Federal Environmental Review

Environmental Information Document

To be used for projects receiving funding from the Clean Water State Revolving Fund or the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

TWDB-0801
5/22/2015

Introduction: Full Environmental Review

When federal loan program funds are spent on a construction project, the project must be assessed for environmental impacts. The Environmental Information Document (EID) allows the Water Supply and Infrastructure Division, as well as other review agencies, to make determinations about the degree of impacts that can reasonably be expected to occur as a result of construction of a proposed project. For additional information about different types of impacts, see the scope of impacts section on the following page. Each sheet in the following template is intended to address a specific requirement needed to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Information included in this template represents baseline information pertinent to the majority of projects. This template does not replace the necessity to submit a regulatory permit application to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (when applicable). Regulatory agencies and the TWDB may require additional information to determine project specific mitigation and permitting requirements as well as issue an environmental finding. Projects seeking funding through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) or the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) are subject to NEPA requirements. A full explanation of TWDB environmental requirements is provided in 31 TAC §375, Subchapter E (CWSRF), and 31 TAC §371, Subchapter E (DWSRF).

Timing

Preparation of the EID is conducted during the planning phase of the project after a loan commitment has been secured. Please note that issuance of an environmental determination by TWDB environmental staff is required prior to TWDB approval of the Engineering Feasibility Report and release of design and/or construction funds. From beginning to end, this process can be completed in as few as 4 months but typically takes 8 to 10 months for most projects.

Example timeline for the preparation of an EID:

- Variable: Preparation of the base document (time varies by consultant).
- 2-3 months: Agency coordination & public meeting (agency coordination does not need to be complete prior to the public meeting).
- 1 month: Preliminary review of the EID by TWDB staff. After review, the TWDB will send a list of deficiencies to the consultant identifying any additional information required.
- Variable: Submission of supplemental information by the consultant as required by TWDB comments (time varies by consultant).
- 1 month: TWDB approval of the EID and issuance of an environmental determination.
- 1 month: 30-day public comment period.
- Board: Next available Board date for an affirmation of the original loan commitment.

Report Structure

The structure of the EID is crucial in allowing for an efficient review of the document. Adhering to the provided structure will allow for ease of use by the project reviewer and others who may be unfamiliar with the project. For projects that contain multiple components, the EID must be prepared in a manner that addresses each component in an orderly fashion.

Submission

Once completed, the EID, as well as any questions regarding the preparation of the document or review process, should be submitted to:

Environmental Reviewer
Texas Water Development Board, Regional Water Planning & Development
P.O. Box 13231, Austin, Texas 78711-3231
Telephone: (512) 936-0938

Scope of Impacts

When constructing a project, three types of impacts must be documented in the EID. These impacts are as follows:

- Direct impacts
- Secondary impacts
- Cumulative impacts

Benefits – Environmental impacts that result in a positive outcome

Secondary and cumulative impacts are often assessed jointly. Environmental impacts can be both positive (hereafter known as benefits) and negative (hereafter known as impacts). The EID should include a discussion of both impacts and benefits. When considering cumulative impacts under NEPA, review and implement the information in *Considering Cumulative Effects Under the National Environmental Policy Act*, which is published by the Council of Environmental Quality.

Direct Impacts

Direct impacts are effects on the environment that occur at the same time and place as the project. They are the most certain and predictable of the impacts and are typically the easiest to identify. Direct impacts include impacts from construction-related activities as well as impacts related to operation of a newly constructed or modified facility upon completion of construction. Construction impacts include such things as air emissions from construction vehicle traffic, soil disturbance, sedimentation and erosion, and land clearing activities. Operational impacts include such things as increased noise from generators or other equipment in use after construction is completed, odors associated with pump stations, and increased effluent discharge to a stream from a plant expansion.

Direct Impacts – Effects on the environment that occur at the same time and place as the project.

Examples of direct impacts include the following:

- Displacement of wildlife due to vegetation clearing associated with construction projects
- Air emissions from open burning during construction
- Aquatic habitat degradation from installation of a sewer pipe crossing a stream
- Increased nutrient loading in a river from a wastewater treatment plant discharge
- Odors from a wastewater treatment plant

Secondary Impacts

Secondary impacts are effects to the environment and natural resources that are removed in time and distance from a project's construction and operation activities. Secondary impacts are also called "indirect impacts" and are often thought of as chain reaction processes where one action or result leads to another action or result. Guidelines for implementing NEPA (40 CFR §1508.8) broadly define secondary impacts as:

Secondary impacts (indirect impacts) – Effects to the environment and natural resources that are more removed in time and distance from a project's construction and operation activities.

> *…indirect effects, which are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect effects may include growth inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems.*

Secondary impacts associated with infrastructure projects are often related to residential, commercial, and industrial growth that the infrastructure project supports. For example, after sewer service is extended into

an unsewered area, a subdivision might be built. The paved roads and other impervious services in the new subdivision may increase the level of pollutants in a nearby stream due to runoff. The decreased water quality that results in the stream is not directly related to the construction or operation of the sewer system, but it is indirectly related to the project because the expanded sewer system supported development of the new subdivision.

Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts are effects that result from the project's direct impacts when added together with impacts from other past, present, and future projects that can be reasonably predicted. NEPA regulations define cumulative impacts as "environmental impacts which result from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time."

Cumulative impacts – Effects that result from the project's direct impacts added together with impacts from other past, present, and future projects that can be reasonably predicted.

Evaluating cumulative impacts requires analysis of the "big picture" in terms of time and space. Consider the following example: run-off from parking areas surrounding a single shopping center might not be a significant stressor to the receiving stream, but the combined run-off from multiple shopping centers located in the same watershed can become a significant stressor. Another example would be where a combination of wastewater infrastructure projects in the same river basin could create nutrient issues downstream. Note: In some cases, cumulative impacts may be positive. For example, if, in a watershed, several stream and wetland restorations are implemented in the headwaters of the watershed, then nutrient loadings and siltation may be reduced downstream. Cumulative impacts are an issue that must be considered any time that growth is anticipated in the project area, even if that growth is not facilitated by or connected to the proposed project. If impacts from a proposed project are minor and limited to construction only, they are less likely to contribute to cumulative impacts in the broader project area.

Cumulative impacts must be considered and discussed for any project that takes place in an area experiencing growth and development, even if the proposed project is not an expansion project.

Environmental Information Document

The following pages, beginning with the Table of Contents, contain the template EID. The following nine (9) sections should be completed to the maximum extent practicable. To expedite the review of this document, please provide all requested information in a clear and concise manner. If a section does not apply to the project, please indicate that it does not apply by writing "Not Applicable" in the space provided.

Sections 1, 3, 4, and 5 request specific information regarding the proposed project; alternatives considered; the environmental setting of the project; potential direct, secondary, and cumulative impacts; and proposed mitigation. Section 2 provides a list of attachments that should be included in Section 9 of the EID. As noted in Section 2, documents lacking required attachments will not be accepted. Section 6 describes the public participation process and the materials that must be submitted by the applicant after a public meeting has occurred. In order to facilitate agency coordination, Section 7 provides a rubric for the applicant to determine whether agency coordination is required. Example coordination and notification letters are conveniently provided within the document. Section 8 contains a certification statement whereby the applicant confirms that the information contained in this document is accurate and complete to the applicant's knowledge, and that this document describes the complete project.

***To update the Table of Contents: (1) Click on Table, (2) Choose Update Table, (3) Select Update Entire Table**

Table of Contents

Section 1: General Information

Authority (Loan Applicant): City of Bay City

TWDB Project No: 62902

Project Name: Northeast Water Plant

Counties where project activities will occur: Matagorda

Funding Source/ Loan Number:	TWDB DWSRF / 1297807 / /	
Total Estimated Project Costs:	3,500,000	
TWDB Funded Phases:	☒ Planning ☐ Acquisition ☒ Design ☒ Construction	
Other Funding Source(s):	N/A	
Consultant Project Name/Number (if applicable):	20W09160/Bay City Water System Improvements Design	
Primary Contact for questions concerning the EID:	Company:	Garver, LLC
	Contact Person:	Susan Chavez
	Mailing Address:	3755 Capital of Texas Highway, Suite 325 Austin, TX 78704
	Phone:	512-485-0009
	Email:	SWChavez@garverusa.com
Project Engineer:	Company:	Garver, LLC
	Contact Person:	Dan Olson, P.E.
	Mailing Address:	12141 Wickchester Lane, Suite 200 Houston, TX 77079
	Phone:	713-395-4277
	Email:	DNOlson@garverusa.com

List of Preparers:

1. Susan Chavez
2. Tracy Michel
3. Kirby Young
4. Michele Lopez
5. Sean Wray

Section 2: List of Attachments

Documents lacking required attachments will not be accepted

Identify the project footprint on all maps.

Maps must have adequate resolution and be at an appropriate scale.

Example project maps are provided online at:

http://www.twdb.texas.gov/financial/instructions/doc/TWDB-1800.pdf

Many of the resources required by the following list of attachments can be acquired for free online. If you are unfamiliar with the resources identified below or are not sure where to find them, please contact your environmental reviewer for assistance.

Map(s): Show existing structures, potential location(s) of new or upgraded structure(s), and areas(s) that will be disturbed by the project, including construction staging area(s). Provide a scale bar, north arrow, and legend.

Label and Describe: Potentially-impacted environment(s) and site feature(s) (e.g., public/private property, developed or landscaped areas, roads, historic properties, wetlands, forested areas, rivers, streams, 100-year floodplain, prime farmland, wild and scenic rivers, protected areas, above and below-ground utilities, U.S. EPA designated sole source aquifer areas, etc.)

Appendix A: Standard Maps

Regional Location Map	Page: A- 1
USGS Topographic Map(s) for Preferred Alternative	Page: A- 2
Project footprint or plans/plats	Page: A- 3
Geologic Map	Page: A- 4
FEMA Floodplain Map(s)	Page: A- 5
National Wetlands Inventory Map(s)	Page: A- 6

Appendix B: Environmental Setting, Impacts and Mitigation Attachments

Appendix B1 Soils & Prime and Important Farmland (Section 5.3) Page: B- 1	NRCS Soil Survey for Proposed Project Area of Interest (Required) ☒ Map + Table of Soils (Series level) ☒ Map + Table of Hydric Soils ☒ Map + Table of Prime & Important Farmlands NRCS Farm Impact Rating (If Applicable) Farm Impact Rating Form	Attached ☒	N/A ☐
Appendix B2 Wetlands, Streams & Waters of the U.S (Section 5.6) Page: B-	Wetland & Streams Impacts Map (If Applicable) Wetland & Streams Impacts Map Wetland Delineation Report (If Applicable) Wetland Delineation Report	Attached ☐ Attached ☐	N/A ☒ N/A ☒

Section 2: List of Attachments **Documents lacking required attachments will not be accepted**	
Appendix B3 Biological Resources (Section 5.7) Page: B- 2	County List of Rare, Candidate, Threatened and Endangered Species (Required) ☒ USFWS: County List of Federal Candidate, Threatened and Endangered Species ☒ TPWD: County List of State and Federal Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species ☒ Potential Impacts Table
Appendix B4 Cultural Resources (Section 5.8) Page: B- 3	Cultural Resources Report (If Applicable) Cultural Resources Report Attached ☒ N/A ☐
Appendix B5 Hazardous Materials (Section 5.9) Page: B- 4	Hazardous Materials (If Applicable) Formal Site Assessment Attached ☒ N/A ☐
Appendix B6 Social Implications & Environmental Justice (Section 5.10) Page: B- 5	All maps & reports should be generated through the EPA's EJ View Website (Required) ☒ EJ View Map (add a 0.5 mile buffer around the construction area) ☒ ACS Summary Report ☒ Census Summary Report ☒ Environmental Report Census QuickFacts Summary (Required) ☒ City vs. State ☒ County vs. State
Appendix B7 Public Meeting (Section 6) Page: B- 6	Public Meeting Documentation ☐ Publisher's affidavit and a copy of the Public Meeting Notice ☐ Statement signed by applicant - meeting was held in conformance with the Public Meeting Notice. ☐ List of witnesses ☐ Written summary of the meeting

Section 3: Project Description

Preferred Action Alternative

For the purposes of this document the project site includes all areas that will be disturbed by the project, including construction staging area(s). The project area includes surrounding areas which may, directly or indirectly, be impacted by the project.

1. **Background:** Briefly describe the existing system (e.g., treatment processes, capacity of treatment plant, annual average and peak demand flows, etc.).

The City of Bay City (COBC) proposes to construct a new water plant to increase the overall system capacity. The COBC water system currently serves approximately 17,000 customers with 600,000 linear feet of pipe and six water facilities. COBC relies on six active groundwater wells across the Gulf Coast Aquifer and operates six plants, which include storage, chlorination, and pumping facilities for the existing groundwater supply. The existing water plants are summarized below in Table 1-1.

Plant Location	Construction Year	Well Capacity (gpm)	Ground Storage Capacity (gal)	Elevated Storage Capacity (gal)	Booster Pump Capacity (gpm)
4th Street & Avenue B	1950	748 & 768	750,000	-	3 @ 750
Mockingbird & Morningside	1971	1, 131	500,000	-	3 @ 500
6th Street & Katy Avenue	1977	1,050	-	450,000	1,050[1]
6th Street & Avenue I	1980	1,320	1,000,000	150,000[2]	1@500 1@1,000 1@1,500
Grace Street & Avenue A	1984	1,177	500,000	-	1 @ 500 1 @ 1,000
Whitson & Avenue D	1986	-	-	1,000,000	-
Total Capacity		6,194 gpm (9 MGD)	2.75 MG	1.6 MG Total/1.45 MG Active	9,300 gpm (13.4 MGD)

[1] Direct Distribution

[2] Elevated storage tank used for bulk sale and does not serve pressure maintenance and storage capacity

Section 3: Project Description
Preferred Action Alternative

2. **Project Location:** Briefly describe the project location (e.g., new undeveloped site, existing treatment plant site, undeveloped portion of an existing site, site adjacent to existing facilities, currently owned, acquisition required, etc.).

The current site is a 2.01-acre vacant parcel. No structures or buildings are located within the project area. The surrounding area is predominantly agricultural land with Tenaris (current owner) located northeast of the project area. The City is in the process of acquiring the parcel of land from Tenaris.

Latitude/Longitude: 28..9992/-95.9120
Project Address (if applicable): N/A

3. **Project Need & Purpose**: What need does the project address? (e.g., improve water quality, increase capacity, inadequate system or system components, increase treatment due to more stringent effluent limits, linear work, etc.)

The proposed project is needed because the current water plants are not able to meet flow and pressure requirements in the northeast service area of the system. The COBC water system currently serves approximately 17,000 customers with 600,000 linear feet of pipe and six water facilities. New commercial and residential developments are anticipated in the northern and eastern areas of the city. A water model was used to evaluate the distribution system performance and identify improvements to maintain an adequate level of service for the anticipated developments. The water modeling determined that for the COBC to supply adequate flow and pressure in the distribution system, additional capacity would be needed.

The purpose of the project is to increase water system capacity in the northeast service area, to maintain TCEQ-required minimum pressures and code-required minimum fire flows.

Is the proposed project being pursued in response to a compliance order? No

4. **Project Description**: Description should include project costs, design year and design population.

The proposed project would include construction of a new water plant along 7th Street to increase the COBC's water supply capacity. The total estimated cost of the project is $3,500,000. The expected useful life is 2046 for the electrical and mechanical systems and 2071 for other structures such as piping, concrete, and earthen structures. Design/Construction is anticipated to begin in 2022.

Is the proposed project part of a larger project? ☒ Yes ☐ No
If the proposed project is one phase of a larger project, describe the duration and purpose of the larger project. In addition to the proposed project, a separate water plant is being proposed north of the City along with various utility line installation and repairs. The purpose of the larger project is to meet capacity needs of the City. The projects are phased until 2026 and are not included in this environmental assessment. The following projects are intended to be funded through TWDB's DWSRF Program:
Project 1 - Design and Construction of the North Water Plant near SH-60
Project 2 - Design and Construction of the Northeast Water Plant near SH-35 (Proposed Project)
Project 3 - New 12" Water Transmission Line Installation

Section 3: Project Description

Preferred Action Alternative

Project 4 – SH-35 East 12" Waterline Extension

Project 5 - 5th Street 12" Waterline Replacement

Project 6 - Avenue F (North) / SH-60 North 12-inch Waterline Extension

Project 7 - 12th Street (East) 12-inch Waterline Installation

Project 8 - Hillcrest Drive 6-inch Waterline Installation

Project 9 - Avenue F (South) / SH-60 (South) 12-inch Waterline Extension

Project 10 - Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) Program

5. **Waste Disposal:** Does the project require sludge/soil/waste disposal? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, identify the location(s) and method(s) of disposal:

N/A

6. **Project Components:** Provide a bulleted list (e.g. install 1,000 linear feet of new 6-8 inch pipeline in existing ROW and easements from the outfall structure in Lake X to the WTP, install new 300,000 gallon ground storage tank at the WTP, demolish existing chemical storage building, etc.).

- Install 1,000-gpm groundwater well and pump with 1,200-foot well depth
- Install a 500,000-gallon ground storage tank (GST)
- Construct booster pump station (BPS) building
- Install four 500-gpm booster pumps
- Install disinfection and metering equipment
- Install local control electrical panels in the booster pump building, site lighting, and backup power generator
- Install 12-inch ductile iron yard piping between the GST, booster pump building, and the connection to the existing main
- Site work including clearing and grading and installation of a security fence around the perimeter of the site
- Construction of concrete driveway to accommodate construction and maintenance trucks
- Upgrade of roadway near site entrance

7. **Project Magnitude:**

i. Current population of service area: 17,500

ii. Anticipated population of service area in 20 years: 20,300

iii. Will the proposed project service the entire population increase? ☐ Yes ☒ No

8. **Project Schedule:**

Anticipated Completion of Environmental Review: September 2021

Completion of Acquisition: April 2021 (to be determined)

Completion of Permitting: January 2022

Section 3: Project Description
Preferred Action Alternative

Completion of Design: March 2022

Start of Construction: May 2022

Construction Completion: December 2025

9. **Project Costs:** Provide an estimate of the cost of the project. $3,500,000

10. **Other Projects:** Provide a description of any other projects in progress that may be affected by the proposed project (e.g., TxDOT plans for Road Construction, etc.).

A 20-acre residential development is planned for the east side of the City. It is expected to be complete by 2030 and will require an average daily demand of 50,000 gpd. If the City is not able to provide adequate water capacity and pressure service, the development could be impacted negatively.

Section 4: Alternative Analysis

No-Action Alternative

Environmental Impact Description

Provide a qualitative description of the environmental impacts of the no-action alternative and compare the impacts to that of the preferred alternative. (e.g., WTP would remain out of compliance with TCEQ primary drinking water standards, leaky on-site septic systems would continue to contaminate surface water, etc.)

The No-Action Alternative would have no impacts on the natural environment. However, it would impact the ability to provide drinking water to COBC residents as the current capacity and pressure will not meet anticipated future growth.

Environmental Impact Analysis

Please indicate whether the direct impacts of the no-action alternative on the following resources are greater than, less than or the same as the direct impacts of the preferred alternative on the same resource.

Land Use						
Change in land use and land cover is:	☐	Greater	☒	Less	☐	Same
Prime and Important Farmland						
Impacts to prime and important farmland are:	☐	Greater	☒	Less	☐	Same
Water Resources						
Impacts to surface water quality are:	☐	Greater	☐	Less	☒	Same
Impacts to groundwater quality and quantity are:	☐	Greater	☐	Less	☒	Same
Impacts to floodways or floodplains are:	☐	Greater	☐	Less	☒	Same
Impacts to wetlands are:	☐	Greater	☐	Less	☒	Same
Vegetation and Habitat						
Impacts to trust resources are:	☐	Greater	☐	Less	☒	Same
Impacts to wildlife are:	☐	Greater	☒	Less	☐	Same
Impacts to native vegetation is:	☐	Greater	☐	Less	☒	Same
Impacts to endangered species habitat are:	☐	Greater	☐	Less	☒	Same
Cultural Resources						
Impacts to cultural resources or historic properties are:	☐	Greater	☐	Less	☒	Same
Air Quality						
Effects on air quality are:	☐	Greater	☐	Less	☒	Same
Environmental Justice						
Impacts to Low-income or Minority Populations are:	☐	Greater	☐	Less	☒	Same

Section 4: Alternative Analysis

No-Action Alternative

Secondary and Cumulative Impacts: Considering resources that the no-action alternative will impact, identify any past, present or reasonably foreseeable future projects which impact these same resources. This answer will provide important contextual information.

The No-Action Alternative would have an adverse effect on residents east of Bay City. The current system does not adequately meet the demand for water capacity or pressure. While the City's existing water distribution system is able to provide average daily flow above Texas Commission on Environmental Quality minimums, there are areas of the City that the water distribution system in not able to sustain minimum pressures during the maximum daily flow condition or provide adequate fire flows per International Fire Code B105. This has caused a financial burden on the Volunteer Fire Department which has taken measures to account for this, including purchasing a 7,000-gallon tanker trunk to provide additional water capacity.

Bay City anticipates commercial and residential developments within the next 5 years in the northern and eastern areas of the City. The developments are anticipated with or without improvements to the COBC water system. However, the No-Action Alternative would create more significant system issues by not providing needed capacity and pressure to service future development.

Acceptance/Rejection

Alternative: ☐ Accepted ☒ Rejected

Rationale for Acceptance/Rejection

Discuss the rationale for acceptance/rejection of the no-action alternative, including financial, engineering and environmental considerations (e.g. cost comparison, reliability of alternative, complexity of alternative, significant environmental effects, legal or institutional constraints, etc.):

With the no-action alternative, the City would not be able to maintain the sufficient supply nor pressure needed throughout the distribution system to provide for both current and future anticipated demand. This increased demand is attributed to anticipated commercial and residential growth throughout the City that was identified in the City's 2016 Master Plan. Additionally, the Preferred Alternative has minimal environmental impacts, making it a more feasible option.

