>	2,006
10	<a href="#">ARSENIC</a>	1,866
11	<a href="#">XYLENE (MIXED ISOMERS)</a>	1,404
12	<a href="#">METHANOL</a>	499
13	<a href="#">TOLUENE</a>	95
14	<a href="#">NICKEL</a>	71
15	<a href="#">MANGANESE</a>	61
16	<a href="#">ZINC COMPOUNDS</a>	51
17	<a href="#">NAPHTHALENE</a>	51
18	<a href="#">1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE</a>	50
19	<a href="#">ANTIMONY COMPOUNDS</a>	29
20	<a href="#">LEAD</a>	12

## Chemical Polluters

Your Zip Code: 75023

Your Community: [Collin County](#)

Who Is Polluting Your Community? Reported Environmental Releases from TRI Sources in 2002			
Rank	Facility	City	Pounds
1	<a href="#">EXIDE TECHS.</a>	FRISCO	205,025
2	<a href="#">SOUTHWEST ICE CREAM SPECIALTIES</a>	MC KINNEY	23,500
3	<a href="#">PAR PRODS.</a>	WYLIE	19,900
4	<a href="#">OWENS COUNTRY SAUSAGE INC.</a>	RICHARDSON	18,435
5	<a href="#">ENCORE WIRE LTD.</a>	MC KINNEY	7,227
6	<a href="#">TRIQUINT SEMICONDUCTOR TEXAS L.P.</a>	RICHARDSON	7,004
7	<a href="#">GENERAL CABLE CORP.</a>	PLANO	3,817
8	<a href="#">HUTSON INDS. INC.</a>	FRISCO	656
9	<a href="#">CARLISLE COATINGS &amp; WATERPROOFING INC.</a>	WYLIE	370
10	<a href="#">STALEY STEEL INC.</a>	FRISCO	71
11	<a href="#">HOLLAND USA WYLIE FACILITY</a>	WYLIE	61
12	<a href="#">LONE STAR CIRCUITS</a>	WYLIE	25
13	<a href="#">ALCATEL USA SOURCING INC.</a>	PLANO	8
14	<a href="#">OKMETIC INC.</a>	ALLEN	4
15	<a href="#">MANNER PLASTICS L.P.</a>	MCKINNEY	2
16	<a href="#">ROCKWELL COLLINS INC.</a>	RICHARDSON	0





# Custom Neighborhood Report

<http://www.neighborhoodenvironmental.com>

## Other Useful Information

### Carpooling

Contact:

Shannon Morris North Texas Clean Air Coalition

972-621-0400

[shannon@ntc-dfw.org](mailto:shannon@ntc-dfw.org)

Lara Rodriguez

North Central Texas

Council of Governments

817-695-9247

[lrodriguez@nctcog.org](mailto:lrodriguez@nctcog.org)

### Ease Your Ride – Share the Drive

August is Carpool/Vanpool Month in North Texas

*July 31, 2006* (Arlington) – Drivers looking to ease the strain of rising gas prices or increased traffic congestion need only look next door or down the hall for relief.

Ridesharing can save 500 gallons of gasoline a year, according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. At \$3 per gallon, that's a savings of \$1,500 a year.

August is Carpool/Vanpool Month in North Texas, and the Clean Air Coalition is encouraging commuters to try sharing their drives through carpools or vanpools.

Ridesharing can save money on fuel, insurance, and car maintenance. It can also reduce time spent on the road, because carpools and vanpools can use High-Occupancy Vehicle lanes. When they're not behind the wheel, carpoolers/vanpoolers can read, nap, or chat during their commute, reducing stress. And ridesharing helps reduce air pollution, fuel consumption, traffic congestion, and greenhouse gas emissions.

“Rideshare has so many advantages,” says Brenda A. Gee, an employee of Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company. “We don't have to fight for a parking space and we are well relaxed and refreshed upon arriving to work.” Gee has been carpooling for 21 years.