Section 4: Alternatives Analysis

Alternative Not Selected

Attach additional alternative sheets as necessary

Description

Please provide a description of this alternative:

Alternative 1 would involve tying in with another existing water system to supplement the City's existing water distribution system. Tying into another system would enable additional flow to be introduced to the City's system, with the intentions that doing so would increase the water supply and pressure throughout the system

Alternative still in consideration? ☐ *Yes ☒ No

**If yes, please note that the level of detail provided for this alternative should be commensurate with the level of detail provided for the preferred alternative presented in this document. Please work with your Environmental Reviewer to scope this document appropriately in order to prevent project delays.*

Environmental Impact Description

Provide a qualitative description of the environmental impacts (adverse and beneficial) of this alternative and compare the impacts to that of the preferred alternative. Specify temporary versus permanent impacts.

Environmental impacts would be similar and possibly greater with Alternative 1 because the alternative would require substantial infrastructure, while the Preferred Alternative requires the construction of a water plant on new location. Environmental impacts would be temporary for much of Alternative 1 due to the natural environment being restored after the pipe placement, but there are more parcels that the pipe would impact. Although the Preferred Alternative requires construction of a permanent plant, environmental impacts are generally the same as Alternative 1 (as shown in the following Environmental Impact Analysis) due to the site location that was chosen. A reduction in prime farmland is the primary impact from the Preferred Alternative.

Section 4: Alternatives Analysis

Alternative Not Selected

Attach additional alternative sheets as necessary

Environmental Impact Analysis

Please indicate whether the direct impacts of the alternative not selected on the following resources are greater than, less than or the same as the direct impacts of the preferred alternative on the same resource.

Land Use						
Change in land use and land cover is:	☐	Greater	☒	Less	☐	Same
Prime and Important Farmland						
Impacts to prime and important farmland are:	☐	Greater	☒	Less	☐	Same
Water Resources						
Impacts to surface water quality are:	☐	Greater	☐	Less	☒	Same
Impacts to groundwater quality and quantity are:	☐	Greater	☐	Less	☒	Same
Impacts to floodways or floodplains are:	☐	Greater	☐	Less	☒	Same
Impacts to wetlands are:	☐	Greater	☐	Less	☒	Same
Vegetation and Habitat						
Impacts to trust resources are:	☐	Greater	☐	Less	☒	Same
Impacts to wildlife are:	☐	Greater	☒	Less	☐	Same
Impacts to native vegetation is:	☐	Greater	☐	Less	☒	Same
Impacts to endangered species habitat are:	☐	Greater	☐	Less	☒	Same
Cultural Resources						
Impacts to cultural resources or historic properties are:	☐	Greater	☐	Less	☒	Same
Air Quality						
Effects on air quality are:	☐	Greater	☐	Less	☒	Same
Environmental Justice						
Impacts to Low-income or Minority Populations are:	☐	Greater	☐	Less	☒	Same

Section 4: Alternatives Analysis

Alternative Not Selected

Attach additional alternative sheets as necessary

Secondary and Cumulative Impacts: Considering resources that this alternative will impact, identify any past, present or reasonably foreseeable future projects which impact these same resources. This answer will provide important contextual information.

Alternative 1 would be a viable option for COBC as it would meet the current needs for capacity and pressure for current and future residents, therefore impacting anticipated growth positively. It also would limit the impact to environmental resources as it would not require construction of a water plant. However, this option is not feasible geographically due to practicality and cost. The amount of infrastructure required to connect to another system would be substantial and would result in higher costs. Alternative 1 would require higher rates for residents than the rates anticipated for the Preferred Alternative, making it less feasible than the Preferred Alternative.

Considering this growth and the planned development, secondary impacts from the proposed project is not anticipated to be substantial. Furthermore, planned developments would occur regardless of the proposed improvements although would benefit from the improvements.

In consideration of the planned development to occur regardless of the proposed project and the increased growth not considered substantial, the proposed project is not anticipated to produce substantial induced growth and secondary effects. It will benefit the anticipated growth and developments but would not substantially result in secondary effects on its own without other factors considered. This project alone would not cause these developments because they have already been planned and would occur regardless of this project; therefore, this proposed project would not induce this development and subsequent effects from such development.

Acceptance/Rejection

Alternative: ☐ Accepted ☒ Rejected

Rationale for Acceptance/Rejection

Discuss the rationale for acceptance/rejection of this alternative, including financial, engineering and environmental considerations:

Based on the location of the City's other water plants facilities, the cost of construction and maintenance of the amount of pipe to service the project area would not be feasible. Additionally, several properties would be impacted by constructing pipe to provide the connection. Therefore, Alternative 1 was not a chosen alternative.

Section 4: Alternatives Analysis

Alternative Not Selected

Attach additional alternative sheets as necessary

Section 4: Alternatives Analysis

Selection of the Preferred Action Alternative

Discuss the rationale for why the proposed project was chosen as the preferred alternative:

The Preferred Alternative is easily accessible and located on land that is currently owned by an entity with manufacturing operations already on-site. Construction on the potential site would not affect the operation of existing businesses and would not require complex phasing. Characteristics that were evaluated for the site included location, size, cost, and the ability of a potential new water plant to deliver water supply and redundancy to the extremities of the distribution system. The site plan for the new water plant was designed with minimal footprint in mind to lessen the potential environmental impacts at the site.

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation

5.1: Land Use

Existing Conditions

Will the project require land use conversion? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If yes, explain:

The project area is currently vacant land that had been farmed in the past. This project will change the vacant land to be developed as a utility for drinking water.

Describe current and recent past land use and development on the site and on adjacent lands. Discuss project compatibility with adjacent and nearby land uses.

The land is currently vacant. Prior to 2012, the land was used for agricultural purposes. The location is suitable for the project because it will provide water to anticipated developments located east of Bay City.

Will new or expanded utilities, roads, other infrastructure or public services be required to serve the project?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If yes, describe additional services needed:

Additional pipeline will be necessary for this project for future connections.

Impacts

Describe direct impacts of the project (adverse and beneficial) on land use. Specify temporary versus permanent impacts.

Beneficial direct impacts of the project include an increase of drinking water capacity for the citizens of Bay City. The location has minimal environmental impacts as outlined in this report. Permanent impacts include the conversion of prime farmland soil at the site.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures for Project Environmental Impacts? ☐ Yes ☒ Not applicable

If yes, list all mitigation measures in Section 5.14.

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation

5.2: Geology

Existing Conditions

Physiographic Province:	☒ Gulf Coast Plains	☐ Central Texas Uplift	☐ Grand Prairie
	☐ Edwards Plateau	☐ North-Central Plains	☐ High Plains
	☐ Basin and Range		

Are there faults within the project's area of interest?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Is the project located in a Karst or Pseudo-Karst Zone?	☐ Yes ☒ No

Include the names and brief descriptions of the geologic formations in the project's area of interest.

The project area is within the Beaumont Formation (sand) rock unit. This rock unit is mostly clay, silt, sand, and gravel and includes mainly stream channel, point bar, natural levee, and back-swamp deposits, and to a lesser extent coastal marsh, mud flat, lagoonal, recent and older lake, clay dune and sand dune deposits.

Discuss any relevant topographical and geological features (e.g. salt domes, sink holes, shallow limestone formations, karst conditions, cave systems, etc.).

No topographical or geological features exist within the project area.

Impacts

Describe direct impacts of geology on the proposed project. Please elaborate on all items checked "Yes" above:

No direct impacts of geology on the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures for Project Environmental Impacts? ☐ Yes ☒ Not applicable

If yes, list all mitigation measures in Section 5.14.

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation
5.3: Soils & Prime and Important Farmland

Soils

Is soil contamination present?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Does soil type present any constraints to the project?	☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes to either above, explain (if redundant with information provided in the Hazardous Materials section reference that section):

Will soil be moved offsite? ☐ Yes ☒ No	If yes, how will it be disposed of? N/A
Will soil become contaminated as a result of the proposed project? ☐ Yes ☒ No	If yes, explain: N/A

Prime and Important Farmland

Does the project area contain prime and important farmlands?	☒ Yes ☐ No

If yes, does either of the following exemptions apply?

☐ Exempt – corridor subsurface project (e.g., buried water, sewage, and/or electric lines).

☐ Exempt – previously converted site (e.g., existing water and wastewater treatment plant sites).

If the project area contains prime and important farmlands and does not qualify for the exemptions listed above, include a completed version of the NRCS' Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form AD-1006

☒ Attach Form AD-1006 to Appendix B1

Impacts

Will prime and important farmland be directly impacted by the project?	☒ Yes ☐ No

Describe direct impacts of the project on prime and important farmland:

The entire project area is prime farmland per NRCS. Approximately 0.37 acres will be converted directly, and the remaining 1.64 acres will be indirectly converted due to a change in land use. The site is not currently being used as farmland.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures for Project Environmental Impacts? ☐ Yes ☒ Not applicable

If yes, list all mitigation measures in Section 5.14.

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation

5.4: Water Resources

Existing Conditions		
What river basin(s) is the proposed project located in? Brazos-Colorado		
What major/minor aquifers are located in the greater project area? Major: Gulf Coast Aquifer Minor: Chiqot Aquifer		
Are any of these a sole source aquifer?		☐ Yes ☒ No
Water supply(ies):	Surface water(s): Colorado River Groundwater(s): Gulf Coast Aquifer	

Water Well Projects	
Does the project involve the installation of any water wells?	☒ Yes ☐ No
If yes, provide the depth to ground water, duration and quantity of water to be extracted, and potential affects to the public water supply: The estimated depth to groundwater fluctuates but is less than 100 feet below ground surface. The well will need to be capable of extracting water daily and running continuously, if necessary. Approximately 0.86 MGD, on average, is expected to be extracted from the well. This will be a positive effect on the public water supply as it will provide residents with necessary capacity from an abundant aquifer.	
Will the project require test wells?	☒ Yes ☐ No
Will any existing water well(s) be abandoned?	☐ Yes ☒ No
If yes, discuss best management practices that will be used to abandon the existing well(s): N/A	

Impacts to Water Resources	
Will water resources be directly impacted by the project?	☒ Yes ☐ No
Describe direct impacts (adverse and beneficial) to surface water quality and groundwater quality/quantity (surface water runoff, erosion, sedimentation, temporary loss of vegetation cover, etc.). Specify temporary versus permanent impacts.	
The quantity of the aquifer would be impacted temporarily as water is pumped out. However, the aquifer would recharge and replenish from rainfall events.	
Will the project include new or relocated discharge site(s)?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Will the project require an amendment to an existing TCEQ discharge permit?	☐ Yes ☒ No
If yes, discuss the nature of the permit changes:	

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation
5.4: Water Resources

If the project requires a new permit or a permit amendment, list all stream segment(s) found at and immediately downstream of the proposed discharge sites. **Source: TCEQ list of stream segments and water quality data.**

Stream Segment ID	Classification	Impaired?	Reason for Impairment
N/A		☐ Yes ☐ No	
		☐ Yes ☐ No	
		☐ Yes ☐ No	

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures for Project Environmental Impacts? ☐ Yes ☒ Not applicable

If yes, list all mitigation measures in Section 5.14.

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation
5.5: Topography and Floodplains

Topography

Minimum Elevation in Project Area (MSL):	Maximum Elevation in Project Area (MSL):
43 feet	44 feet

Briefly describe the topography in the project area (e.g., gently rolling hills, dominant drainage to the west via tributaries to the Brazos River):

The project area is flat with very minimal elevation change.

Discuss any relevant topographical features (e.g. playa lakes).

None.

Floodplains & Floodways

Is the project site located in a 100-year floodplain?	☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Partial

If yes, list all streams with floodplains in project area. Specify whether the project will be located within the 100-year floodplain and/or floodway(s) of these streams.

Stream	Project in 100-year floodplain?	Project in floodway?
	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No

Do the communities (cities and/or counties) in which the project will be constructed participate in the National Flood Insurance Program?	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Partial

List all participating cities and counties	List all non-participating cities and counties
City of Bay City	N/A
Matagorda County	

Impacts

Will floodplains or floodways be directly impacted by the project?	☐ Yes ☒ No

Describe direct impacts of the project (adverse and beneficial) on floodplains and floodways. Specify temporary versus permanent impacts:

No impacts to floodplain and floodways.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures for Project Environmental Impacts? ☐ Yes ☒ Not applicable

If yes, list all mitigation measures in Section 5.14.

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation
5.6: Wetlands, Streams, and Waters of the United States

Information included in this template represents baseline information pertinent to the majority of projects. Regulatory agencies, including the USACE, may require additional information to determine permitting or mitigation requirements.

List all applicable U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permits for the project (general and/or individual):
None. The project does not contain any jurisdictional waters or wetlands.

Will any of the applicable permits require pre-construction notification? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, which one(s): No PCN required.

Are streams present on the project site or in the project area (perennial, ephemeral, intermittent)?
☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, list all streams in the project area.

N/A

Are wetlands present on the project site or in the project area? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, discuss the type and quality of wetlands (e.g., forested palustrine, emergent riverine):
N/A

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation
5.6: Wetlands, Streams, and Waters of the United States

Has a site wetlands/waters delineation or jurisdictional determination been performed using the applicable USACE Wetland Delineation Manual*, including regional supplements**?

☒ Yes: If Yes, has it been verified by the USACE? ☐ Yes ☒ No
☐ No

*Environmental Laboratory. (1987). "Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual". Technical Report Y-87-1. U.S. Army Engineers Waterways Experimental Station, Vicksburg, MS.

**The manual is to be used with the appropriate regional supplement. These supplements and the manual can be found on the following website:
http://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/RegulatoryProgramandPermits/reg_supp.aspx

If yes, summarize the findings below and attach a copy of the field survey to Appendix B2. **If no**, describe the basis for above statements regarding presence or absence of wetlands and waters of the U.S..

A wetlands/waters delineation was performed on December 16, 2020. No wetlands or waters of the U.S. were located at the site. A memo was sent to the USACE – Galveston District for agency coordination.

Impacts

Will wetlands be impacted?	☐ Yes ☒ No	Will streams be impacted?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Are any of the impacted wetlands/streams in the project area tidally influenced?		☐ Yes	☐ No

Describe direct impacts of the project (adverse & beneficial) on streams and wetlands (e.g., fill, dredging, dewatering, surface water runoff, other pollutants, etc.). Specify temporary versus permanent impacts.

No impacts on streams or wetlands will occur from this project.

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation

5.6: Wetlands, Streams, and Waters of the United States

Stream/Wetland Impacts (if applicable) *add rows if needed

This section must be accompanied by a Stream/Wetland Impact Map:

The map must include a topographic background with footprint of the project overlain. Assign a number to each stream/wetland in the project footprint and label each on the map (e.g., S1, S2, W1, W2).

Attach the map to Appendix B2

Stream Impacts:

Include all streams in project footprint even if impact is zero feet

# Keyed to Map (S1, S2,…)	Temporarily impacted		Permanently impacted	
	All Streams [linear ft]	Potential Waters of U.S. (streams only) [linear ft]	All Streams [linear ft]	Potential Waters of U.S. (streams only) [linear ft]
N/A				
Total Stream Impacts (feet):	None			

Wetland Impacts:

Include all wetlands in project footprint even if impact is zero acres.

# Keyed to Map (W1, W2,…)	Temporarily impacted		Permanently impacted	
	All Wetlands [ac]	Potential Waters of U.S. (wetlands only) [ac]	All Wetlands [ac]	Potential Waters of U.S. (wetlands only) [ac]
N/A				
Total Wetland Impacts (acres):	None			

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures for Project Environmental Impacts? ☐ Yes ☒ Not applicable

If yes, list all mitigation measures in Section 5.14.

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation
5.7: Biological Elements

Ecoregion:			
	☐ Arizona/New Mexico Mtns.	☐ Central Great Plains	☐ Texas Blackland Prairies
	☐ Chihuahuan Deserts	☐ Cross Timbers	☐ East Central Texas Plains
	☐ High Plains	☐ Edwards Plateau	☒ Western Gulf Coastal Plain
	☐ Southwestern Tablelands	☐ Southern Texas Plains	☐ South Central Plains

Using USFWS and TPWD County Lists of Rare, Candidate, Threatened and Endangered Species, create a table of potential impacts with the following columns:

(1) Species (common and scientific names), (2) State/federal protection status, (3) Habitat, (4) Presence of Critical Habitat, (5) Project Site Suitability, and (6) Potential Impacts of Project

Attach the Potential Impacts Table to Appendix B3

Has a biological field survey been performed?	☒ Yes	☐ No

If yes, summarize the finding below. Attach report to Appendix B3, if applicable – exclude report from publicly available documents to protect location sensitive information.

No critical habitat for federally listed species is located within the project area. Limited habitat may be available for several state listed Species of Greatest Conservation Need species. However, no impact is anticipated due to the abundance of surrounding habitat that can be utilized by species during construction.

Are any parks, recreational areas, forest preserves, grassland preserves, wildlife refuges, wild or scenic rivers, karst faunal regions or zones, or nature preserves (federal, state or local; public or private) in or near the project area?	☐ Yes	☒ No

If yes, list and describe proximity to project site:

N/A

Briefly describe the vegetation and wildlife, including aquatic species, present in the project site and project area.

* Do not include protected species addressed in the potential impacts table.

The entire project area consists mostly of herbaceous shurbs. Plant species include goldenrod, southern dewberry, groudseltree (baccharis), cedar elm saplings, and various reed grasses. No wildlife was observed during the site visit.

Impacts

Discuss potential impacts (adverse and beneficial) to trust resources, wildlife and natural vegetation, including habitat. Provide information about the nature, extent, duration and location of the impacts. Specify temporary versus permanent impacts.

* Do not include protected species already addressed in the potential impacts table.

Vegetation will be cleared for the project. In the event that wildlife used the parcel to migrate to another habitat, they may avoid the parcel during construction.

If present in or near the project area, discuss potential impacts to any parks, recreational areas, forests preserves, grasslands preserves, wildlife refuges, wild or scenic rivers, karst faunal regions or zones, or nature preserves (federal, state or local; public or private):

None located in or near the project area.

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation
5.7: Biological Elements

Mitigation Measures		
Mitigation Measures for Project Environmental Impacts?	☐ Yes	☒ Not applicable
If yes, list all mitigation measures in Section 5.14.		

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation
5.8: Cultural Resources

Have you notified the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) at the Texas Historical Commission that you intend to use the NEPA process to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act?	☒ Yes	☐ No
Identify parties that were consulted regarding cultural resources, including Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO), the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), local governments, or any other interested parties. A review of the Texas Historical Commission's (THC) Archeological Sites Atlas was conducted. According to the review, no previously recorded significant or potentially significant sites within or adjacent to the proposed project footprint were identified, nor is the proposed project within the protected area surrounding a historic cemetery, structure, or district. The THC was consulted regarding cultural resources.		
Has an archeologist and/or an architectural historian performed a desktop review of the proposed project?	☒ Yes	☐ No
Identify cultural resources/historic properties (included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places) within the proposed project's area of impact. No historic or cultural resources were identified within the project area.		
Has an archeological and/or architectural survey been conducted?	☐ Yes	☒ No
If Yes, briefly summarize the results of the report(s) and attach them to Appendix B4, if applicable – exclude report from publicly available documents to protect location sensitive information. N/A		
Does the project have the potential to affect significant cultural resources/historic properties?	☐ Yes	☒ No
If you have determined that historic properties will not be impacted, explain how this conclusion was reached. A review of the Texas Historical Commission's (THC) Historic Sites Atlas was conducted. According to the review, no National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) sites or Texas historic landmarks are located within or adjacent to the proposed project footprint, nor is the proposed project within the protected area surrounding a historic cemetery, structure, or district. The THC was consulted regarding cultural resources.		

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation

5.8: Cultural Resources

Describe direct impacts (adverse and beneficial) of the project on cultural resources/historic properties. Specify temporary versus permanent impacts.

No direct impacts on cultural resources/historic properties are anticipated.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures for Project Environmental Impacts? ☐ Yes ☒ Not applicable

If yes, list all mitigation measures in Section 5.14.

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation

5.9: Hazardous Materials

The TWDB does not fund the testing, remediation, removal, disposal, or related work for contaminated or potentially contaminated material.