Gee and her colleagues travel at least 30 miles each day to and from work, leaving home early in the morning and returning home after 6:00 at night. “We save mileage and maintenance on our cars,” Gee adds, “There is no walking to your cars in the heat in the summer, or cold in the winter. Because we have a designated driver, we can have short nap before we arrive home, read the latest news, listen to the radio, or participate in the conversation of the day with our fellow employees. Who would not want to vanpool?”

Using the HOV lanes enables these commuters to avoid rush hour slowdowns and reduce travel times. Currently there are HOV lanes open on Interstate Highway 30 (East R. L. Thornton Freeway), I. H. 35E (Stemmons Freeway), I. H. 635 (LBJ Freeway), I. H. 35E (South R. L. Thornton Freeway), and U.S. 67 (Marvin D. Love Freeway). More details are provided on the Dallas Area Rapid Transit Web site, [www.dart.org](http://www.dart.org).

## ***How Does Ridesharing Work?***

There are three basic types of rideshare arrangements:

- Carpoolers can use one car owned by one driver. The riders and driver agree to an amount paid periodically to the driver, to cover operating costs for the daily commute.
- Carpoolers can rotate car use so that each person's vehicle and driving time is shared equally. No money is exchanged in this arrangement.
- Carpoolers can use a van owned by a local transit agency, such as DART or The T. Typically six to 15 people can share a ride, dividing the monthly vehicle fee among all riders.

Carpoolers/vanpoolers can also make arrangements to meet at park-and-ride locations to begin their shared ride. There are several park-and-ride locations throughout the Metroplex. There are seven park-and-ride lots along the LBJ Freeway alone. There are also almost 20 park-and-ride locations within the DART service area, making it easier to use DART transportation services. Another strategic location for park-and-ride lots is near HOV lanes, enabling people to form rideshares at the park-and-ride lots and access the HOV lanes for quicker travel. Also, there are two park-and-ride lots in the Fort Worth Transportation Authority's service area, and two in Arlington.

## ***Starting a Carpool/Vanpool***

If you are interested in carpooling or vanpooling, check first around your neighborhood and your worksite. You may find someone who works and lives close by and works similar hours. If you can't find anyone this way, DART and The T offer free ride-matching. Call DART at (214) 749-RIDE or the T at (817) 336-RIDE.

## ***Get Rewards***

Drivers who try ridesharing are eligible to enter The Commuter Challenge, an Internet contest that rewards North Texas commuters who carpool, vanpool, bring a sack lunch, telecommute, or take the bus or train to work.

To enter the contest, commuters need only share the ride to work or school, cut out trips by eating lunch at the office, or telecommute. By simply logging on to [www.tryparkingit.com](http://www.tryparkingit.com) to document which commute solution they chose and how many miles they saved, drivers become eligible to win prizes. Each entry increases the odds of winning one of many great prizes.



# Custom Neighborhood Report

<http://www.neighborhoodenvironmental.com>

The grand-prize winner will receive a \$1,000 ELFA space make-over from The Container Store. Other prizes include:

- \$500 debit cards, provided by the North Texas Clean Air Coalition
- Portable DVD players, provided by Holcim (Texas) LP
- \$500 Best Buy gift card, provided by TXI
- iPod nano 4GB and accessories, provided by Ash Grove Texas, L.P.

## Clean Cars

Contact:

Shannon Morris North Texas Clean Air Coalition  
972-621-0400  
[shannon@ntc-dfw.org](mailto:shannon@ntc-dfw.org)

Tamara Hollowell  
North Central Texas  
Council of Governments  
(817) 608-2395  
[thollowell@nctcog.org](mailto:thollowell@nctcog.org)

## Clean Vehicles Make Cents

*Alternative Fuels and Clean Air Technologies Contribute to Savings at the Pump, and Improve Air Quality*

June 1, 2006 (Arlington, Texas) – Alternative fuels and other clean air technologies have displaced more than 1 billion gasoline gallon equivalents of petroleum since 1994, according to U.S. Department of Energy. This is significant because the U.S. now imports approximately two-thirds of the petroleum it uses.

As the North Texas region continues to struggle with poor air quality, alternative fuels and clean air technologies also play an important role in helping improve air quality by emitting less harmful pollutants and exhaust emissions.

Alternative fuels are quickly becoming more accessible in the region. Locations of stations that provide propane, compressed natural gas (CNG), biodiesel and other alternative fuels can be found through the U.S. Department of Energy's website: <http://afdcmap2.nrel.gov/locator/findpane.asp>

They're also adding up to savings for drivers, costing around 50 cents per gallon less than regular gasoline in the Dallas-Fort Worth region.



# Custom Neighborhood Report

<http://www.neighborhoodenvironmental.com>

Other clean air technologies, such as hybrid electric vehicles, are continuing to grow in popularity and are now offered by numerous auto manufacturers in compact, sedan and sport utility models. Hybrid electric vehicles use a small motor and an electric engine to generate the power to drive the vehicle, and require no special refueling.

Even gasoline-powered vehicles can contribute to cleaner air by running more efficiently. Properly inflated tires, regular oil changes and annual safety and emissions inspections can improve air quality.

Financial assistance is available for residents unable to make needed repairs on vehicles that fail the state emissions test. More than 10,000 North Texans have received assistance through the AirCheck Texas Repair and Replacement Assistance Program.

Local public and private organizations in the Dallas-Fort Worth region are leading the way in using alternative fuels and clean technologies. Cities such as Coppell, Dallas, Farmers Branch and Fort Worth include alternative fuel or hybrid technologies in their fleets, and both Dallas Area Rapid Transit and Fort Worth Transit Authority operate buses fueled by natural gas. Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport has used compressed natural gas, propane and hybrid electric vehicles since 1991.

To encourage more local governments to incorporate clean vehicle technologies in their fleets, the North Central Texas Council of Governments is offering approximately \$4.2 million in federal dollars to public entities in the region to replace or convert vehicles to cleaner technologies. This funding program provides a way to reduce emissions in the region.

## ***Clean Vehicle Month***

June is Clean Vehicle Month, part of Commute Solutions Season in North Texas. From May through October, the North Texas Clean Air Coalition promotes alternatives to drive-alone commuting through advertising, employer outreach, e-mail campaigns, media relations and a Web-based Commuter Challenge. Every month has a different commute solutions theme.

July is Try Transit Month, August is Vanpool/Carpool Month, September is Telecommute Month, October is Employer Recognition Month

## ***About the North Clean Air Coalition***

The North Texas Clean Air Coalition was formed in 1993 to educate North Texans about air quality and encourage individuals to “do their share for cleaner air.” Members of the NTCAC include the North Central Texas Council of Governments, North Texas Commission, Greater Dallas Chamber, Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, Dallas Area Rapid Transit (DART), The Fort Worth Transportation Authority (the T), the Denton County Transportation Authority, and numerous individuals and businesses.

## ***Types of Alternative Fuels***

Biodiesel: Biodiesel is a domestically produced, renewable fuel that can be manufactured from vegetable oils, animal fats, or recycled restaurant greases. Biodiesel is safe, biodegradable, and reduces serious air pollutants such as particulates, carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, and air toxics. Blends of 20% biodiesel with 80% petroleum diesel (B20) can generally be used in unmodified diesel engines.

Electric: Electricity can be used as a transportation fuel to power battery electric and fuel cell vehicles. When used to power electric vehicles, EV, electricity is stored in an energy storage device such as a battery. EV batteries have a limited storage capacity and their electricity must be replenished by plugging the vehicle into an electrical source.

Ethanol and ethanol blends: Ethanol is an alcohol-based alternative fuel produced by fermenting and distilling feedstocks such as corn, barley, or wheat. Ethanol is most commonly used to increase octane and improve the emissions quality of gasoline, but can also be blended with gasoline to create E85, a blend of 85% ethanol and 15% gasoline. Vehicles that run on E85 are called flexible fuel vehicles and are offered by several vehicle manufacturers.