Is there a Superfund Site in the project area or in an area associated with the proposed work (e.g., Superfund site upstream of project activities in a floodplain)?	
No Superfund Sites within the project area or in an area associated with the proposed work.	
Was a site assessment conducted?	☒ Yes ☐ No
If a formal site assessment was conducted please attach the report and/or data search to Appendix B5.	☒ Attached ☐ Not Applicable
If an informal site assessment was conducted, please briefly describe methods and results. Make sure to identify any potential environmental hazards located on the site due to past site uses (e.g. soil contamination or proximity to nearby hazardous liquid or gas pipelines) :	
A hazardous materials database review was ordered through GeoSearch on December 14, 2020. One Industrial and Hazardous Waste Corrective Action site (IHWCA) was located. The site is located 0.978 miles west of the project area. The database reports that the site is called Michael D Stone Grassfarms, based on observation, this appears to be an office building. The corrective action workload was completed in April 2014. It is likely that the corrective action occurred on a farm site, and not at this location. Based on this information, the site is not a recognized environmental condition. No other state or federal sites were listed, and no sites were discovered during the site visit.	
Mitigation Measures	
Mitigation Measures for Project Environmental Impacts? If yes, list all mitigation measures in Section 5.14.	☐ Yes ☒ Not applicable

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation
5.10: Social Implications & Environmental Justice

Social Implications

Will land acquisition for the project require the use of eminent domain?	☐ Yes ☒ No
If yes, describe: N/A	
Will people or businesses be relocated as a result of this project?	☐ Yes ☒ No
If yes, describe the extent and nature of the relocations. N/A	
Will the project cause an increase in resident's monthly service rates?	☒ Yes ☐ No
If yes, provide an estimate of an average monthly residential bill and the anticipated monthly residential increase required to finance the debt.	Average Monthly User Rate: $ 22.12 Anticipated Increase: $ 1.98
Will the project require an increase in taxes to finance the debt?	☐ Yes ☒ No
If yes, provide an estimate of the increase required: N/A	

Environmental Justice

Area	Population	% Minority	% Below the Poverty Level/ Per Capita Income
State	28,995,881	58.8%	13.6% / $31,277
County: Matagorda	36,643	56.7%	17.5% / $25,172
City: Bay City	17,535	68.7%	21.3% / $24,350
Project Area (0.5 mile buffer)	17	47%	19% / $23,378

Does the project area have a portion of the population, greater than the city, county or state average, who are members of a racial/ethnic minority category or who have incomes less than or equal to the state's official poverty level?	☐ Yes ☒ No

Impacts

Will the project disproportionally impact low-income or minority populations?	☐ Yes ☒ No

Please explain: The residential monthly bill is expected to increase as a result of the proposed project. The project area consists of population below the poverty level and with a per capita income less that the state and county average. Low-income and minority populations will not have restricted access or restricted services during construction. Neither people nor businesses will be relocated as a result of the proposed project.

The proposed project will require an increase in monthly service rates by approximately $1.98 but will not require an increase in taxes to finance the debt. The entire population of the proposed project area will be the recipients of benefits derived from the proposed improvements. The proposed project is not expected to disproportionately impact minority or low-income populations in a negative way.

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation
5.10: Social Implications & Environmental Justice

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Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures for Project Environmental Impacts?	☐ Yes	☒ Not applicable
If yes, list all mitigation measures in Section 5.14.		

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation
5.11: Other Potential Impacts or Requirements

1. **Air Quality:** Is the project in a maintenance or non-attainment area for any priority air pollutant under the federal Clean Air Act?	☐ Yes ☒ No
If yes, describe the impact the project will have on ambient air quality. N/A	
2. **Scenic Views**: Will the project impact scenic views or vistas during construction or operation?	☐ Yes ☒ No
If yes, indicate which scenic views or vistas will be impacted and discuss adverse impacts. Specify temporary versus permanent impacts. N/A	
3. **Traffic:** Will construction of this project involve rerouting or controlling traffic?	☐ Yes ☒ No
If yes, describe traffic changes and how long traffic will be disrupted: N/A	
4. **Other Potential Impacts:** If the project may cause any adverse impacts not addressed by items 1-3, identify and discuss them here (e.g., odor, prevailing winds, noise, blasting, night work, etc.):	
No other potential impacts from the proposed project were identified.	
Mitigation Measures	
Mitigation Measures for Project Environmental Impacts? If yes, list all mitigation measures in Section 5.14.	☐ Yes ☒ Not applicable

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation

5.12: Secondary and Cumulative Impacts

Considering resources that your project will impact, identify any past, present or reasonably foreseeable future projects which impact these same resources. This answer will provide important contextual information.

An evaluation of secondary impacts was performed for the proposed improvements. An area of influence, or study area, was delineated using the city limits of Bay City because it is the service area in which the proposed improvements would affect. Typical infrastructure such as the proposed improvements have a useful life expectancy of 50 years; therefore, reasonably foreseeable actions to occur and projections out to 2070 are evaluated for the purpose of this analysis.

The city water system currently serves approximately 17,000 customers. The city is not currently able to meet their desired level of service throughout the entire service area. The purpose of the proposed improvements is to expand the water service capabilities and to address existing water pressure deficiencies within certain service areas. There are projected growth and planned developments anticipated within the study area. The project is proposed to accommodate for the expected growth and development. There is vacant land currently available for development within the study area. Three planned developments were identified and are reasonably foreseeable actions (Tenaris Phase II, Dunn Heat Phase II and an unnamed 250-acre development). These developments have been planned and anticipated; therefore, the proposed improvements would help accommodate for such developments based upon water modelling studies determined to supply adequate flow and pressure in the water system for the City.

According to the Texas Water Development Board's 2017 Texas State Water Plan, population projections increase from 2020 to 2070 for the state, region and county in which this project is located. The proposed project is within Region K, which is projected to grow approximately 87 percent which is greater than the state level projected growth of 73 percent. On the other hand, the proposed project is within Matagorda County which is only projected to grow approximately 14 percent from 2020 to 2070. This is not a substantial growth in comparison to the region and state levels. Considering this growth and the planned development, secondary impacts from the proposed project is not anticipated to be substantial. Furthermore, planned developments would occur regardless of the proposed improvements although would benefit from the improvements.

In consideration of the planned development to occur regardless of the proposed project and the increased growth not considered substantial, the proposed project is not anticipated to produce substantial induced growth and secondary effects. It will benefit the anticipated growth and developments but would not substantially result in secondary effects on its own without other factors considered. This project alone would not cause these developments because they have already been planned and would occur regardless of this project; therefore, this proposed project would not induce this development and subsequent effects from such development.

Cumulative impacts are also evaluated resulting from the proposed project. No substantial direct impacts to resources are anticipated by the proposed project. Based on this evaluation of the direct impact analyses performed for the proposed project, no impacts are anticipated to contribute to a cumulative effect on any resources based on the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures for Project Environmental Impacts? ☐ Yes ☒ Not applicable

If yes, list all mitigation measures in Section 5.14.

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation

5.13: Standard Mitigation, Precautionary Measures and Best Management Practices

Describe any standard mitigation, precautionary measures and best management practices to be used during project construction (e.g., storm water pollution prevention plan, re-vegetation, dust and siltation control, establish original grades in floodplains, etc.).

A SW3P will be developed in the design phase and implemented under the general construction permit. The SW3P will consist of a stabilized construction access, filter fabric fencing, and inlet protection barriers to prevent construction debris runoff into the existing stormwater infrastructure.

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation
5.14: Mitigation Measures

Provide a list of potential adverse impacts of the proposed project and a description of how those impacts will be avoided, minimized, or mitigated. This list will be used to develop conditions for the environmental determination issued by the TWDB. Please ensure the information is consistent with what was provided to regulatory agencies and incorporates applicable agency recommendations. When responding to recommendations provided by regulatory agencies, identify which are feasible and which will not be implemented.

Impact:	Recommended/Required by What Entity? (if applicable)	Mitigation Measures Description:
Example: *Loss of 5 acres of forested wetland*	*Example:* *USACE*	*Example:* *Purchase 10 credits from ABC Wetland Bank*
N/A		

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation

5.15: References

Bay City Water System Improvements. Preliminary Engineering Feasibility Report. Garver. August 2020.

City of Bay City Water Conservation Plan. November 2019.

Environmental Protection Agency. EJSCREEN Report (Version 2020). https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/. Accessed February 2021.

Federal Emergency Management Agency. FEMA Flood Map Service Center. Matgorda County. https://msc.fema.gov/portal/home. Accessed December 2020.

GeoSearch. Radius Report. Bay City, TX. Job Number 388928. December 14, 2020.

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. River Basins/303d folder. https://www.tceq.texas.gov/waterquality/assessment/02twqi/basins. Accessed December 2020.

Texas Department of Transportation. Project Tracker. https://apps3.txdot.gov/apps-cq/project_tracker/. Accessed February 2021.

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Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. Natural Diversity Database. https://tpwd.texas.gov/huntwild/wild/wildlife_diversity/txndd/. Accessed December 2020.

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. Rare Threatened and Endangered Species of Texas by County. Matagorda County. https://tpwd.texas.gov/gis/rtest/. Accessed December 2020.

Texas Water Development Board. Major Aquifers. Gulf Coast. https://www.twdb.texas.gov/groundwater/aquifer/majors/gulf-coast.asp. Accessed January 2021.

U.S. Census Bureau. QuickFacts. Matagorda County, Texas. https://www.census.gov/. Accessed February 2021.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. National Agricultural Statistics Service. Census of Agriculture. Matagorda County. https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Online_Resources/County_Profiles/Texas/cp48321.pdf Accessed January 2021.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. Natural Resources Conservation Survey. Web Soil Survey. https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx. Accessed December 2020.

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation

5.15: References

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Information for Planning and Consultation. https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/. Accessed December 2020.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. National Wetlands Inventory. Wetlands Mapper. https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.html. Accessed December 2020.

U.S. Geological Survey. Bureau of Economic Geology Texas Geology. Rock Units, Faults, Map Sheets. https://txpub.usgs.gov/txgeology/. Accessed December 2020.

Section 6: Public Participation

PUBLIC MEETING

1. Does the project or activities involve a probable or known public controversy? ☐ Yes ☒ No
   If yes, please contact your TWDB environmental reviewer for the public hearing guidance.

2. **Notify the Public:** Public participation is required to inform the public of potential social, economic or environmental impacts of the proposed project. The applicant must notify the public of the meeting by advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation within the project area at least thirty (30) days prior to the date of the meeting. The 30-day period may count either the day of the advertisement or the day of the meeting, but not both.

3. **Notify requisite agencies and interested parties:** A written notice of the meeting should be sent to any state, federal or local agency, government, organization or individual that has an interest in the proposed project.

4. **Floodplain/Wetland:** If the proposed action is located in a wetland and/or the 100-year floodplain (500-yr floodplain for critical actions), you are required to notify the public and involve the affected and interested public in the decision making process. Incorporate a discussion of alternatives to construction in the floodplain/wetlands, potential impacts and proposed mitigation measures into the public meeting.

5. **Public Meeting Notice Includes:**
   - ☐ Published 30 days in advance of meeting
   - ☐ Date, time and place of meeting
   - ☐ Brief description of project & floodplain/wetland notice (if applicable)
   - ☐ Cost, including estimated monthly bill and any connection fee, tax or surcharge
   - ☐ Convenient local source for EID (available at least 30 days prior to meeting)
   - ☐ Statement of Purpose: "One of the purposes of this meeting is to discuss the potential environmental impacts of the project and alternatives to it."

Example Public Meeting Notice:

A public meeting is being held on _____(day, date)_____at ___(time)___ at_____(location, address)_____ to discuss the _____city/district_____'s proposed project to _____(project description)_____ at _____(project location)_____ . One of the purposes of this hearing is to discuss the potential environmental impacts of the project and alternatives to it. The total estimated cost of the project is $_____. The estimated monthly bill for a typical resident is currently_____. A user rate increase of _____will be required to finance this project. *In addition, a connection fee/tax/surcharge/other fee of $_____will be required.* An application for financial assistance for the project has been *(will be)* filed with the Texas Water Development Board, P.O. Box 13231, Austin, Texas, 78711-3231. An Environmental Information Document for the project has been prepared which will be available for public review at _____(city hall/district offices)___ at_____(address)____between the hours of _____(hours)____for 30 days following the date of this notice. Written comments on the proposed project may be sent to _____(address)_____or to the Texas Water Development Board.

Floodplain/Wetland: Incorporate into Public Meeting Notice for projects in a floodplain or wetland
This project involves construction (a) of a critical facility in the 500-year floodplain, (b) in the 100-year floodplain, or (c) construction located in a wetland. Alternatives to construction in a floodplain/wetland, potential impacts on floodplains/wetlands and proposed mitigation measures will be addressed during the public meeting.

6. **Public Meeting Documentation**
   - ☐ Publisher's affidavit and a copy of the notice
   - ☐ Statement signed by applicant: meeting was held in conformance with the Public Meeting Notice.
   - ☐ List of witnesses
   - ☐ Written summary of the meeting

7. **Were adverse comments about any aspect of the project received?** ☐ Yes ☐ No
   If yes, describe how they were resolved:

Section 7: Agency Coordination

When coordinating with an agency, send hard copies by public carrier with delivery confirmation requested. Retain copies of those confirmations. When a response is not received from an agency, documentation of the delivery must be included with the coordination materials submitted to the TWDB. All agency coordination should be included in Appendix C and should be presented in the same order as the following table.

Mailing addresses for the following agencies are provided online at:
http://www.twdb.texas.gov/financial/instructions/doc/addresses.pdf

Uniform Project Notification Requirements		
Bureau of Reclamation	☒ Sent ☐ *Response* (Not required)	Page: C-1
Bureau of Land Management	☒ Sent ☐ *Response* (Not required)	Page: C-2
Intergovernmental Review: Depending on the nature and location of the proposed project, notification should be sent to the City Mayor, County Judge or both.	☒ Sent ☐ *Response* (Not required)	Page: C-3
Uniform Agency Coordination Requirements		
Texas Historical Commission	☒ Sent ☒ Response	Page: C-4
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	☒ Sent ☐ Response	Page: C-5
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Wildlife Habitat Assessment Program	☒ Sent ☒ Response ☐ Response to TPWD recommendations indicating which recommendations will be implemented.	Page: C-6

Circumstantial Requirements

Use the following questions to determine if coordination is required regarding potential impacts to the resource identified. If Yes, provide the page number for coordination materials.

Will the project adversely affect federally listed threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat? ☒ No effect (no coordination required) ☐ Not likely to adversely affect ☐ Likely to adversely affect	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Division of Ecological Services If not likely, concurrence that adverse effects have been adequately mitigated **recommended** If likely, formal Section 7 consultation **required** Page: C-
Will the project impact prime and important farmlands? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Exempt (pipeline project, existing site)	U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service If Yes, Page: C-

Section 7: Agency Coordination	
Is the project located within or directly adjacent to a national forest or grasslands? Does the project share a surface water connection that may impact these resources? ☐ Yes ☒ No	U.S. Forest Service National Forest or Grasslands If Yes, Page: C-
Is the project located within or directly adjacent to National Park Service Lands? Does the project share a surface water connection that may impact these resources? Does the proposed project have the potential to impact view sheds, natural sounds, night skies, or air quality of any NPS units or National Historic Landmarks? ☐ Yes ☒ No	National Park Service Environmental Quality Division If Yes, Page: C-
Wild and Scenic Rivers: coordination is required for all projects located in one of the following counties: El Paso, Brewster, Crane, Crocket, Culberson, Edwards, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Loving, Pecos, Presidio, Reeves, Schleicher, Sutton, Terrell, Upton, Val Verde, Ward and Winkler. ☐ Yes ☒ No	National Park Service Big Bend National Park, Rio Grande Wild & Scenic River If Yes, Page: C-
Is the project site within the floodplain or adjacent to the channel of the Rio Grande River OR located in, or directly adjacent to, the IBWC's flood control projects in Texas? ☐ Yes ☒ No	International Boundary and Water Commission (U.S. Section) Environmental Management Division If Yes, Page: C-
Is the project located within the contributing zone (stream flow source) or recharge zone of the Edwards Aquifer? ☐ Yes ☒ No	Environmental Protection Agency Groundwater/UIC Section (6WQ-SG) If Yes, Page: C-
Is the project located in, or directly adjacent to, tidal waters or tidally influenced wetlands? ☐ Yes ☒ No	National Marine Fisheries Service Habitat Conservation Division If Yes, Page: C-
Is the project located in a coastal management zone? ☐ Yes ☒ No	General Land Office If Yes, Page: C-
Will the proposed project affect any known organizations or private entities? ☐ Yes ☒ No	Coordination with the affected party(s) is required. If Yes, Page: C-

Section 7: Agency Coordination

<u>For communities that participate in the NFIP:</u> Is the project is located in the 100-year floodplain (1% chance of flooding)? ☐ Yes ☒ No Does the project involve construction of a critical facility (WTP, WWTP,etc.) in the 500-year floodplain (0.2% chance of flooding)? ☐ Yes ☒ No **Any construction in the 100-year floodplain and construction of critical facilities in the 500-year floodplain requires a Floodplain Development Permit. Floodplain Development Permits must be acquired prior to TWDB approval of engineering plans and specifications and release of construction funds.	National Flood Insurance Program Local Floodplain Administrator If Yes, Page: C-
<u>For communities that DO NOT participate in the NFIP:</u> Does the project involve construction in the 100-year floodplain or construction of a critical facility in the 500-year floodplain? ☐ Yes ☐ Exempt: strictly pipeline installation ☐ No ☐ Undetermined: no maps available to make determination **If the project is not exempt and is (a) located in the 100 year floodplain, (b) involves construction of a critical facility in the 500-year floodplain or (c) no floodplain maps are available for the project area, a Flood Risk Assessment must be prepared.	<u>Flood Risk Assessment</u> The assessment should include an elevation study, risk of flooding determination, and recommendation (build, no build, special accommodations). The assessment must be sealed by a licensed engineer. If Yes, Page: C-

Section 7: Agency Coordination

Sample Agency Notification Letter

DATE

CONTACT NAME
ADDRESS
See section 7 for agency contact information

RE: Project Notification: Please Review - No Response Required

Dear CONTACT:

The APPLICANT is pursuing federal funding through the Texas Water Development Board's FUNDING PROGRAM for the proposed PROJECT NAME (TWDB PROJECT NUMBER). The purpose of this notification is to identify if the proposed project will have any potential conflicts with projects being implemented by your agency.

Attached to this letter is a document containing general contact information, project description and project maps. A copy of the full Environmental Information Document (EID), which includes background environmental information and a robust analysis of potential impacts, is available upon request.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (tel:)_____ or by e-mail at _____.

Sincerely,
APPLICANT/CONSULTANT

Enclosure: Section 1 (General Information), Section 3 (Project Description) and Appendix A (Standard Maps) from the EID.

Section 7: Agency Coordination

Sample Agency Coordination Letter

DATE

CONTACT NAME
ADDRESS
See section 7 for agency contact information

RE: NEPA Review Requested for Federally Funded Project
Environmental Information Document Available
Consultation#_____, Date_____
_____(Project Name)_____
_____(Applicant)_____
_____(Project Location)_____

Dear CONTACT:

The APPLICANT is pursuing federal funding through the Texas Water Development Board's FUNDING PROGRAM for the proposed PROJECT NAME (TWDB PROJECT NUMBER). The purpose of this coordination is to identify potential environmental and permitting issues: specifically, permits or mitigative measures required to ensure compliance with environmental regulations specific to your agency's area of jurisdiction.

The attached Environmental Information Document (EID) provides a project description, project maps, background environmental information, a robust analysis of potential impacts and a list of all agencies with whom we are coordinating. Sections particularly relevant to your agency include: (use the table of relevant sections by agency provided on the next page to complete this section).

Include a brief description of mitigation measures that will be implemented to reduce impacts to resources under the agency's area of jurisdiction.

Recommended or required actions identified through this coordination, including permits, will be considered for inclusion as conditions in the TWDB's environmental determination. Please cite the relevant authority (statue/regulation) for recommendations.

We request your concurrence with our determination that_____. If you have any questions or need any additional information, please contact me at (tel:)_____ or by e-mail at _____.

Sincerely,
APPLICANT

Enclosure: EID (access to the EID may also be provided by including a link where the EID can be downloaded).

Section 7: Agency Coordination

Relevant Sections by Agency

(for the purposes of this EID, not intended to be all inclusive)

Uniform Project Notification Requirements	
Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Land Management, and Local Council of Governments	Section 1: General Information Section 3: Project Description Appendix A: Standard Maps
Uniform Agency Coordination Requirements	
Texas Historical Commission	Section 1: General Information Section 3: Project Description Section 5.8: Cultural Resources Appendix A: Standard Maps Appendix B4: Cultural Resources Report (if applicable)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Section 1: General Information Section 3: Project Description Section 5.4: Water Resources Section 5.5: Topography and Floodplains Section 5.6: Wetlands, Streams and Waters of the U.S. Appendix A: Standard Maps Appendix B2: Wetlands, Streams and Waters of the U.S. (if applicable)
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department & U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Section 1: General Information Section 3: Project Description Section 5.1: Land Use Section 5.4: Water Resources Section 5.6: Wetlands, Streams and Waters of the U.S. Section 5.7: Biological Resources Appendix A: Standard Maps Appendix B3: Biological Resources
Circumstantial Requirements	
U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service	Section 1: General Information Section 3: Project Description Section 5.1: Land Use Section 5.3: Soils & Prime and Important Farmlands Appendix A: Standard Maps Appendix B1: Soils & Prime and Important Farmlands

Section 7: Agency Coordination

Relevant Sections by Agency

(for the purposes of this EID, not intended to be all inclusive)

U.S. Forest Service National Forest or Grasslands	Section 1: General Information Section 3: Project Description Section 5.5: Topography and Floodplains Section 5.6: Wetlands, Streams and Waters of the U.S. Section 5.7: Biological Resources Appendix A: Standard Maps Appendix B3: Biological Resources
National Park Service Environmental Quality Division	Section 1: General Information Section 3: Project Description Section 5.4: Water Resources Section 5.5: Topography and Floodplains Section 5.6: Wetlands, Streams and Waters of the U.S. Section 5.7: Biological Resources Appendix A: Standard Maps Appendix B3: Biological Resources
National Park Service Big Bend National Park	Section 1: General Information Section 3: Project Description Section 5.5: Topography and Floodplains Section 5.6: Wetlands, Streams and Waters of the U.S. Section 5.7: Biological Resources Appendix A: Standard Maps Appendix B3: Biological Resources
International Boundary and Water Commission (U.S. Section) Environmental Management Division	Section 1: General Information Section 3: Project Description Section 5.4: Water Resources Section 5.5: Topography and Floodplains Section 5.6: Wetlands, Streams and Waters of the U.S. Appendix A: Standard Maps
Environmental Protection Agency Groundwater/UIC Section (6WQ-SG)	Section 1: General Information Section 3: Project Description Section 5.5: Topography and Floodplains Section 5.6: Wetlands, Streams and Waters of the U.S. Section 5.7: Biological Resources Appendix A: Standard Maps Appendix B3: Biological Resources

Section 7: Agency Coordination Relevant Sections by Agency (for the purposes of this EID, not intended to be all inclusive)	
National Flood Insurance Program Local Floodplain Administrator & Texas Water Development Board Flood Mitigation Planning Division	Section 1: General Information Section 3: Project Description Section 5.5: Topography and Floodplains Appendix A: Standard Maps
National Marine Fisheries Service Habitat Conservation Division	Section 1: General Information Section 3: Project Description Section 5.5: Topography and Floodplains Section 5.6: Wetlands, Streams and Waters of the U.S. Section 5.7: Biological Resources Appendix A: Standard Maps Appendix B3: Biological Resources
General Land Office	Section 1: General Information Section 3: Project Description Appendix A: Standard Maps

Section 8: Certification

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the information contained in this document is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge, and that this document describes the complete project. There are no other projects, stages or components other than those described in this document, which are related to the project as connected actions or phased actions.

Signature_____ Date_____

Title_____(*project manager for the preparation of the EID*)_____

Section 9: Appendices

Appendix A

Standard Maps

Site Location

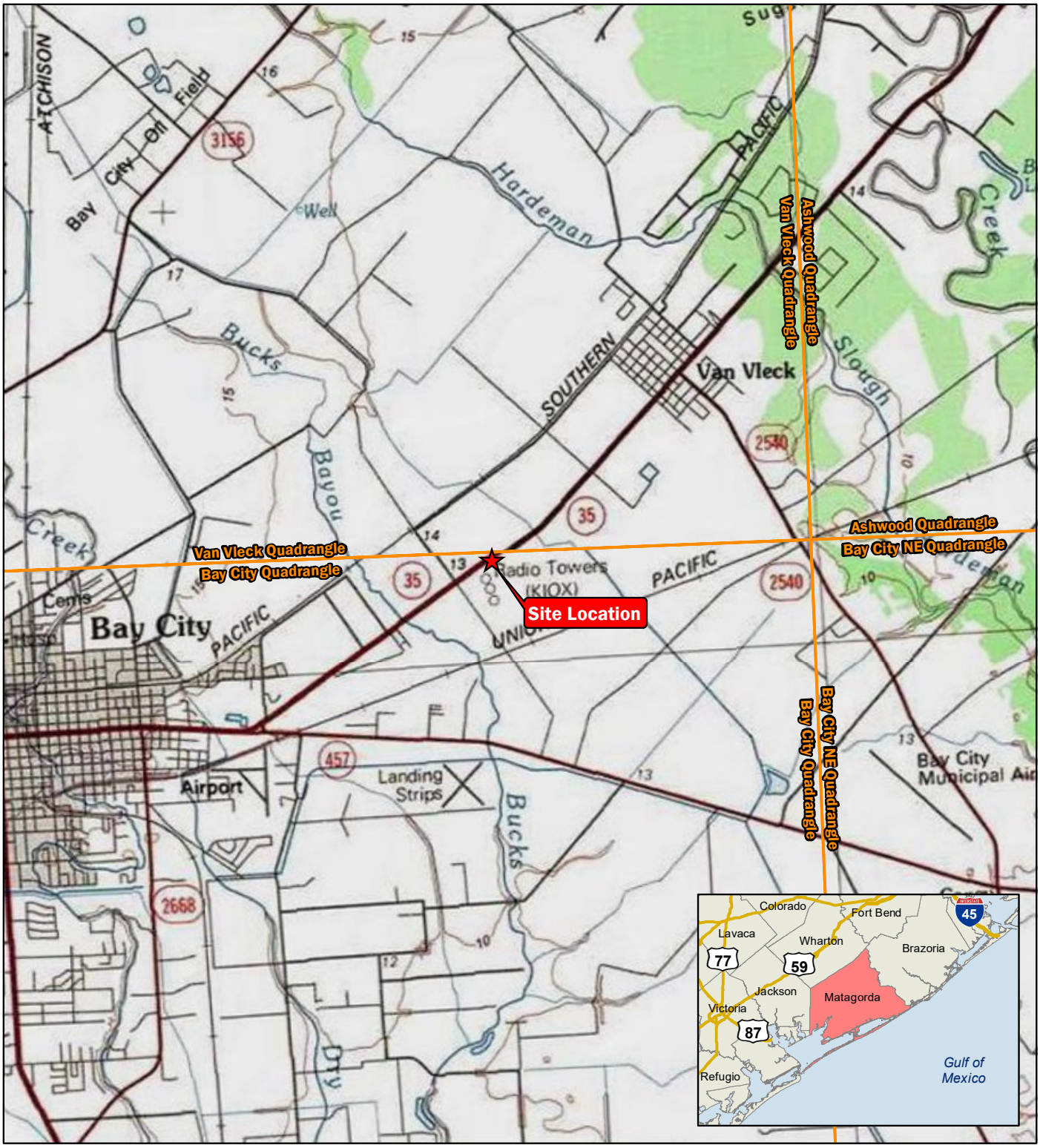
0 250 500
Feet

N

BAY CITY NORTHEAST

REGIONAL LOCATION MAP

Matagorda County



Site Location

Topographic Map Boundary

0 0.5 1

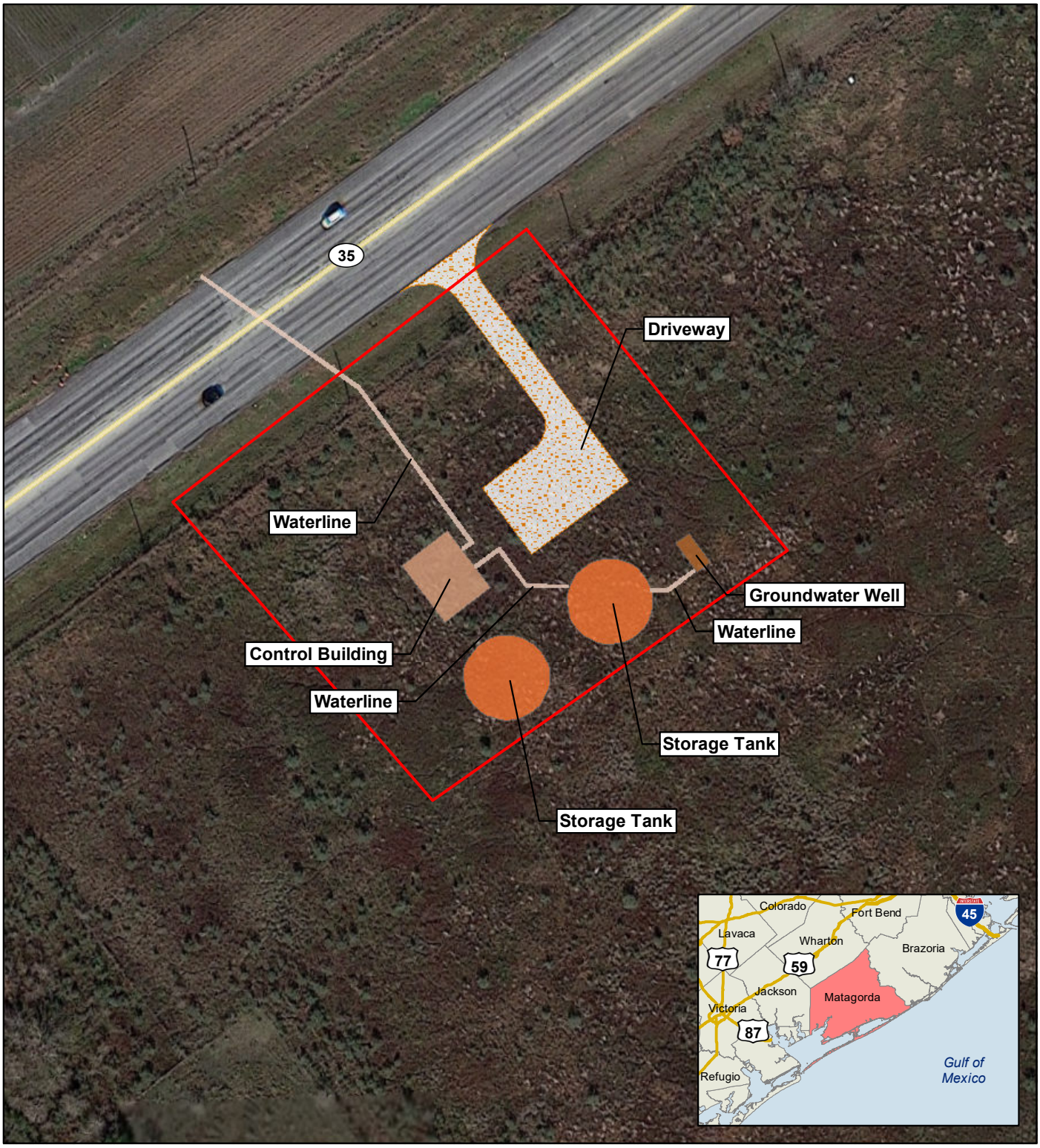
Miles

N

BAY CITY NORTHEAST

7.5 MINUTE TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Matagorda County



Site Location
Control Building
Driveway
Groundwater Well
Storage Tank
Waterline

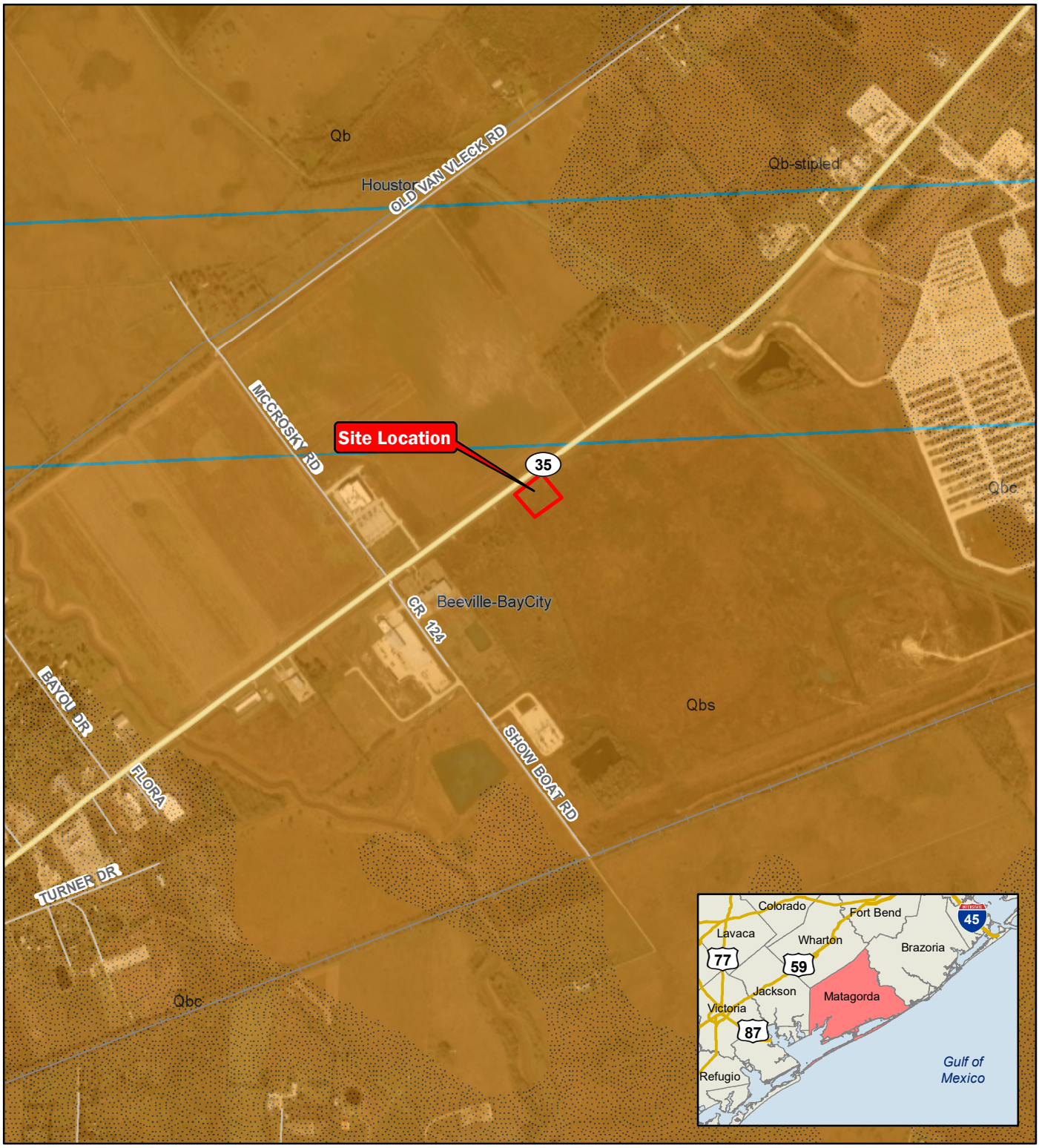
0 50 100
Feet

N

BAY CITY NORTHEAST

PROJECT FOOTPRINT

Matagorda County



Site Location

Beaumont Formation

0 0.125 0.25

Miles

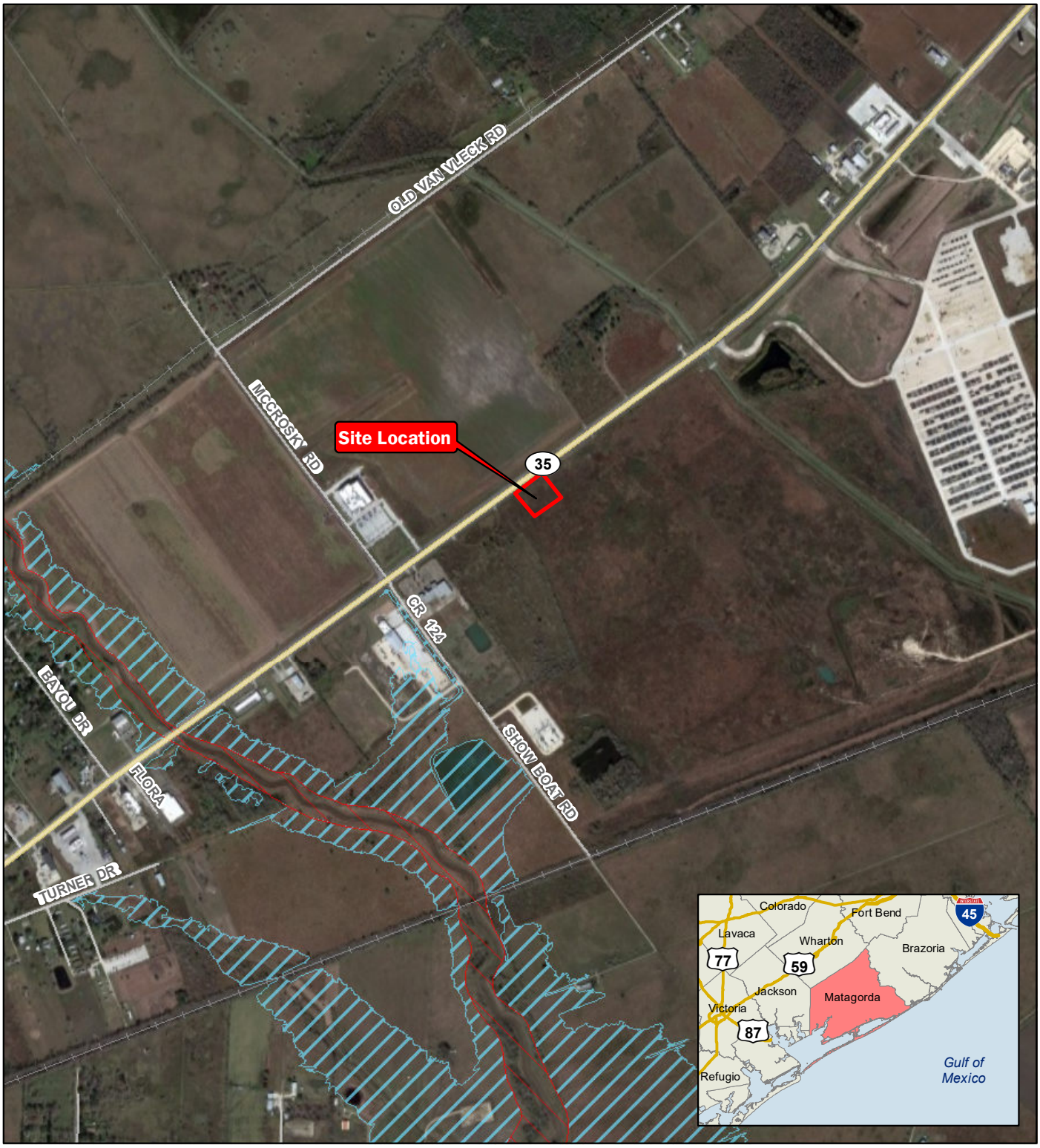
N

BAY CITY NORTHEAST

GEOLOGY MAP

Matagorda County

GARVER



Site Location

100-Year Floodplain

100-Year Flooding - Floodway - Zone AE

0 0.125 0.25

Miles

N

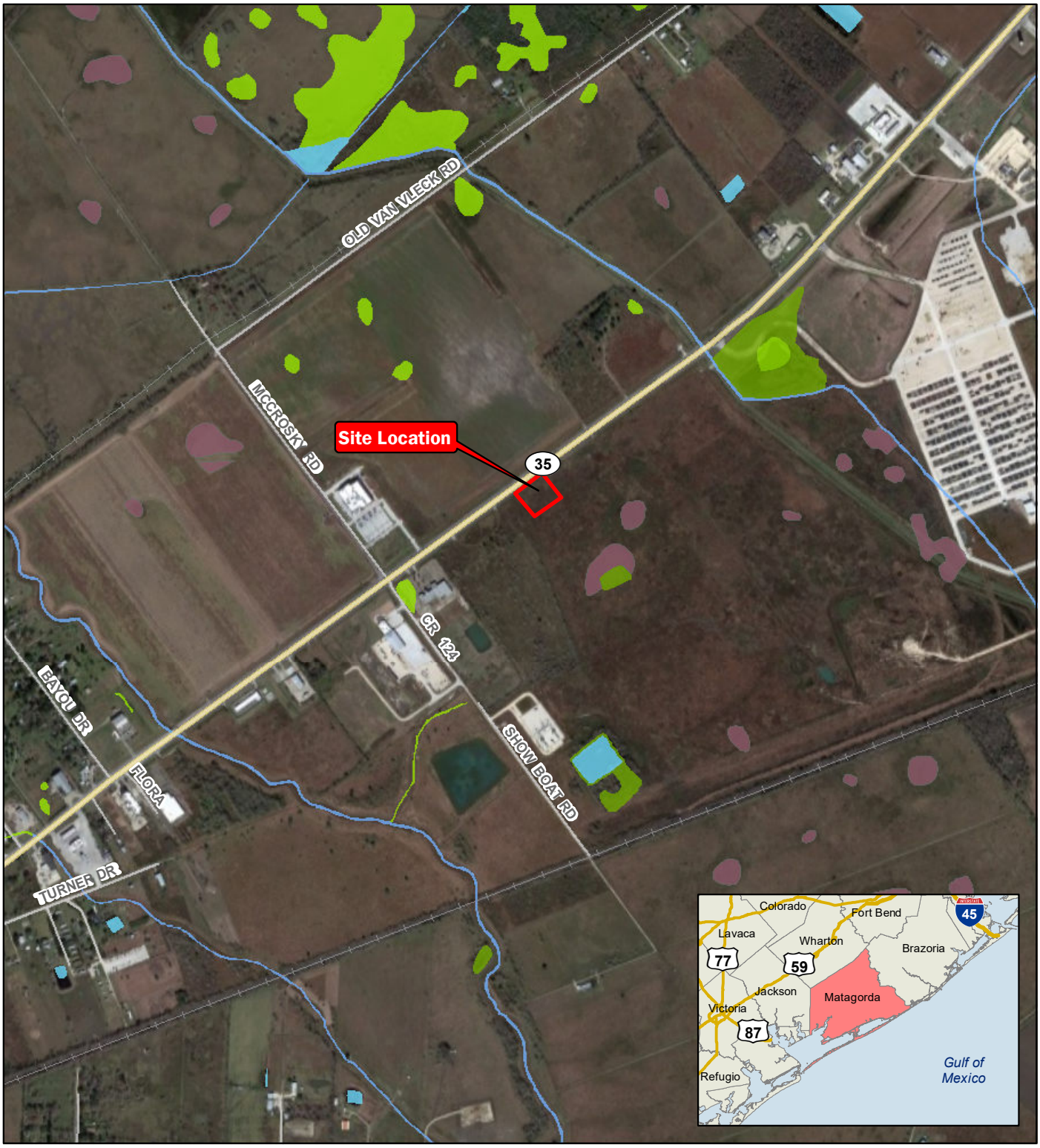
GARVER

BAY CITY NORTHEAST

FEMA FLOODPLAIN MAP

Matagorda County

Document Path: \\garverinc.local\data\Projects\2020\20W09160 - Bay City Water System Imps Design\GIS\Maps\Appendix A Maps\BayCity_East_WP_FEMA.mxd Date Saved: 2/11/2021 8:45:41 AM User Name: SPWay



Site Location
Freshwater Emergent Wetland
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
Freshwater Pond
Other
Riverine