Hybrid electric motors: Hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs) are continuing to grow in popularity and are now offered by numerous auto manufacturers. HEVs are efficient vehicles that use a small motor and an electric engine to generate the power to drive the vehicle. HEVs are sometimes referred to as alternative fuel vehicles because they utilize electricity to power the vehicle, but are classified as advanced technology vehicles.

Hydrogen: Hydrogen has been used effectively in a number of internal combustion engine vehicles as pure hydrogen mixed with natural gas. In addition, hydrogen is used in a growing number of demonstration fuel cell vehicles. Hydrogen and oxygen from air fed into a proton exchange membrane fuel cell "stack" produce enough electricity to power an electric automobile, without producing harmful emissions.

Natural gas, compressed or liquid: Natural gas is domestically produced and readily available to end-users through the utility infrastructure. It is also clean burning and produces significantly fewer harmful emissions than reformulated gasoline or diesel when used in natural gas vehicles. In addition, commercially available medium- and heavy-duty natural gas engines have demonstrated over 90% reductions of carbon monoxide (CO) and particulate matter and more than 50% reduction in nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) relative to commercial diesel engines.

Propane: Propane or liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is a popular alternative fuel choice for vehicles because there is already an infrastructure of pipelines, processing facilities, and storage for its efficient distribution. Besides being readily available to the general public, LPG produces fewer vehicle emissions than gasoline. Propane is produced as a by-product of natural gas processing and crude oil refining.

## ***Car Care Tips for Improving Air Quality***

- Worn spark plugs or clogged fuel injectors can reduce fuel efficiency by up to 30%. For a driver that travels only 15,000 miles per year, this can cost an extra \$500 for gas during the year.
- Improperly inflated tires can decrease fuel efficiency by up to 8%. Over a year's time, based on 15,000 miles per year, this failure can cost an extra \$135.
- Car maintenance is not only important for the environment, it is an important safety decision. Each year 2,600 deaths and 100,000 disabling injuries occur because of car neglect.
- Check the air filter approximately every other oil change. A clean air filter allows the vehicle to perform most efficiently.
- The rubber seal around your gas cap can deteriorate, releasing vapor which reacts with air creating ozone pollution. Check and replace the cap if necessary about every three years.
- Regularly scheduled vehicle maintenance can easily save you hundreds of dollars per year, add life to your car, and help lower air pollution.

## **Cooking Oil**

The City of Plano wants to collect your turkey fryer oil, and any other vegetable cooking oil, for recycling into biodegradable, renewable fuel! The City of Plano Household Chemical Collection Program will pick up used holiday cooking oil from your home and donate it for recycling. Cooking oil needs to be placed in rigid plastic containers, labeled, and secured with screw top lids for transporting. Schedule a collection by contacting Environmental Waste Services Customer Services at 972-769-4150.

## **E-waste Resolution**

MEDIA RELEASE: September 11, 2006

### **Plano City Council Votes Unanimously to Pass an E-waste Resolution**

The City of Plano became the first city in North Texas to pass a resolution in favor of producer takeback recycling of electronic waste.

“Plano’s passing of this resolution will spur other cities and towns across North Texas to send a message to our state and federal lawmakers to take action to address this mounting problem,” said Robert Andrews, DFW Program Director of Texas Campaign for the Environment. “Local governments should not be shouldered with the financial burden of

recycling and disposing of toxic electronic waste. Plano is now siding with environmental advocates and forward-thinking electronics companies such as Dell and HP and the Consumer Electronics Retailers Coalition which are all supporting the policy of producer takeback recycling,” Andrews continued.

At the City Council meeting, Texas Campaign for the Environment (TCE) presented the Plano City Council with more than 1200 letters written by Plano residents in favor of the producer takeback recycling resolution.