0 0.125 0.25
Miles

N

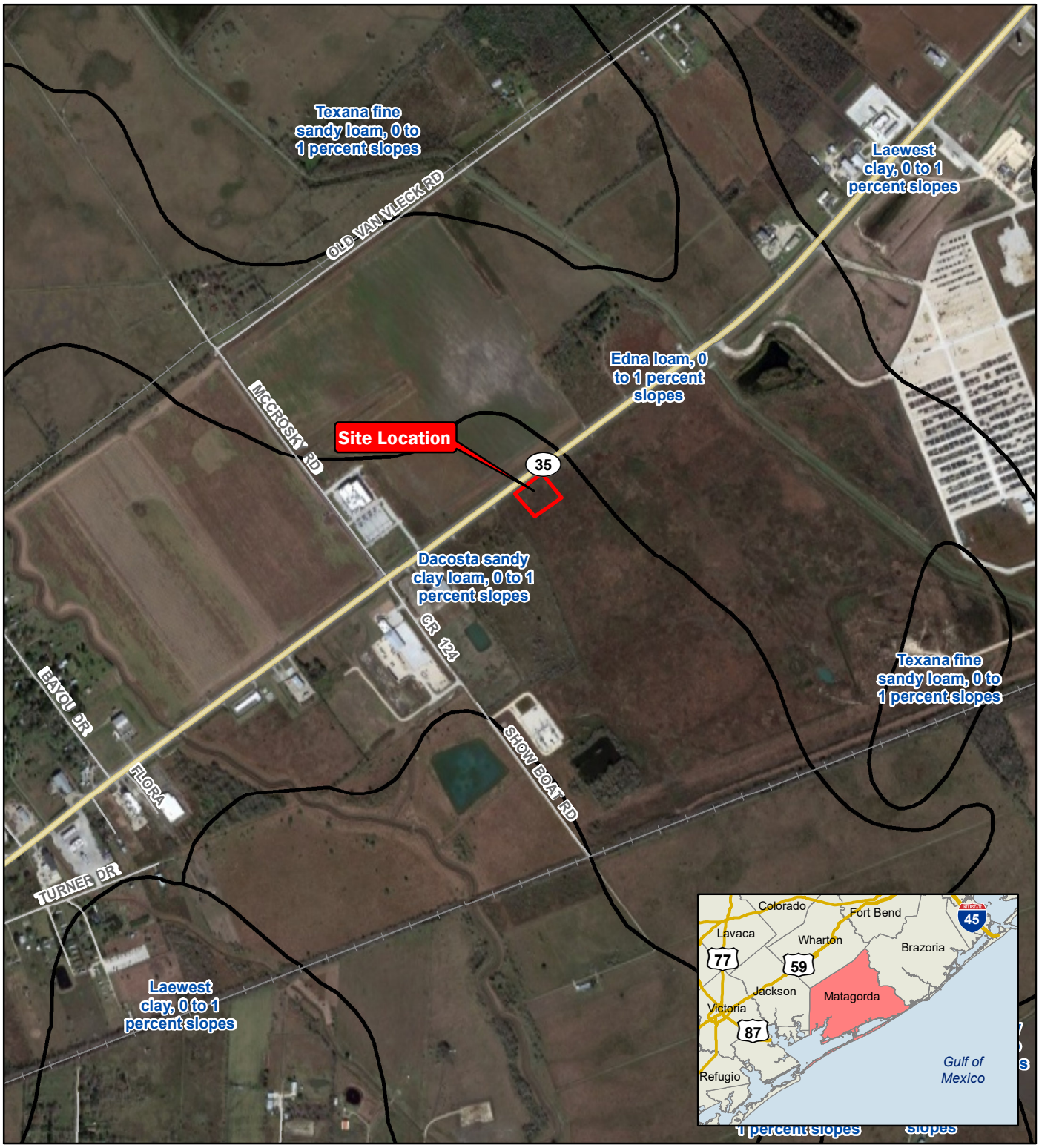
BAY CITY NORTHEAST

NATIONAL WETLAND INVENTORY MAP

Matagorda County

Appendix B

Environmental Setting, Impacts, and Mitigation Attachments



Site Location

Soils

0 0.125 0.25

Miles

N

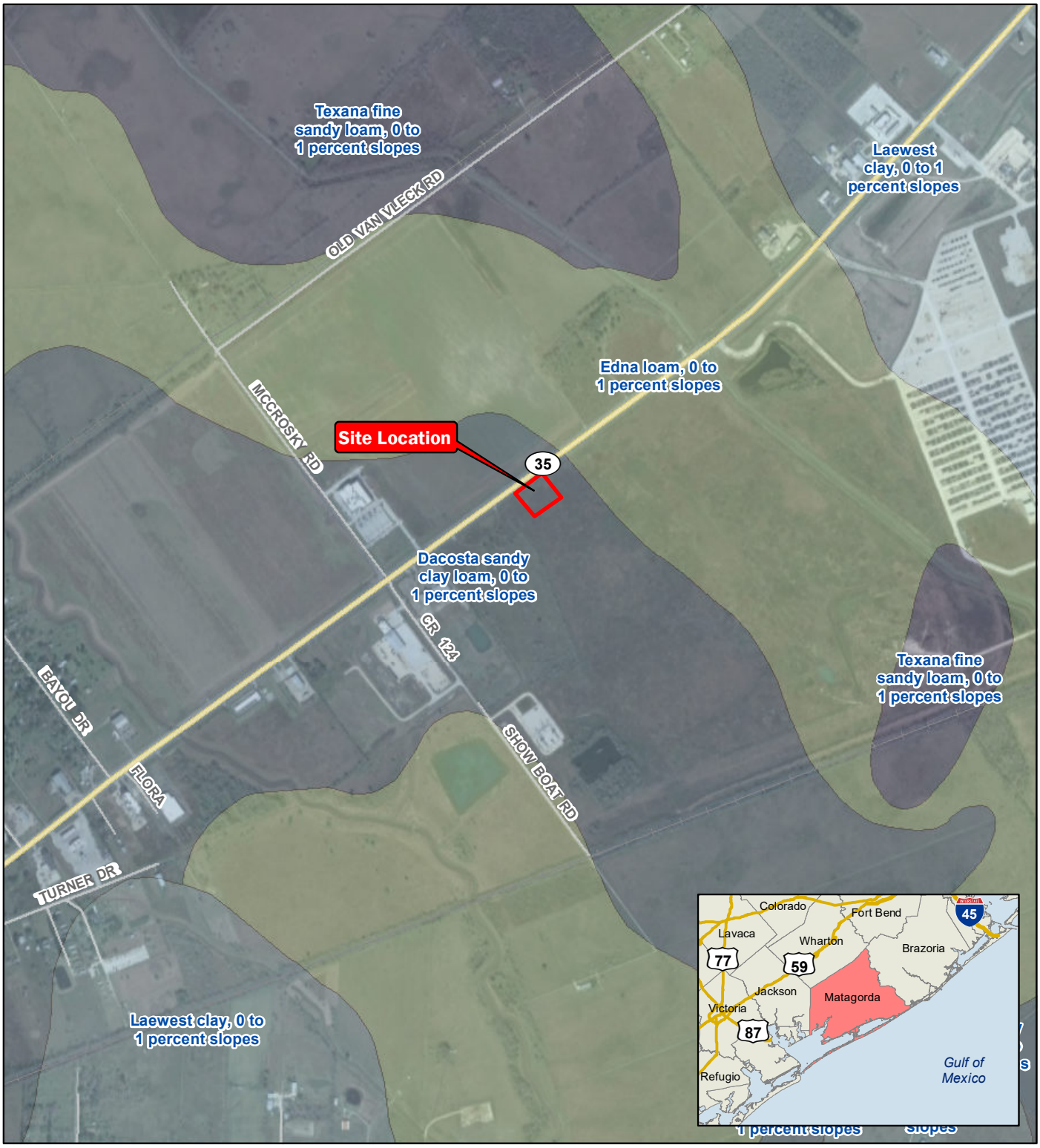
TEXAS PARKS & WILDLIFE

GARVER

BAY CITY EAST SITE

SOILS MAP

Matagorda County
Texas Parks and Wildlife



- Site Location
- Dacosta sandy clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes
- Edna loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes
- Laewest clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes
- Texana fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes

0 0.125 0.25
Miles

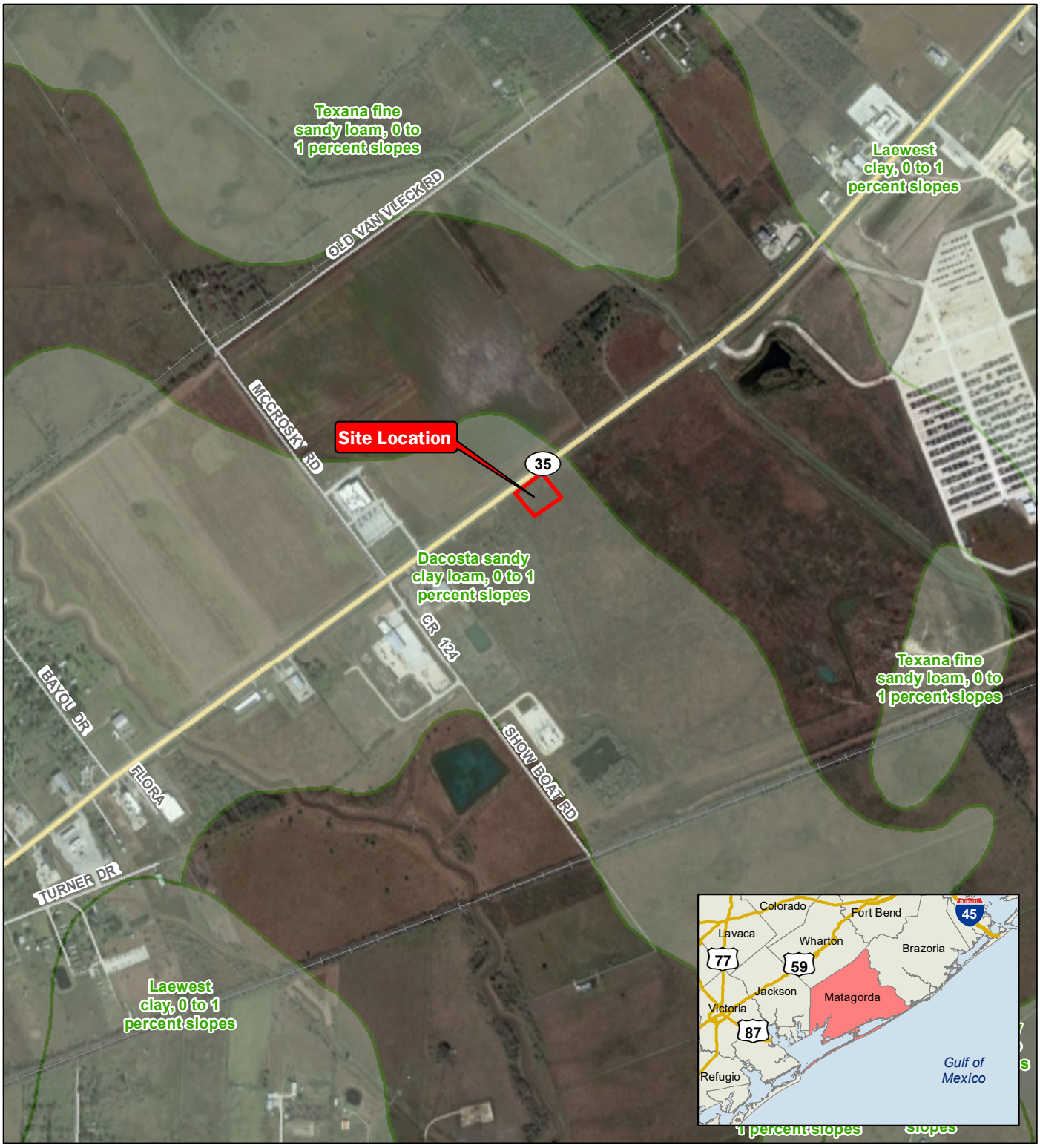
N

BAY CITY NORTHEAST

HYDRIC SOILS MAP

Matagorda County

GARVER



Site Location

Prime Farmland

0 0.125 0.25

Miles

N

BAY CITY NORTHEAST

PRIME FARMLAND MAP

Matagorda County

Bay City NE Project Site Soils				
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in Project Area**	**Hydric (Y/N)**	**Prime Farmland (Y/N)**
DaA	Dacosta sandy clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	2.01	N	Y

U.S. Department of Agriculture

FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING

PART I *(To be completed by Federal Agency)*	Date Of Land Evaluation Request 2/11/2021	
Name of Project Bay City Water System Improvements -	Federal Agency Involved EPA	
Proposed Land Use Drinking water plant	County and State Matagorda, TX	
PART II *(To be completed by NRCS)*	Date Request Received By NRCS	Person Completing Form:

Does the site contain Prime, Unique, Statewide or Local Important Farmland? *(If no, the FPPA does not apply - do not complete additional parts of this form)*	YES ☐	NO ☐	Acres Irrigated	Average Farm Size
Major Crop(s)	Farmable Land In Govt. Jurisdiction Acres: %		Amount of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres: %	
Name of Land Evaluation System Used	Name of State or Local Site Assessment System		Date Land Evaluation Returned by NRCS	

PART III *(To be completed by Federal Agency)*	Alternative Site Rating			
	Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly	0.37			
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly	1.64			
C. Total Acres In Site	2.01			
PART IV *(To be completed by NRCS)* Land Evaluation Information				
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland				
B. Total Acres Statewide Important or Local Important Farmland				
C. Percentage Of Farmland in County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted				
D. Percentage Of Farmland in Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value				
PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Criterion Relative Value of Farmland To Be Converted (Scale of 0 to 100 Points)				

PART VI *(To be completed by Federal Agency)* Site Assessment Criteria *(Criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5 b. For Corridor project use form NRCS-CPA-106)*	**Maximum Points**	Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
1. Area In Non-urban Use	(15)	7			
2. Perimeter In Non-urban Use	(10)	8			
3. Percent Of Site Being Farmed	(20)	20			
4. Protection Provided By State and Local Government	(20)	0			
5. Distance From Urban Built-up Area	(15)	10			
6. Distance To Urban Support Services	(15)	0			
7. Size Of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average	(10)	0			
8. Creation Of Non-farmable Farmland	(10)	10			
9. Availability Of Farm Support Services	(5)	3			
10. On-Farm Investments	(20)	0			
11. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services	(10)	0			
12. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use	(10)	4			
TOTAL SITE ASSESSMENT POINTS	160	62	0	0	0
PART VII ***(To be completed by Federal Agency)***					
Relative Value Of Farmland *(From Part V)*	100	0	0	0	0
Total Site Assessment *(From Part VI above or local site assessment)*	160	62	0	0	0
TOTAL POINTS ***(Total of above 2 lines)***	260	62	0	0	0

Site Selected:	Date Of Selection	Was A Local Site Assessment Used? YES ☐ NO ☐

Reason For Selection:

Name of Federal agency representative completing this form:	Date:

(See Instructions on reverse side) **Form AD-1006 (03-02)**

STEPS IN THE PROCESSING THE FARMLAND AND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FORM

Step 1 - Federal agencies (or Federally funded projects) involved in proposed projects that may convert farmland, as defined in the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) to nonagricultural uses, will initially complete Parts I and III of the form. For Corridor type projects, the Federal agency shall use form NRCS-CPA-106 in place of form AD-1006. The Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) process may also be accessed by visiting the FPPA website, http://fppa.nrcs.usda.gov/lesa/.

Step 2 - Originator (Federal Agency) will send one original copy of the form together with appropriate scaled maps indicating location(s)of project site(s), to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) local Field Office or USDA Service Center and retain a copy for their files. (NRCS has offices in most counties in the U.S. The USDA Office Information Locator may be found at http://offices.usda.gov/scripts/ndISAPI.dll/oip_public/USA_map**,** or the offices can usually be found in the Phone Book under U.S. Government, Department of Agriculture. A list of field offices is available from the NRCS State Conservationist and State Office in each State.)

Step 3 - NRCS will, within 10 working days after receipt of the completed form, make a determination as to whether the site(s) of the proposed project contains prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland. (When a site visit or land evaluation system design is needed, NRCS will respond within 30 working days.

Step 4 - For sites where farmland covered by the FPPA will be converted by the proposed project, NRCS will complete Parts II, IV and V of the form.

Step 5 - NRCS will return the original copy of the form to the Federal agency involved in the project, and retain a file copy for NRCS records.

Step 6 - The Federal agency involved in the proposed project will complete Parts VI and VII of the form and return the form with the final selected site to the servicing NRCS office.

Step 7 - The Federal agency providing financial or technical assistance to the proposed project will make a determination as to whether the proposed conversion is consistent with the FPPA.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FORM

(For Federal Agency)

Part I: When completing the "County and State" questions, list all the local governments that are responsible for local land use controls where site(s) are to be evaluated.

Part III: When completing item B (Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly), include the following:

1. Acres not being directly converted but that would no longer be capable of being farmed after the conversion, because the conversion would restrict access to them or other major change in the ability to use the land for agriculture.
2. Acres planned to receive services from an infrastructure project as indicated in the project justification (e.g. highways, utilities planned build out capacity) that will cause a direct conversion.

Part VI: Do not complete Part VI using the standard format if a State or Local site assessment is used. With local and NRCS assistance, use the local Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA).

1. Assign the maximum points for each site assessment criterion as shown in § 658.5(b) of CFR. In cases of corridor-type project such as transportation, power line and flood control, criteria #5 and #6 will not apply and will, be weighted zero, however, criterion #8 will be weighed a maximum of 25 points and criterion #11 a maximum of 25 points.

2. Federal agencies may assign relative weights among the 12 site assessment criteria other than those shown on the FPPA rule after submitting individual agency FPPA policy for review and comment to NRCS. In all cases where other weights are assigned, relative adjustments must be made to maintain the maximum total points at 160. For project sites where the total points equal or exceed 160, consider alternative actions, as appropriate, that could reduce adverse impacts (e.g. Alternative Sites, Modifications or Mitigation).

Part VII: In computing the "Total Site Assessment Points" where a State or local site assessment is used and the total maximum number of points is other than 160, convert the site assessment points to a base of 160.
Example: if the Site Assessment maximum is 200 points, and the alternative Site "A" is rated 180 points:

$$\frac{\text{Total points assigned Site A}}{\text{Maximum points possible}} = \frac{180}{200} \text{ X } 160 = 144 \text{ points for Site A}$$

For assistance in completing this form or FPPA process, contact the local NRCS Field Office or USDA Service Center.

NRCS employees, consult the FPPA Manual and/or policy for additional instructions to complete the AD-1006 form.

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Texas Coastal Ecological Services Field Office
4444 Corona Drive, Suite 215
Corpus Christi, TX 78411
Phone: (281) 286-8282 Fax: (281) 488-5882
http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/TexasCoastal/
http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/ES_Lists_Main2.html

In Reply Refer To: December 28, 2020
Consultation Code: 02ETTX00-2021-SLI-0736
Event Code: 02ETTX00-2021-E-01694
Project Name: Bay City Water Improvements

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) field offices in Clear Lake, Tx, and Corpus Christi, Tx, have combined administratively to form the Texas Coastal Ecological Services Field Office. A map of the Texas Coastal Ecological Services Field Office area of responsibility can be found at: http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/TexasCoastal/Map.html. All project related correspondence should be sent to the field office responsible for the area in which your project occurs. For projects located in southeast Texas please write to: Field Supervisor; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; 17629 El Camino Real Ste. 211; Houston, Texas 77058. For projects located in southern Texas please write to: Field Supervisor; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; P.O. Box 81468; Corpus Christi, Texas 78468-1468. For projects located in six counties in southern Texas (Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Webb, Willacy, and Zapata) please write: Santa Ana NWR, ATTN: Ecological Services Sub Office, 3325 Green Jay Road, Alamo, Texas 78516.

The enclosed species list identifies federally threatened, endangered, and proposed to be listed species; designated critical habitat; and candidate species that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project.

New information from updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changes in habitat conditions, or other factors could change the list. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/ at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species list and information. An updated list may be

requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

Candidate species have no protection under the Act but are included for consideration because they could be listed prior to the completion of your project. The other species information should help you determine if suitable habitat for these listed species exists in any of the proposed project areas or if project activities may affect species on-site, off-site, and/or result in "take" of a federally listed species.

"Take" is defined as harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. In addition to the direct take of an individual animal, habitat destruction or modification can be considered take, regardless of whether it has been formally designated as critical habitat, if the activity results in the death or injury of wildlife by removing essential habitat components or significantly alters essential behavior patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering.

Section 7

Section 7 of the Act requires that all Federal agencies consult with the Service to ensure that actions authorized, funded or carried out by such agencies do not jeopardize the continued existence of any listed threatened or endangered species or adversely modify or destroy critical habitat of such species. It is the responsibility of the Federal action agency to determine if the proposed project may affect threatened or endangered species. If a "may affect" determination is made, the Federal agency shall initiate the section 7 consultation process by writing to the office that has responsibility for the area in which your project occurs.

Is not likely to adversely affect - the project may affect listed species and/or critical habitat; however, the effects are expected to be discountable, insignificant, or completely beneficial. Certain avoidance and minimization measures may need to be implemented in order to reach this level of effects. The Federal agency or the designated non-Federal representative should seek written concurrence from the Service that adverse effects have been eliminated. Be sure to include all of the information and documentation used to reach your decision with your request for concurrence. The Service must have this documentation before issuing a concurrence.

Is likely to adversely affect - adverse effects to listed species may occur as a direct or indirect result of the proposed action or its interrelated or interdependent actions, and the effect is not discountable, insignificant, or beneficial. If the overall effect of the proposed action is beneficial to the listed species but also is likely to cause some adverse effects to individuals of that species, then the proposed action "is likely to adversely affect" the listed species. An "is likely to adversely affect" determination requires the Federal action agency to initiate formal section 7 consultation with this office.

No effect - the proposed action will not affect federally listed species or critical habitat (i.e., suitable habitat for the species occurring in the project county is not present in or adjacent to the action area). No further coordination or contact with the Service is necessary. However, if the

project changes or additional information on the distribution of listed or proposed species becomes available, the project should be reanalyzed for effects not previously considered.

Regardless of your determination, the Service recommends that you maintain a complete record of the evaluation, including steps leading to the determination of affect, the qualified personnel conducting the evaluation, habitat conditions, site photographs, and any other related articles.

Please be advised that while a Federal agency may designate a non-Federal representative to conduct informal consultations with the Service, assess project effects, or prepare a biological assessment, the Federal agency must notify the Service in writing of such a designation. The Federal agency shall also independently review and evaluate the scope and contents of a biological assessment prepared by their designated non-Federal representative before that document is submitted to the Service.

The Service's Consultation Handbook is available online to assist you with further information on definitions, process, and fulfilling Act requirements for your projects at: http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/esa_section7_handbook.pdf

Section 10

If there is no federal involvement and the proposed project is being funded or carried out by private interests and/or non-federal government agencies, and the project as proposed may affect listed species, a section 10(a)(1)(B) permit is recommended. The Habitat Conservation Planning Handbook is available at: http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/HCP_Handbook.pdf

Service Response

Please note that the Service strives to respond to requests for project review within 30 days of receipt, however, this time period is not mandated by regulation. Responses may be delayed due to workload and lack of staff. Failure to meet the 30-day timeframe does not constitute a concurrence from the Service that the proposed project will not have impacts to threatened and endangered species.

Proposed Species and/or Proposed Critical Habitat

While consultations are required when the proposed action may affect listed species, section 7(a)(4) was added to the ESA to provide a mechanism for identifying and resolving potential conflicts between a proposed action and proposed species or proposed critical habitat at an early planning stage. The action agency should seek conference from the Service to assist the action agency in determining effects and to advise the agency on ways to avoid or minimize adverse effect to proposed species or proposed critical habitat.

Candidate Species

Candidate species are species that are being considered for possible addition to the threatened and endangered species list. They currently have no legal protection under the ESA. If you find you have potential project impacts to these species the Service would like to provide technical

assistance to help avoid or minimize adverse effects. Addressing potential impacts to these species at this stage could better provide for overall ecosystem healh in the local area and ay avert potential future listing.

Several species of freshwater mussels occur in Texas and four are candidates for listing under the ESA. The Service is also reviewing the status of six other species for potential listing under the ESA. One of the main contributors to mussel die offs is sedimentation, which smothers and suffocates mussels. To reduce sedimentation within rivers, streams, and tributaries crossed by a project, the Service recommends that that you implement the best management practices found at: http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/TexasCoastal/FreshwaterMussels.html.

Candidate Conservation Agreements (CCAs) or Candidate Conservation Agreements with Assurances (CCAAs) are voluntary agreements between the Service and public or private entities to implement conservation measures to address threats to candidate species. Implementing conservation efforts before species are listed increases the likelihood that simpler, flexible, and more cost-effective conservation options are available. A CCAA can provide participants with assurances that if they engage in conservation actions, they will not be required to implement additional conservation measures beyond those in the agreement. For additional information on CCAs/CCAAs please visit the Service's website at http://www.fws.gov/endangered/what-we-do/cca.html.

Migratory Birds

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) implements various treaties and conventions for the protection of migratory birds. Under the MBTA, taking, killing, or possessing migratory birds is unlawful. Many may nest in trees, brush areas or other suitable habitat. The Service recommends activities requiring vegetation removal or disturbance avoid the peak nesting period of March through August to avoid destruction of individuals or eggs. If project activities must be conducted during this time, we recommend surveying for active nests prior to commencing work. A list of migratory birds may be viewed at http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/regulationspolicies/mbta/mbtandx.html.

The bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) was delisted under the Act on August 9, 2007. Both the bald eagle and the goden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) are still protected under the MBTA and BGEPA. The BGEPA affords both eagles protection in addition to that provided by the MBTA, in particular, by making it unlawful to "disturb" eagles. Under the BGEPA, the Service may issue limited permits to incidentally "take" eagles (e.g., injury, interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior nest abandonment). For more information on bald and golden eagle management guidlines, we recommend you review information provided at http://www.fws.gov/midwest/eagle/pdf/NationalBaldEagleManagementGuidelines.pdf.

The construction of overhead power lines creates threats of avian collision and electrocution. The Service recommends the installation of underground rather than overhead power lines whenever possible. For new overhead lines or retrofitting of old lines, we recommend that project

developers implement, to the maximum extent practicable, the Avian Power Line Interaction Committee guidelines found at http://www.aplic.org/.

Meteorological and communication towers are estimated to kill millions of birds per year. We recommend following the guidance set forth in the Service Interim Guidelines for Recommendations on Communications Tower Siting, Constructions, Operation and Decommissioning, found online at: http://www.fws.gov/habitatconservation/communicationtowers.html, to minimize the threat of avian mortality at these towers. Monitoring at these towers would provide insight into the effectiveness of the minimization measures. We request the results of any wildlife mortality monitoring at towers associated with this project.

We request that you provide us with the final location and specifications of your proposed towers, as well as the recommendations implemented. A Tower Site Evaluation Form is also available via the above website; we recommend you complete this form and keep it in your files. If meteorological towers are to be constructed, please forward this completed form to our office.

More information concerning sections 7 and 10 of the Act, migratory birds, candidate species, and landowner tools can be found on our website at: http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/TexasCoastal/ProjectReviews.html.

Wetlands and Wildlife Habitat

Wetlands and riparian zones provide valuable fish and wildlife habitat as well as contribute to flood control, water quality enhancement, and groundwater recharge. Wetland and riparian vegetation provides food and cover for wildlife, stabilizes banks and decreases soil erosion. These areas are inherently dynamic and very sensitive to changes caused by such activities as overgrazing, logging, major construction, or earth disturbance. Executive Order 11990 asserts that each agency shall provide leadership and take action to minimize the destruction, loss or degradation of wetlands, and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial value of wetlands in carrying out the agency's responsibilities. Construction activities near riparian zones should be carefully designed to minimize impacts. If vegetation clearing is needed in these riparian areas, they should be re-vegetated with native wetland and riparian vegetation to prevent erosion or loss of habitat. We recommend minimizing the area of soil scarification and initiating incremental re-establishment of herbaceous vegetation at the proposed work sites. Denuded and/or disturbed areas should be re-vegetated with a mixture of native legumes and grasses. Species commonly used for soil stabilization are listed in the Texas Department of Agriculture's (TDA) Native Tree and Plant Directory, available from TDA at P.O. Box 12847, Austin, Texas 78711. The Service also urges taking precautions to ensure sediment loading does not occur to any receiving streams in the proposed project area. To prevent and/or minimize soil erosion and compaction associated with construction activities, avoid any unnecessary clearing of vegetation, and follow established rights-of-way whenever possible. All machinery and petroleum products should be stored outside the floodplain and/or wetland area during construction to prevent possible contamination of water and soils.

Wetlands and riparian areas are high priority fish and wildlife habitat, serving as important sources of food, cover, and shelter for numerous species of resident and migratory wildlife. Waterfowl and other migratory birds use wetlands and riparian corridors as stopover, feeding, and nesting areas. We strongly recommend that the selected project site not impact wetlands and riparian areas, and be located as far as practical from these areas. Migratory birds tend to concentrate in or near wetlands and riparian areas and use these areas as migratory flyways or corridors. After every effort has been made to avoid impacting wetlands, you anticipate unavoidable wetland impacts will occur; you should contact the appropriate U.S. Army Corps of Engineers office to determine if a permit is necessary prior to commencement of construction activities.

If your project will involve filling, dredging, or trenching of a wetland or riparian area it may require a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE). For permitting requirements please contact the U.S. Corps of Engineers, District Engineer, P.O. Box 1229, Galveston, Texas 77553-1229, (409) 766-3002.

Beneficial Landscaping

In accordance with Executive Order 13112 on Invasive Species and the Executive Memorandum on Beneficial Landscaping (42 C.F.R. 26961), where possible, any landscaping associated with project plans should be limited to seeding and replanting with native species. A mixture of grasses and forbs appropriate to address potential erosion problems and long-term cover should be planted when seed is reasonably available. Although Bermuda grass is listed in seed mixtures, this species and other introduced species should be avoided as much as possible. The Service also recommends the use of native trees, shrubs, and herbaceous species that are adaptable, drought tolerant and conserve water.

State Listed Species

The State of Texas protects certain species. Please contact the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (Endangered Resources Branch), 4200 Smith School Road, Austin, Texas 78744 (telephone 512/389-8021) for information concerning fish, wildlife, and plants of State concern or visit their website at: http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/huntwild/wild/wildlife_diversity/texas_rare_species/listed_species/.

If we can be of further assistance, or if you have any questions about these comments, please contact 281/286-8282 if your project is in southeast Texas, or 361/994-9005, ext. 246, if your project is in southern Texas. Please refer to the Service consultation number listed above in any future correspondence regarding this project.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Texas Coastal Ecological Services Field Office
4444 Corona Drive, Suite 215
Corpus Christi, TX 78411
(281) 286-8282

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 02ETTX00-2021-SLI-0736

Event Code: 02ETTX00-2021-E-01694

Project Name: Bay City Water Improvements

Project Type: WATER SUPPLY / DELIVERY

Project Description: Development of a plant with a groundwater well, storage tanks, and chemical storage to increase water capacity.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/place/28.999041184961058N95.91188264551722W

Counties: Matagorda, TX

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 11 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

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1. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
West Indian Manatee *Trichechus manatus* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. ***This species is also protected by the Marine Mammal Protection Act, and may have additional consultation requirements.*** Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4469	Threatened

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Eastern Black Rail *Laterallus jamaicensis ssp. jamaicensis* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10477	Threatened
Northern Aplomado Falcon *Falco femoralis septentrionalis* Population: Wherever found, except where listed as an experimental population No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1923	Endangered
Piping Plover *Charadrius melodus* Population: [Atlantic Coast and Northern Great Plains populations] - Wherever found, except those areas where listed as endangered. There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039	Threatened
Red Knot *Calidris canutus rufa* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864	Threatened
Whooping Crane *Grus americana* Population: Wherever found, except where listed as an experimental population There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758	Endangered

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Green Sea Turtle *Chelonia mydas* Population: North Atlantic DPS There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6199	Threatened
Hawksbill Sea Turtle *Eretmochelys imbricata* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3656	Endangered
Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle *Lepidochelys kempii* There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5523	Endangered
Leatherback Sea Turtle *Dermochelys coriacea* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1493	Endangered
Loggerhead Sea Turtle *Caretta caretta* Population: Northwest Atlantic Ocean DPS There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1110	Threatened

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

Last Update: 8/25/2020

MATAGORDA COUNTY

AMPHIBIANS

southern crawfish frog *Lithobates areolatus areolatus*

Terrestrial and aquatic: The terrestial habitat is primarily grassland and can vary from pasture to intact prairie; it can also include small prairies in the middle of large forested areas. Aquatic habitat is any body of water but preferred habitat is ephemeral wetlands.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4T4	State Rank: S3

Strecker's chorus frog *Pseudacris streckeri*

Terrestrial and aquatic: Wooded floodplains and flats, prairies, cultivated fields and marshes. Likes sandy substrates.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S3

Woodhouse's toad *Anaxyrus woodhousii*

Terrestrial and aquatic: A wide variety of terrestrial habitats are used by this species, including forests, grasslands, and barrier island sand dunes. Aquatic habitats are equally varied.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: SU

BIRDS

bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

Found primarily near rivers and large lakes; nests in tall trees or on cliffs near water; communally roosts, especially in winter; hunts live prey, scavenges, and pirates food from other birds

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S3B,S3N

Black Rail *Laterallus jamaicensis*

Salt, brackish, and freshwater marshes, pond borders, wet meadows, and grassy swamps; nests in or along edge of marsh, sometimes on damp ground, but usually on mat of previous years dead grasses; nest usually hidden in marsh grass or at base of Salicornia

Federal Status: PT	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G3G4	State Rank: S2

Franklin's gull *Leucophaeus pipixcan*

This species is only a spring and fall migrant throughout Texas. It does not breed in or near Texas. Winter records are unusual consisting of one or a few individuals at a given site (especially along the Gulf coastline). During migration, these gulls fly during daylight hours but often come down to wetlands, lake shore, or islands to roost for the night.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S2N

MATAGORDA COUNTY

BIRDS

piping plover *Charadrius melodus*

Beaches, sandflats, and dunes along Gulf Coast beaches and adjacent offshore islands. Also spoil islands in the Intracoastal Waterway. Based on the November 30, 1992 Section 6 Job No. 9.1, Piping Plover and Snowy Plover Winter Habitat Status Survey, algal flats appear to be the highest quality habitat. Some of the most important aspects of algal flats are their relative inaccessibility and their continuous availability throughout all tidal conditions. Sand flats often appear to be preferred over algal flats when both are available, but large portions of sand flats along the Texas coast are available only during low-very low tides and are often completely unavailable during extreme high tides or strong north winds. Beaches appear to serve as a secondary habitat to the flats associated with the primary bays, lagoons, and inter-island passes. Beaches are rarely used on the southern Texas coast, where bayside habitat is always available, and are abandoned as bayside habitats become available on the central and northern coast. However, beaches are probably a vital habitat along the central and northern coast (i.e. north of Padre Island) during periods of extreme high tides that cover the flats. Optimal site characteristics appear to be large in area, sparsely vegetated, continuously available or in close proximity to secondary habitat, and with limited human disturbance.

Federal Status: LT	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S2N

reddish egret *Egretta rufescens*

Resident of the Texas Gulf Coast; brackish marshes and shallow salt ponds and tidal flats; nests on ground or in trees or bushes, on dry coastal islands in brushy thickets of yucca and prickly pear

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4	State Rank: S2B

Rufa Red Knot *Calidris canutus rufa*

Red knots migrate long distances in flocks northward through the contiguous United States mainly April-June, southward July-October. A small plump-bodied, short-necked shorebird that in breeding plumage, typically held from May through August, is a distinctive and unique pottery orange color. Its bill is dark, straight and, relative to other shorebirds, short-to-medium in length. After molting in late summer, this species is in a drab gray-and-white non-breeding plumage, typically held from September through April. In the non-breeding plumage, the knot might be confused with the omnipresent Sanderling. During this plumage, look for the knot's prominent pale eyebrow and whitish flanks with dark barring. The Red Knot prefers the shoreline of coast and bays and also uses mudflats during rare inland encounters. Primary prey items include coquina clam (Donax spp.) on beaches and dwarf surf clam (Mulinia lateralis) in bays, at least in the Laguna Madre. Wintering Range includes- Aransas, Brazoria, Calhoun, Cameron, Chambers, Galveston, Jefferson, Kennedy, Kleberg, Matagorda, Nueces, San Patricio, and Willacy. Habitat: Primarily seacoasts on tidal flats and beaches, herbaceous wetland, and Tidal flat/shore.

Federal Status: LT	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4T2	State Rank: S2N

swallow-tailed kite *Elanoides forficatus*

Lowland forested regions, especially swampy areas, ranging into open woodland; marshes, along rivers, lakes, and ponds; nests high in tall tree in clearing or on forest woodland edge, usually in pine, cypress, or various deciduous trees

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S2B

MATAGORDA COUNTY

BIRDS

tropical kingbird *Tyrannus melancholicus*

This look-alike to the Couch's Kingbird can be found across the Lower Rio Grande Valley, namely in or adjacent to urban settings, but it also appears to be slowly expanding in urban areas up along the coast. This species frequents telephone poles and wires in urban settings plus fields or agricultural lands, especially along the edges of these habitat types where commanding perches occur.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: N
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S1B,S2N

western burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia hypugaea*

Open grasslands, especially prairie, plains, and savanna, sometimes in open areas such as vacant lots near human habitation or airports; nests and roosts in abandoned burrows

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4T4	State Rank: S2

white-faced ibis *Plegadis chihi*

Prefers freshwater marshes, sloughs, and irrigated rice fields, but will attend brackish and saltwater habitats; currently confined to near-coastal rookeries in so-called hog-wallow prairies. Nests in marshes, in low trees, on the ground in bulrushes or reeds, or on floating mats.

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S4B

white-tailed hawk *Buteo albicaudatus*

Near coast on prairies, cordgrass flats, and scrub-live oak; further inland on prairies, mesquite and oak savannas, and mixed savanna-chaparral; breeding March-May

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4G5	State Rank: S4B

whooping crane *Grus americana*

Small ponds, marshes, and flooded grain fields for both roosting and foraging. Potential migrant via plains throughout most of state to coast; winters in coastal marshes of Aransas, Calhoun, and Refugio counties.

Federal Status: LE	State Status: E	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G1	State Rank: S1N

wood stork *Mycteria americana*

Prefers to nest in large tracts of baldcypress (Taxodium distichum) or red mangrove (Rhizophora mangle); forages in prairie ponds, flooded pastures or fields, ditches, and other shallow standing water, including salt-water; usually roosts communally in tall snags, sometimes in association with other wading birds (i.e. active heronries); breeds in Mexico and birds move into Gulf States in search of mud flats and other wetlands, even those associated with forested areas; formerly nested in Texas, but no breeding records since 1960

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4	State Rank: SHB,S2N

FISH

american eel *Anguilla rostrata*

MATAGORDA COUNTY

FISH

Originally found in all river systems from the Red River to the Rio Grande. Aquatic habtiats include large rivers, streams, tributaries, coastal watersheds, estuaries, bays, and oceans. Spawns in Sargasso Sea, larva move to coastal waters, metamorphose, and begin upstream movements. Females tend to move further upstream than males (who are often found in brackish estuaries). American Eel are habitat generalists and may be found in a broad range of habitat conditions including slow- and fast-flowing waters over many substrate types. Extirpation in upstream drainages attributed to reservoirs that impede upstream migration.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4	State Rank: S4

Oceanic Whitetip Shark *Carcharhinus longimanus*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

Federal Status: LT	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: GNR	State Rank: S2

opossum pipefish *Microphis brachyurus*

Adults are only found in low salinity waters of estuaries or freshwater tributaries within 30 miles of the coast (Gilmore 1992), where they also give birth. Young move or are carried into more saline waters off the coast after birth. Newly released larvae must have conditions near 18 ppt salinity for at least two weeks after birth to survive, indicating a physiology adapted for downstream transport to estuarine and marine environments (Frias-Torres 2002). Juvenile migration toward the ocean depends on water flow regimes, salinity, and vegetation for cover and capturing prey (Frias-Torres 2002). Seawalls, docks, and riprap construction destroy habitat and poor water quality and alteration of flow regimes may prevent migration (NMFS 2009).

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4G5	State Rank: S3N

saltmarsh topminnow *Fundulus jenkinsi*

Occupies estuaries and the edges of saltmarsh habitats along the Gulf coast in salinities of 4-20 ppt in Spartina dominated tidal creeks and wetlands (Peterson & Ross 1991; Peterson & Turner 1994; Lopez et al. 2010; and Griffith 1974). Requires access to small interconnected tidal creeks for feeding and reproduction. Spawning occurs from March to August during high tide events (Robertson Thesis, 2016). Non-migratory.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S1

Shortfin Mako Shark *Isurus oxyrinchus*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: GNR	State Rank: S2

southern flounder *Paralichthys lethostigma*

MATAGORDA COUNTY

FISH

This is an estuarine-dependent species that inhabits riverine, estuarine and coastal waters, and prefers muddy, sandy, or silty substrates (Reagan and Wingo 1985). Individuals can tolerate wide temperature (~5-35°C) and salinity ranges (0-60 ppt). Southern Flounder spawn in offshore waters of the Gulf of Mexico from October to February (Reagan and Wingo 1985). The oceanic larval stage is pelagic and lasts 30–60 days. Metamorphosing individuals enter estuaries and migrate towards low-salinity headwaters, where settlement occurs (Burke et al. 1991, Walsh et al. 1999). The young fish enter the bays during late winter and early spring, occupying seagrass; some may move further into coastal rivers and bayous. Juveniles remain in estuaries until the onset of sexual maturation (approximately two years), at which time they migrate out of estuaries to join adults on the inner continental shelf. Adult southern flounder leave the bays during the fall for spawning in the Gulf of Mexico. They spawn for the first time when two years old at depths of 50 to 100 feet. Although most of the adults leave the bays and enter the Gulf for spawning during the winter, some remain behind and spend winter in the bays. Those in the Gulf will reenter the bays in the spring. The spring influx is gradual and does not occur with large concentrations that characterize the fall emigration.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S5

INSECTS

American bumblebee *Bombus pensylvanicus*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic:	Global Rank: G3G4	State Rank: SNR

Gulf Dune Grasshopper *Trimerotropis schaefferi*

Coastal dunes and areas behind the dunes.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G2G3	State Rank: S2?

MAMMALS

American badger *Taxidea taxus*

Generalist. Prefers areas with soft soils that sustain ground squirrels for food. When inactive, occupies underground burrow. Young are born in underground burrows.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S5

big free-tailed bat *Nyctinomops macrotis*

Habitat data sparse but records indicate that species prefers to roost in crevices and cracks in high canyon walls, but will use buildings, as well; reproduction data sparse, gives birth to single offspring late June-early July; females gather in nursery colonies; winter habits undetermined, but may hibernate in the Trans-Pecos; opportunistic insectivore

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic:	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S3

MATAGORDA COUNTY

MAMMALS

blue whale *Balaenoptera musculus*

Inhabits tropical, subtropical, temperate, and subpolar waters worldwide, but are infrequently sighted in the Gulf of Mexico. They migrate seasonally between summer feeding grounds and winter breeeding grounds, but specifics vary. Commonly observed at the surface in open ocean.