“Plano is a very forward thinking city on environmental and sustainability issues and I am proud that the city is breaking new ground in North Texas by passing this resolution,” stated Jessica Metcalf, a 12-year resident and whose mother is a volunteer environmental educator for the city.

“Plano residents want electronics companies to take responsibility for the safe recycling and disposal of their products and take this burden off of the budget of the City of Plano,” said Mitra Kaboli, a TCE organizer who helped gather letters to the City Council. “When the price of the end of life of a product is part of the cost of the product, the companies have an incentive to design their products for recycling,” Kaboli noted.

In Texas, it is still legal for households to put electronic waste, or e-waste, in the trash. E-waste is the fastest growing waste stream in municipal solid waste. Electronic waste is already the largest source of heavy metals, such as lead and mercury, in U.S. landfills.

The lack of an effective system for e-waste recycling and disposal has resulted in illegal dumping of e-waste in the U.S. and abroad. Electronic waste from the University of Texas, a school district in Irving and the Texas Department of Human Services was found in an illegal dump in rural Missouri, according to a story in the June 3, 2006 St. Louis Post-Dispatch. In December 2003, electronic waste (probably bought at auctions) that once belonged to various Texas state environmental agencies and the Del Valle school district were found in an illegal dumpsite in Travis County.

In addition, 50-80% of the e-waste taken to U.S. “recyclers” is actually being shipped illegally to developing countries such as China, India, Nigeria and others. Investigations have uncovered crude scrap operations that poison the community’s water and cause grave health problems. The recent exposé in Nigeria even found e-waste that once belonged to the City of Houston and City of San Antonio. (The City of San Antonio will now require its vendors to take back its obsolete IT equipment.)

By one estimate provided by Texas Campaign for the Environment, if producers do not take back their products, local governments and taxpayers in Texas would have to spend \$606 million dollars to properly dispose of obsolete computers and televisions over the next ten years. The share for North Texas cities would be \$173 million.



# Custom Neighborhood Report

<http://www.neighborhoodenvironmental.com>

## TEXAS CAMPAIGN FOR ENVIRONMENT

**Dallas Office:** 3303 Lee Parkway #402 • Dallas, TX 75219  
tel: (214) 599-7840 • fax: (214) 599-7889  
[e-mail our Dallas contact](#)

**Austin Office:** 611 S. Congress #200 • Austin, TX 78704  
tel: (512) 326-5655 • fax: (512) 326-5922  
[e-mail our Austin contact](#)

## Electronic Waste

Computers contain an array of toxic materials, including lead, mercury, and brominated flame-retardants (similar to PCBs outlawed in the 1970s), among others.

- Currently there are **no laws in Texas banning consumer electronic waste from landfills**, which is the fastest growing waste stream and makes up 40% of the lead and 70% of heavy metals in landfills. \*
- A typical 14-inch monitor contains 4 lbs. of lead. Multiply by 500 million obsolete computers by 2007, that's over 1.2 billion lbs. of lead that has to go somewhere. \*\*
- Currently these computers are destined for landfills or incinerated in the US or developing countries. Burning computers puts toxins into the atmosphere where it spreads around the world and comes down as acid rain.
- Brominated flame-retardants are showing up in high levels in women's breast milk in the U.S.

## About the North Texas Clean Air Coalition

The North Texas Clean Air Coalition was formed in 1993 to educate North Texans about air quality and encourage individuals to “do their share for cleaner air.” Members of the coalition include the North Central Texas Council of Governments, the North Texas Commission, the Greater Dallas Chamber, the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, Dallas Area Rapid Transit, the Fort Worth Transportation Authority, the Denton County Transportation Authority, and numerous individuals, cities and businesses.

During the region's ozone season (May – October), the North Texas Clean Air Coalition promotes alternatives to drive-alone commuting through advertising, employer outreach, e-mail campaigns, media relations and the Web-based Commuter Challenge.