Federal Status: LE | State Status: E | SGCN: N
Endemic: N | Global Rank: G3G4 | State Rank: SH

eastern red bat *Lasiurus borealis*

Found in a variety of habitats in Texas. Usually associated with wooded areas. Found in towns especially during migration.

Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: N
Endemic: N | Global Rank: G3G4 | State Rank: S4

eastern spotted skunk *Spilogale putorius*

Generalist; open fields prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges & woodlands. Prefer wooded, brushy areas & tallgrass prairies. S.p. ssp. interrupta found in wooded areas and tallgrass prairies, preferring rocky canyons and outcrops when such sites are available.

Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: Y
Endemic: N | Global Rank: G4 | State Rank: S1S3

Gulf of Mexico Bryde's Whale *Balaenoptera edeni*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

Federal Status: LE | State Status: E | SGCN: N
Endemic: N | Global Rank: G4 | State Rank: SNR

hoary bat *Lasiurus cinereus*

Known from montane and riparian woodland in Trans-Pecos, forests and woods in east and central Texas.

Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: N
Endemic: N | Global Rank: G3G4 | State Rank: S4

humpback whale *Megaptera novaeangliae*

Inhabits tropical, subtropical, temperate, and subpolar waters world wide. Migrate up to 5,000 miles between colder water (feeding grounds) and warmer water (calving grounds) each year. They will use both open ocean and coastal waters, sometimes including inshore areas such as bays, and are often found near the surface; however, this species is rare in the Gulf of Mexico. The northwest Atlantic/Gulf of Mexico distinct population segment is not considered at risk of extinction and is not listed as Endangered on the Endangered Species Act.

Federal Status: LE | State Status: | SGCN: N
Endemic: N | Global Rank: G4 | State Rank: SNR

long-tailed weasel *Mustela frenata*

Includes brushlands, fence rows, upland woods and bottomland hardwoods, forest edges & rocky desert scrub. Usually live close to water.

Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: Y
Endemic: N | Global Rank: G5 | State Rank: S5

MATAGORDA COUNTY

MAMMALS

Mexican free-tailed bat *Tadarida brasiliensis*

Roosts in buildings in east Texas. Largest maternity roosts are in limestone caves on the Edwards Plateau. Found in all habitats, forest to desert.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G5 State Rank: S5

mink *Neovison vison*

Intimately associated with water; coastal swamps & marshes, wooded riparian zones, edges of lakes. Prefer floodplains.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G5 State Rank: S4

mountain lion *Puma concolor*

Generalist; found in a wide range of habitats statewide. Found most frequently in rugged mountains & riparian zones.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G5 State Rank: S2S3

North Atlantic right whale *Eubalaena glacialis*

Inhabits subtropical and temperate waters in the northern Atlantic. Commonly found in coastal waters or clsoe to the continental shelf near the surface. They migrate from feeding grounds in cooler waters (Canada and New England) to warmer waters of the southeast US (South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida) to give birth in the fall/winter - both areas are identified as critical habitat by NOAA-NMFS. Nursery areas are in shallow, coastal waters. This species is very rare in the Gulf of Mexico and the few reported sightings are likely vagrants (Ward-Geiger etal 2011).

Federal Status: LE State Status: E SGCN: N
Endemic: N Global Rank: G1 State Rank: S1

plains spotted skunk *Spilogale putorius interrupta*

Generalist; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: N
Endemic: N Global Rank: G4T4 State Rank: S1S3

Sei Whale *Balaenoptera borealis*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

Federal Status: LE State Status: E SGCN: N
Endemic: N Global Rank: G3 State Rank: SNR

southern short-tailed shrew *Blarina carolinensis*

Found in East Texas pine forests and agricultural land. May favor areas with abundant leaf litter and fallen logs (Baumgardner et al. 1992). Nest sites are probably under logs, stumps and other debris.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G5 State Rank: S4

MATAGORDA COUNTY

MAMMALS

sperm whale *Physeter macrocephalus*

Inhabits tropical, subtropical, and temperate waters world wide, avoiding icey waters. Distribution is highly dependent on their food source (squids, sharks, skates, and fish), breeding, and composition of the pod. In general, this species migrates from north to south in the winter and south to north in the summer; however, individuals in tropical and temperate waters don't seem to migrate at all. Routinely dive to catch their prey (2,000-10,000 feet) and generally occupies water at least 3,300 feet deep near ocean trenches.

Federal Status: LE | State Status: E | SGCN: N
Endemic: N | Global Rank: G3G4 | State Rank: S1

swamp rabbit *Sylvilagus aquaticus*

Primarily found in lowland areas near water including: cypress bogs and marshes, floodplains, creeks and rivers.

Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: Y
Endemic: N | Global Rank: G5 | State Rank: S5

thirteen-lined ground squirrel *Ictidomys tridecemlineatus*

Prefers short grass prairies with deep soils for burrowing. Frequently found in grazed ranchland, mowed pastures, and golf courses.

Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: Y
Endemic: N | Global Rank: G5 | State Rank: S5

tricolored bat *Perimyotis subflavus*

Forest, woodland and riparian areas are important. Caves are very important to this species.

Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: Y
Endemic: N | Global Rank: G2G3 | State Rank: S3S4

West Indian manatee *Trichechus manatus*

Large rivers, brackish water bays, coastal waters. Warm waters of the tropics, in rivers and brackish bays but may also survive in salt water habitats. Very sensitive to cold water temperatures. Rarely occurring as far north as Texas. Gulf and bay system; opportunistic, aquatic herbivore.

Federal Status: LT | State Status: T | SGCN: Y
Endemic: N | Global Rank: G2 | State Rank: S1

MOLLUSKS

Texas Fawnsfoot *Truncilla macrodon*

Occurs in large rivers but may also be found in medium-sized streams. Is found in protected near shore areas such as banks and backwaters but also riffles and point bar habitats with low to moderate water velocities. Typically occurs in substrates of mud, sandy mud, gravel and cobble. Considered intolerant of reservoirs (Randklev et al. 2010; Howells 2010o; Randklev et al. 2014b,c; Randklev et al. 2017a,b). [Mussels of Texas 2019]

Federal Status: C | State Status: T | SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y | Global Rank: G1 | State Rank: S2

MATAGORDA COUNTY

MOLLUSKS

Texas Pimpleback *Cyclonaias petrina*

Occurs in medium-size streams to large rivers primarily in riffles and runs. Often found in substrates composed of sand, gravel, and cobble, including mud-silt or gravel-filled cracks in bedrock slabs. Considered intolerant of reservoirs (Howells 2010m; Randklev et al. 2017b). [Mussels of Texas 2019]

Federal Status: C | State Status: T | SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y | Global Rank: G1 | State Rank: S1

REPTILES

Atlantic hawksbill sea turtle *Eretmochelys imbricata*

Inhabit tropical and subtropical waters worldwide, in the Gulf of Mexico, especially Texas. Hatchling and juveniles are found in open, pelagic ocean and closely associated with floating lgae/seagrass mats. Juveniles then migrate to shallower, coastal areas, mainly coral reefs and rocky areas, but also in bays and estuaries near mangroves when reefs are absent; seldom in water lmore than 65 feet deep. They feed on sponges, jellyfish, sea urchins, molluscs, and crustaceans. Nesting occurs from April to November high up on the beach where there is vegetation for cover and little or no sand. Some migrate, but others stay close to foraging areas - females are philopatric.

Federal Status: LE | State Status: E | SGCN: Y
Endemic: | Global Rank: G3 | State Rank: S2

common garter snake *Thamnophis sirtalis*

Terrestrial and aquatic: Habitats used include the grasslands and modified open areas in the vicinity of aquatic features, such as ponds, streams oı marshes. Damp soils and debris for cover are thought to be critical.

Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: N
Endemic: | Global Rank: G5 | State Rank: S2

eastern box turtle *Terrapene carolina*

Terrestrial: Eastern box turtles inhabit forests, fields, forest-brush, and forest-field ecotones. In some areas they move seasonally from fields in spring to forest in summer. They commonly enters pools of shallow water in summer. For shelter, they burrow into loose soil, debris, mud, old stump holes, or under leaf litter. They can successfully hibernate in sites that may experience subfreezing temperatures.

Federal Status: | State Status: | SGCN: Y
Endemic: N | Global Rank: G5 | State Rank: S3

green sea turtle *Chelonia mydas*

Inhabits tropical, subtropical, and temperate waters worldwide, including the Gulf of Mexico. Adults and juveniles occupy inshore and nearshore areas, including bays and lagoons with reefs and seagrass. They migrate from feeding grounds (open ocean) to nesting grounds (beaches/barrier islands) and some nesting does occur in Texas (April to September). Adults are herbivorous feeding on sea grass and seaweed; juveniles are omnivorous feeding initially on marine invertebrates, then increasingly on sea grasses and seaweeds.

Federal Status: LT | State Status: T | SGCN: Y
Endemic: | Global Rank: G3 | State Rank: S3B, S3N

MATAGORDA COUNTY

REPTILES

Kemp's Ridley sea turtle *Lepidochelys kempii*

Inhabits tropical, subtropical, and temperate waters of the northwestern Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico. Adults are found in coastal waters with muddy or sandy bottoms. Some males migrate between feeding grounds and breeeding grounds, but some don't. Females migrate between feeding and nesting areas, often returning to the same destinations. Nesting in Texas occurs on a smaller scale compared to other areas (i.e. Mexico). Hatchlings are quickly swept out to open water and are rarely found nearshore. Similarly, juveniles often congregate near floating algae/seagrass mats offshore, and move into nearshore, coastal, neritic areas after 1-2 years and remain until they reach maturity. They feed primarily on crabs, but also snails, clams, other crustaceans and plants, juveniles feed on sargassum and its associated fauna; nests April through August.

Federal Status: LE	State Status: E	SGCN: Y
Endemic:	Global Rank: G1	State Rank: S3

loggerhead sea turtle *Caretta caretta*

Inhabits tropical, subtropical, and temperate waters worldwide, including the Gulf of Mexico. They migrate from feeding grounds to nesting beaches/barrier islands and some nesting does occur in Texas (April to September). Beaches that are narrow, steeply sloped, with coarse-grain sand are preffered for nesting. Newly hatched individuals depend on floating alage/seaweed for protection and foraging, which eventually transport them offshore and into open ocean. Juveniles and young adults spend their lives in open ocean, offshore before migrating to coastal areas to breed and nest. Foraging areas for adults include shallow continental shelf waters.

Federal Status: LT	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic:	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S4

massasauga *Sistrurus tergeminus*

Terrestrial: Shortgrass or mixed grass prairie, with gravel or sandy soils. Often found associated with draws, floodplains, and more mesic habitats within the arid landscape. Frequently occurs in shrub encroached grasslands.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G3G4	State Rank: S3S4

slender glass lizard *Ophisaurus attenuatus*

Terrestrial: Habitats include open grassland, prairie, woodland edge, open woodland, oak savannas, longleaf pine flatwoods, scrubby areas, fallow fields, and areas near streams and ponds, often in habitats with sandy soil.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S3

smooth softshell *Apalone mutica*

Aquatic: Large rivers and streams; in some areas also found in lakes and impoundments (Ernst and Barbour 1972). Usually in water with sandy or mud bottom and few aquatic plants. Often basks on sand bars and mudflats at edge of water. Eggs are laid in nests dug in high open sandbars and banks close to water, usually within 90 m of water (Fitch and Plummer 1975).

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S3

MATAGORDA COUNTY

REPTILES

Texas diamondback terrapin *Malaclemys terrapin littoralis*

Coastal marshes, tidal flats, coves, estuaries, and lagoons behind barrier beaches; brackish and salt water; burrows into mud when inactive. Bay islands are important habitats. Nests on oyster shell beaches.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G4T3Q	State Rank: S2

Texas garter snake *Thamnophis sirtalis annectens*

Terrestrial and aquatic: Habitats used include the grasslands and modified open areas in the vicinity of aquatic features, such as ponds, streams or marshes. Damp soils and debris for cover are thought to be critical.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G5T4	State Rank: S1

Texas horned lizard *Phrynosoma cornutum*

Terrestrial: Open habitats with sparse vegetation, including grass, prairie, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive. Occurs to 6000 feet, but largely limited below the pinyon-juniper zone on mountains in the Big Bend area.

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4G5	State Rank: S3

Texas map turtle *Graptemys versa*

Aquatic: Primarily a river turtle but can also be found in reservoirs. Can be found in deep and shallow water with sufficient basking sites (emergent rocks and woody debris).

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G4	State Rank: SU

Texas scarlet snake *Cemophora coccinea lineri*

Terrestrial: Prefers well drained soils with a variety of forest, grassland, and scrub habitats.

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G2	State Rank: S1S2

timber (canebrake) rattlesnake *Crotalus horridus*

Terrestrial: Swamps, floodplains, upland pine and deciduous woodland, riparian zones, abandoned farmland. Limestone bluffs, sandy soil or black clay. Prefers dense ground cover, i.e. grapevines, palmetto.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4	State Rank: S4

MATAGORDA COUNTY

REPTILES

western box turtle *Terrapene ornata*

Terrestrial: Ornate or western box trutles inhabit prairie grassland, pasture, fields, sandhills, and open woodland. They are essentially terrestrial but sometimes enter slow, shallow streams and creek pools. For shelter, they burrow into soil (e.g., under plants such as yucca) (Converse et al. 2002) or enter burrows made by other species.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S3

PLANTS

coastal gay-feather *Liatris bracteata*

Coastal prairie grasslands of various types, from salty prairie on low- lying somewhat saline clay loams to upland prairie on nonsaline clayey to sandy loams; flowering in fall

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G2G3	State Rank: S2S3

corkwood *Leitneria pilosa ssp. pilosa*

Wet or saturated silty soils along brackish or freshwater swamps and ponds and other low, poorly drained sites; flowers in early spring, fruiting as early as May

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G2G3T2	State Rank: S2

Florida pinkroot *Spigelia texana*

Woodlands on loamy soils; Perennial; Flowering March-Nov; Fruiting April-Nov

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S3

heartleaf evening-primrose *Oenothera cordata*

Occurs in post oak woodlands on sandy soils on the coastal plain (Carr 2015).

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S3

Indianola beakrush *Rhynchospora indianolensis*

Locally abundant in cattle pastures in some areas (at least during wet years), possibly becoming a management problem in such sites; Perennial; Flowering/Fruiting April-Nov

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G3Q	State Rank: S3

MATAGORDA COUNTY

PLANTS

panicled indigobush *Amorpha paniculata*

A stout shrub, 3 m (9 ft) tall that grows in acid seep forests, peat bogs, wet floodplain forests, and seasonal wetlands on the edge of Saline Prairies in East Texas. It is distinguished from other Amorpha species by its fuzzy leaflets with prominent raised veins underneath, and the flower panicles, which are 8 to 16 inches long and slender, held above the foliage. Perennial; Flowering summer

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G2G3 State Rank: S2

Shinner's sunflower *Helianthus occidentalis ssp. plantagineus*

Mostly in prairies on the Coastal Plain, with several slightly disjunct populations in the Pineywoods and South Texas Brush Country.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G5T2T3 State Rank: S4

South Texas false cudweed *Pseudognaphalium austrotexanum*

In sandy grasslands on eroded area above saline flats; along edge of sendero through mesquite woodland and shrub mottes on sandy loam; on gravel and silt bars and flats in scour plain of streams (TEX-LL specimens Carr 23682, 29264, 22647, 27206). Oct-Jan, sometimes in spring.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G3 State Rank: S3

South Texas spikesedge *Eleocharis austrotexana*

Occurring in miscellaneous wetlands at scattered locations on the coastal plain; Perennial; Flowering/Fruiting Sept

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G3 State Rank: S3

Texas tauschia *Tauschia texana*

Occurs in loamy soils in deciduous forests or woodlands on river and stream terraces; Perennial; Flowering/Fruiting Feb-April

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G3 State Rank: S3

Tharp's dropseed *Sporobolus tharpii*

Occurs on barrier islands, shores of lagoons and bays protected by the barrier islands, and on shores of a few near-coastal ponds. Plants occur at the bases of dunes, in interdune swales and sandflats, and on upper beaches. The substrate is of Holocene age.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G3 State Rank: S3

threeflower broomweed *Thurovia triflora*

Near coast in sparse, low vegetation on a veneer of light colored silt or fine sand over saline clay along drier upper margins of ecotone between between salty prairies and tidal flats; further inland associated with vegetated slick spots on prairie mima mounds; flowering September-November

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G2G3 State Rank: S2S3

Species Name (Common)	Species Name (Scientific)	State/Federal Protection Status	Habitat	Presence of Critical Habitat	Project Site Suitability	Potential Impacts of Project
Woodhouse's toad	*Anaxyrus woodhousii*		Terrestrial and aquatic: A wide variety of terrestrial habitats are used by this species, including forests, grasslands, and barrier island sand dunes. Aquatic habitats are equally varied.	No	Limited habitat available within the project area. The area is mostly shrub. No forest, grasslands, or barrier island sand dunes. No aquatic habitat is available.	No Impact
Strecker's chorus frog	*Pseudacris streckeri*		Terrestrial and aquatic: Wooded floodplains and flats, prairies, cultivated fields and marshes. Likes sandy substrates.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
southern crawfish frog	*Lithobates areolatus areolatus*		Terrestrial and aquatic: The terrestrial habitat is primarily grassland and can vary from pasture to intact prairie; it can also include small prairies in the middle of large forested areas. Aquatic habitat is any body of water but preferred habitat is ephemeral wetlands.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
reddish egret	*Egretta rufescens*	T	Resident of the Texas Gulf Coast; brackish marshes and shallow salt ponds and tidal flats; nests on ground or in trees or bushes, on dry coastal islands in brushy thickets of yucca and prickly pear	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
white-faced ibis	*Plegadis chihi*	T	Prefers freshwater marshes, sloughs, and irrigated rice fields, but will attend brackish and saltwater habitats; currently confined to near-coastal rookeries in so-called hog-wallow prairies. Nests in marshes, in low trees, on the ground in bulrushes or reeds, or on floating mats.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
wood stork	*Mycteria americana*	T	Prefers to nest in large tracts of baldcypress (Taxodium distichum) or red mangrove (Rhizophora mangle); forages in prairie ponds, flooded pastures or fields, ditches, and other shallow standing water, including salt-water; usually roosts communally in tall snags, sometimes in association with other wading birds (i.e. active heronries); breeds in Mexico and birds move into Gulf States in search of mud flats and other wetlands, even those associated with forested areas; formerly nested in Texas, but no breeding records since 1960	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
swallow-tailed kite	*Elanoides forficatus*	T	Lowland forested regions, especially swampy areas, ranging into open woodland; marshes, along rivers, lakes, and ponds; nests high in tall tree in clearing or on forest woodland edge, usually in pine, cypress, or various deciduous trees	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		Found primarily near rivers and large lakes; nests in tall trees or on cliffs near water; communally roosts, especially in winter; hunts live prey, scavenges, and pirates food from other birds	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
white-tailed hawk	*Buteo albicaudatus*	T	Near coast on prairies, cordgrass flats, and scrub-live oak; further inland on prairies, mesquite and oak savannas, and mixed savanna-chaparral; breeding March-May	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
Black Rail	*Laterallus jamaicensis*	T/PT	Salt, brackish, and freshwater marshes, pond borders, wet meadows, and grassy swamps; nests in or along edge of marsh, sometimes on damp ground, but usually on mat of previous years dead grasses; nest usually hidden in marsh grass or at base of Salicornia	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact/No Effect

Species Name (Common)	Species Name (Scientific)	State/Federal Protection Status	Habitat	Presence of Critical Habitat	Project Site Suitability	Potential Impacts of Project
whooping crane	*Grus americana*	E/LE	Small ponds, marshes, and flooded grain fields for both roosting and foraging. Potential migrant via plains throughout most of state to coast; winters in coastal marshes of Aransas, Calhoun, and Refugio counties.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact/No Effect
piping plover	*Charadrius melodus*	T/LT	Beaches, sandflats, and dunes along Gulf Coast beaches and adjacent offshore islands. Also spoil islands in the Intracoastal Waterway. Based on the November 30, 1992 Section 6 Job No. 9.1, Piping Plover and Snowy Plover Winter Habitat Status Survey, algal flats appear to be the highest quality habitat. Some of the most important aspects of algal flats are their relative inaccessibility and their continuous availability throughout all tidal conditions. Sand flats often appear to be preferred over algal flats when both are available, but large portions of sand flats along the Texas coast are available only during low-very low tides and are often completely unavailable during extreme high tides or strong north winds. Beaches appear to serve as a secondary habitat to the flats associated with the primary bays, lagoons, and inter-island passes. Beaches are rarely used on the southern Texas coast, where bayside habitat is always available, and are abandoned as bayside habitats become available on the central and northern coast. However, beaches are probably a vital habitat along the central and northern coast (i.e. north of Padre Island) during periods of extreme high tides that cover the flats. Optimal site characteristics appear to be large in area, sparsely vegetated, continuously available or in close proximity to secondary habitat, and with limited human disturbance.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact/No Effect
Rufa Red Knot	*Calidris canutus rufa*	T/LT	Red knots migrate long distances in flocks northward through the contiguous United States mainly April-June, southward July-October. A small plump-bodied, short-necked shorebird that in breeding plumage, typically held from May through August, is a distinctive and unique pottery orange color. Its bill is dark, straight and, relative to other shorebirds, short-to-medium in length. After molting in late summer, this species is in a drab gray-and-white non-breeding plumage, typically held from September through April. In the non-breeding plumage, the knot might be confused with the omnipresent Sanderling. During this plumage, look for the knotâ€™s prominent pale eyebrow and whitish flanks with dark barring. The Red Knot prefers the shoreline of coast and bays and also uses mudflats during rare inland encounters. Primary prey items include coquina clam (Donax spp.) on beaches and dwarf surf clam (Mulinia lateralis) in bays, at least in the Laguna Madre. Wintering Range includes- Aransas, Brazoria, Calhoun, Cameron, Chambers, Galveston, Jefferson, Kennedy, Kleberg, Matagorda, Nueces, San Patricio, and Willacy. Habitat: Primarily seacoasts on tidal flats and beaches, herbaceous wetland, and Tidal flat/shore.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact/No Effect

Species Name (Common)	Species Name (Scientific)	State/Federal Protection Status	Habitat	Presence of Critical Habitat	Project Site Suitability	Potential Impacts of Project
Franklin's gull	*Leucophaeus pipixcan*		This species is only a spring and fall migrant throughout Texas. It does not breed in or near Texas. Winter records are unusual consisting of one or a few individuals at a given site (especially along the Gulf coastline). During migration, these gulls fly during daylight hours but often come down to wetlands, lake shore, or islands to roost for the night.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
western burrowing owl	*Athene cunicularia hypugaea*		Open grasslands, especially prairie, plains, and savanna, sometimes in open areas such as vacant lots near human habitation or airports; nests and roosts in abandoned burrows	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
tropical kingbird	*Tyrannus melancholicus*		This look-alike to the Couch's Kingbird can be found across the Lower Rio Grande Valley, namely in or adjacent to urban settings, but it also appears to be slowly expanding in urban areas up along the coast. This species frequents telephone poles and wires in urban settings plus fields or agricultural lands, especially along the edges of these habitat types where commanding perches occur.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
American eel	*Anguilla rostrata*		Originally found in all river systems from the Red River to the Rio Grande. Aquatic habitats include large rivers, streams, tributaries, coastal watersheds, estuaries, bays, and oceans. Spawns in Sargasso Sea, larva move to coastal waters, metamorphose, and begin upstream movements. Females tend to move further upstream than males (who are often found in brackish estuaries). American Eel are habitat generalists and may be found in a broad range of habitat conditions including slow- and fast-flowing waters over many substrate types. Extirpation in upstream drainages attributed to reservoirs that impede upstream migration.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
saltmarsh topminnow	*Fundulus jenkinsi*		Occupies estuaries and the edges of saltmarsh habitats along the Gulf coast in salinities of 4-20 ppt in Spartina dominated tidal creeks and wetlands (Peterson & Ross 1991; Peterson & Turner 1994; Lopez et al. 2010; and Griffith 1974). Requires access to small interconnected tidal creeks for feeding and reproduction. Spawning occurs from March to August during high tide events (Robertson Thesis, 2016). Non-migratory.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
opossum pipefish	*Microphis brachyurus*		Adults are only found in low salinity waters of estuaries or freshwater tributaries within 30 miles of the coast (Gilmore 1992), where they also give birth. Young move or are carried into more saline waters off the coast after birth. Newly released larvae must have conditions near 18 ppt salinity for at least two weeks after birth to survive, indicating a physiology adapted for downstream transport to estuarine and marine environments (Frias-Torres 2002). Juvenile migration toward the ocean depends on water flow regimes, salinity, and vegetation for cover and capturing prey (Frias-Torres 2002). Seawalls, docks, and riprap construction destroy habitat and poor water quality and alteration of flow regimes may prevent migration (NMFS 2009).	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact

Species Name (Common)	Species Name (Scientific)	State/Federal Protection Status	Habitat	Presence of Critical Habitat	Project Site Suitability	Potential Impacts of Project
southern flounder	*Paralichthys lethostigma*		This is an estuarine-dependent species that inhabits riverine, estuarine and coastal waters, and prefers muddy, sandy, or silty substrates (Reagan and Wingo 1985). Individuals can tolerate wide temperature (~5-35Â°C) and salinity ranges (0-60 ppt). Southern Flounder spawn in offshore waters of the Gulf of Mexico from October to February (Reagan and Wingo 1985). The oceanic larval stage is pelagic and lasts 30â€“60 days. Metamorphosing individuals enter estuaries and migrate towards low-salinity headwaters, where settlement occurs (Burke et al. 1991, Walsh et al. 1999). The young fish enter the bays during late winter and early spring, occupying seagrass; some may move further into coastal rivers and bayous. Juveniles remain in estuaries until the onset of sexual maturation (approximately two years), at which time they migrate out of estuaries to join adults on the inner continental shelf. Adult southern flounder leave the bays during the fall for spawning in the Gulf of Mexico. They spawn for the first time when two years old at depths of 50 to 100 feet. Although most of the adults leave the bays and enter the Gulf for spawning during the winter, some remain behind and spend winter in the bays. Those in the Gulf will reenter the bays in the spring. The spring influx is gradual and does not occur with large concentrations that characterize the fall emigration.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
Shortfin Mako Shark	*Isurus oxyrinchus*	T	Habitat description is not available at this time.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
Oceanic Whitetip Shark	*Carcharhinus longimanus*	T/LT	Habitat description is not available at this time.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact/No Effect
southern short-tailed shrew	*Blarina carolinensis*		Found in East Texas pine forests and agricultural land. May favor areas with abundant leaf litter and fallen logs (Baumgardner et al. 1992). Nest sites are probably under logs, stumps and other debris.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
tricolored bat	*Perimyotis subflavus*		Forest, woodland and riparian areas are important. Caves are very important to this species.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
eastern red bat	*Lasiurus borealis*		Found in a variety of habitats in Texas. Usually associated with wooded areas. Found in towns especially during migration.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
hoary bat	*Lasiurus cinereus*		Known from montane and riparian woodland in Trans-Pecos, forests and woods in east and central Texas.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
Mexican free-tailed bat	*Tadarida brasiliensis*		Roosts in buildings in east Texas. Largest maternity roosts are in limestone caves on the Edwards Plateau. Found in all habitats, forest to desert.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
big free-tailed bat	*Nyctinomops macrotis*		Habitat data sparse but records indicate that species prefers to roost in crevices and cracks in high canyon walls, but will use buildings, as well; reproduction data sparse, gives birth to single offspring late June-early July; females gather in nursery colonies; winter habits undetermined, but may hibernate in the Trans-Pecos; opportunistic insectivore	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact

Species Name (Common)	Species Name (Scientific)	State/Federal Protection Status	Habitat	Presence of Critical Habitat	Project Site Suitability	Potential Impacts of Project
swamp rabbit	*Sylvilagus aquaticus*		Primarily found in lowland areas near water including: cypress bogs and marshes, floodplains, creeks and rivers.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
thirteen-lined ground squirrel	*Ictidomys tridecemlineatus*		Prefers short grass prairies with deep soils for burrowing. Frequently found in grazed ranchland, mowed pastures, and golf courses.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
sperm whale	*Physeter macrocephalus*	E/LE	Inhabits tropical, subtropical, and temperate waters world wide, avoiding icey waters. Distribution is highly dependent on their food source (squids, sharks, skates, and fish), breeding, and composition of the pod. In general, this species migrates from north to south in the winter and south to north in the summer; however, individuals in tropical and temperate waters don't seem to migrate at all. Routinely dive to catch their prey (2,000-10,000 feet) and generally occupies water at least 3,300 feet deep near ocean trenches.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact/No Effect
Sei Whale	*Balaenoptera borealis*	E/LE	Habitat description is not available at this time.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact/No Effect
blue whale	*Balaenoptera musculus*	E/LE	Inhabits tropical, subtropical, temperate, and subpolar waters worldwide, but are infrequently sighted in the Gulf of Mexico. They migrate seasonally between summer feeding grounds and winter breeding grounds, but specifics vary. Commonly observed at the surface in open ocean.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact/No Effect
Gulf of Mexico Bryde's Whale	*Balaenoptera edeni*	E/LE	Habitat description is not available at this time.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact/No Effect
humpback whale	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	LE	Inhabits tropical, subtropical, temperate, and subpolar waters world wide. Migrate up to 5,000 miles between colder water (feeding grounds) and warmer water (calving grounds) each year. They will use both open ocean and coastal waters, sometimes including inshore areas such as bays, and are often found near the surface; however, this species is rare in the Gulf of Mexico. The northwest Atlantic/Gulf of Mexico distinct population segment is not considered at risk of extinction and is not listed as Endangered on the Endangered Species Act.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Effect
North Atlantic right whale	*Eubalaena glacialis*	E/LE	Inhabits subtropical and temperate waters in the northern Atlantic. Commonly found in coastal waters or close to the continental shelf near the surface. They migrate from feeding grounds in cooler waters (Canada and New England) to warmer waters of the southeast US (South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida) to give birth in the fall/winter - both areas are identified as critical habitat by NOAA-NMFS. Nursery areas are in shallow, coastal waters. This species is very rare in the Gulf of Mexico and the few reported sightings are likely vagrants (Ward-Geiger etal 2011).	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact/No Effect
long-tailed weasel	*Mustela frenata*		Includes brushlands, fence rows, upland woods and bottomland hardwoods, forest edges & rocky desert scrub. Usually live close to water.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
mink	*Neovison vison*		Intimately associated with water; coastal swamps & marshes, wooded riparian zones, edges of lakes. Prefer floodplains.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact

Species Name (Common)	Species Name (Scientific)	State/Federal Protection Status	Habitat	Presence of Critical Habitat	Project Site Suitability	Potential Impacts of Project
American badger	*Taxidea taxus*		Generalist. Prefers areas with soft soils that sustain ground squirrels for food. When inactive, occupies underground burrow. Young are born in underground burrows.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
eastern spotted skunk	*Spilogale putorius*		Generalist; open fields prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges & woodlands. Prefer wooded, brushy areas & tallgrass prairies. S.p. ssp. interrupta found in wooded areas and tallgrass prairies, preferring rocky canyons and outcrops when such sites are available.	No	Brushy areas available within the project area that could provide limited habitat.	No Impact
plains spotted skunk	*Spilogale putorius interrupta*		Generalist; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie	No	Brushy areas available within the project area that could provide limited habitat.	No Impact
mountain lion	*Puma concolor*		Generalist; found in a wide range of habitats statewide. Found most frequently in rugged mountains & riparian zones.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
West Indian manatee	*Trichechus manatus*	T/LT	Large rivers, brackish water bays, coastal waters. Warm waters of the tropics, in rivers and brackish bays but may also survive in salt water habitats. Very sensitive to cold water temperatures. Rarely occurring as far north as Texas. Gulf and bay system; opportunistic, aquatic herbivore.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact/No Effect
loggerhead sea turtle	*Caretta caretta*	T/LT	Inhabits tropical, subtropical, and temperate waters worldwide, including the Gulf of Mexico. They migrate from feeding grounds to nesting beaches/barrier islands and some nesting does occur in Texas (April to September). Beaches that are narrow, steeply sloped, with coarse-grain sand are preferred for nesting. Newly hatched individuals depend on floating algae/seaweed for protection and foraging, which eventually transport them offshore and into open ocean. Juveniles and young adults spend their lives in open ocean, offshore before migrating to coastal areas to breed and nest. Foraging areas for adults include shallow continental shelf waters.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact/No Effect
green sea turtle	*Chelonia mydas*	T/LT	Inhabits tropical, subtropical, and temperate waters worldwide, including the Gulf of Mexico. Adults and juveniles occupy inshore and nearshore areas, including bays and lagoons with reefs and seagrass. They migrate from feeding grounds (open ocean) to nesting grounds (beaches/barrier islands) and some nesting does occur in Texas (April to September). Adults are herbivorous feeding on sea grass and seaweed; juveniles are omnivorous feeding initially on marine invertebrates, then increasingly on sea grasses and seaweeds.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact/No Effect

Species Name (Common)	Species Name (Scientific)	State/Federal Protection Status	Habitat	Presence of Critical Habitat	Project Site Suitability	Potential Impacts of Project
Atlantic hawksbill sea turtle	*Eretmochelys imbricata*	E/LE	Inhabit tropical and subtropical waters worldwide, in the Gulf of Mexico, especially Texas. Hatchling and juveniles are found in open, pelagic ocean and closely associated with floating lgae/seagrass mats. Juveniles then migrate to shallower, coastal areas, mainly coral reefs and rocky areas, but also in bays and estuaries near mangroves when reefs are absent; seldom in water lore than 65 feet deep. They feed on sponges, jellyfish, sea urchins, mollusks, and crustaceans. Nesting occurs from April to November high up on the beach where there is vegetation for cover and little or no sand. Some migrate, but others stay close to foraging areas - females are philopatric.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact/No Effect
Kemp's Ridley sea turtle	*Lepidochelys kempii*	E/LE	Inhabits tropical, subtropical, and temperate waters of the northwestern Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico. Adults are found in coastal waters with muddy or sandy bottoms. Some males migrate between feeding grounds and breeding grounds, but some don't. Females migrate between feeding and nesting areas, often returning to the same destinations. Nesting in Texas occurs on a smaller scale compared to other areas (i.e. Mexico). Hatchlings are quickly swept out to open water and are rarely found nearshore. Similarly, juveniles often congregate near floating algae/seagrass mats offshore, and move into nearshore, coastal, neritic areas after 1-2 years and remain until they reach maturity. They feed primarily on crabs, but also snails, clams, other crustaceans and plants, juveniles feed on sargassum and its associated fauna; nests April through August.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact/No Effect
Texas map turtle	*Graptemys versa*		Aquatic: Primarily a river turtle but can also be found in reservoirs. Can be found in deep and shallow water with sufficient basking sites (emergent rocks and woody debris).	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
Texas diamondback terrapin	*Malaclemys terrapin littoralis*		Coastal marshes, tidal flats, coves, estuaries, and lagoons behind barrier beaches; brackish and salt water; burrows into mud when inactive. Bay islands are important habitats. Nests on oyster shell beaches.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
eastern box turtle	*Terrapene carolina*		Terrestrial: Eastern box turtles inhabit forests, fields, forest-brush, and forest-field ecotones. In some areas they move seasonally from fields in spring to forest in summer. They commonly enters pools of shallow water in summer. For shelter, they burrow into loose soil, debris, mud, old stump holes, or under leaf litter. They can successfully hibernate in sites that may experience subfreezing temperatures.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
western box turtle	*Terrapene ornata*		Terrestrial: Ornate or western box turtles inhabit prairie grassland, pasture, fields, sandhills, and open woodland. They are essentially terrestrial but sometimes enter slow, shallow streams and creek pools. For shelter, they burrow into soil (e.g., under plants such as yucca) (Converse et al. 2002) or enter burrows made by other species.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
smooth softshell	*Apalone mutica*		Aquatic: Large rivers and streams; in some areas also found in lakes and impoundments (Ernst and Barbour 1972). Usually in water with sandy or mud bottom and few aquatic plants. Often basks on sand bars and mudflats at edge of water. Eggs are laid in nests dug in high open sandbars and banks close to water, usually within 90 m of water (Fitch and Plummer 1975).	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact

Species Name (Common)	Species Name (Scientific)	State/Federal Protection Status	Habitat	Presence of Critical Habitat	Project Site Suitability	Potential Impacts of Project
slender glass lizard	*Ophisaurus attenuatus*		Terrestrial: Habitats include open grassland, prairie, woodland edge, open woodland, oak savannas, longleaf pine flatwoods, scrubby areas, fallow fields, and areas near streams and ponds, often in habitats with sandy soil.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
Texas horned lizard	*Phrynosoma cornutum*	T	Terrestrial: Open habitats with sparse vegetation, including grass, prairie, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive. Occurs to 6000 feet, but largely limited below the pinyon-juniper zone on mountains in the Big Bend area.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
Texas scarlet snake	*Cemophora coccinea lineri*	T	Terrestrial: Prefers well drained soils with a variety of forest, grassland, and scrub habitats.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
common garter snake	*Thamnophis sirtalis*		Terrestrial and aquatic: Habitats used include the grasslands and modified open areas in the vicinity of aquatic features, such as ponds, streams or marshes. Damp soils and debris for cover are thought to be critical.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
Texas garter snake	*Thamnophis sirtalis annectens*		Terrestrial and aquatic: Habitats used include the grasslands and modified open areas in the vicinity of aquatic features, such as ponds, streams or marshes. Damp soils and debris for cover are thought to be critical.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
timber (canebrake) rattlesnake	*Crotalus horridus*		Terrestrial: Swamps, floodplains, upland pine and deciduous woodland, riparian zones, abandoned farmland. Limestone bluffs, sandy soil or black clay. Prefers dense ground cover, i.e. grapevines, palmetto.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
massasauga	*Sistrurus tergeminus*		Terrestrial: Shortgrass or mixed grass prairie, with gravel or sandy soils. Often found associated with draws, floodplains, and more mesic habitats within the arid landscape. Frequently occurs in shrub encroached grasslands.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
American bumblebee	*Bombus pensylvanicus*		Habitat description is not available at this time.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
Gulf Dune Grasshopper	*Trimerotropis schaefferi*		Coastal dunes and areas behind the dunes.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
Texas Pimpleback	*Cyclonaias petrina*	T/C	Occurs in medium-size streams to large rivers primarily in riffles and runs. Often found in substrates composed of sand, gravel, and cobble, including mud-silt or gravel-filled cracks in bedrock slabs. Considered intolerant of reservoirs (Howells 2010m; Randklev et al. 2017b). [Mussels of Texas 2019]	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact/No Effect
Texas Fawnsfoot	*Truncilla macrodon*	T/C	Occurs in large rivers but may also be found in medium-sized streams. Is found in protected near shore areas such as banks and backwaters but also riffles and point bar habitats with low to moderate water velocities. Typically occurs in substrates of mud, sandy mud, gravel and cobble. Considered intolerant of reservoirs (Randklev et al. 2010; Howells 2010o; Randklev et al. 2014b,c; Randklev et al. 2017a,b). [Mussels of Texas 2019]	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact/No Effect
Texas tauschia	*Tauschia texana*		Occurs in loamy soils in deciduous forests or woodlands on river and stream terraces; Perennial; Flowering/Fruiting Feb-April	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact

Species Name (Common)	Species Name (Scientific)	State/Federal Protection Status	Habitat	Presence of Critical Habitat	Project Site Suitability	Potential Impacts of Project
South Texas false cudweed	*Pseudognaphalium austrotexanum*		In sandy grasslands on eroded area above saline flats; along edge of sendero through mesquite woodland and shrub mottes on sandy loam; on gravel and silt bars and flats in scour plain of streams (TEX-LL specimens Carr 23682, 29264, 22647, 27206). Oct-Jan, sometimes in spring.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
Shinner's sunflower	*Helianthus occidentalis ssp. plantagineus*		Â Mostly in prairies on the Coastal Plain, with several slightly disjunct populations in the Pineywoods and South Texas Brush Country.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
coastal gay-feather	*Liatris bracteata*		Coastal prairie grasslands of various types, from salty prairie on low-lying somewhat saline clay loams to upland prairie on nonsaline clayey to sandy loams; flowering in fall	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
threeflower broomweed	*Thurovia triflora*		Near coast in sparse, low vegetation on a veneer of light colored silt or fine sand over saline clay along drier upper margins of ecotone between salty prairies and tidal flats; further inland associated with vegetated slick spots on prairie mima mounds; flowering September-November	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
panicled indigobush	*Amorpha paniculata*		A stout shrub, 3 m (9 ft) tall that grows in acid seep forests, peat bogs, wet floodplain forests, and seasonal wetlands on the edge of Saline Prairies in East Texas. A It is distinguished from other Amorpha species by its fuzzy leaflets with prominent raised veins underneath, and the flower panicles, which are 8 to 16 inches long and slender, held above the foliage. Perennial; Flowering summer	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
corkwood	*Leitneria pilosa ssp. pilosa*		Wet or saturated silty soils along brackish or freshwater swamps and ponds and other low, poorly drained sites; flowers in early spring, fruiting as early as May	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
Florida pinkroot	*Spigelia texana*		Woodlands on loamy soils; Perennial; Flowering March-Nov; Fruiting April-Nov	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
heartleaf evening-primrose	*Oenothera cordata*		Occurs in post oak woodlands on sandy soils on the coastal plain (Carr 2015).	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
South Texas spikesedge	*Eleocharis austrotexana*		Occurring in miscellaneous wetlands at scattered locations on the coastal plain; Perennial; Flowering/Fruiting Sept	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
Indianola beakrush	*Rhynchospora indianolensis*		Locally abundant in cattle pastures in some areas (at least during wet years), possibly becoming a management problem in such sites; Perennial; Flowering/Fruiting April-Nov	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
Tharp's dropseed	*Sporobolus tharpii*		Occurs on barrier islands, shores of lagoons and bays protected by the barrier islands, and on shores of a few near-coastal ponds. Plants occur at the bases of dunes, in interdune swales and sandflats, and on upper beaches. The substrate is of Holocene age.	No	No habitat available within the project area.	No Impact
State Status: T=Threatened; E=Endangered. Federal Status: LT=Listed Threatened; LE=Listed Endangered; C= Candidate for Listing						

GeoSearch
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Radius Report

GeoLens by GeoSearch

Target Property:

Bay City EID - East
Bay City, Matagorda County, Texas 77414

Prepared For:

Garver - Fort Worth

Order #: 158803
Job #: 388928
Date: 12/14/2020

Table of Contents

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This report was designed by GeoSearch to meet or exceed the records search requirements of the All Appropriate Inquiries Rule (40 CFR ï¿½312.26) and the current version of the ASTM International E1527, Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process or, if applicable, the custom requirements requested by the entity that ordered this report. The records and databases of records used to compile this report were collected from various federal,state and local governmental entities. It is the goal of GeoSearch to meet or exceed the 40 CFR ï¿½312.26 and E1527 requirements for updating records by using the best available technology. GeoSearch contacts the appropriate governmental entities on a recurring basis. Depending on the frequency with which a record source or database of records is updated by the governmental entity, the data used to prepare this report may be updated monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually.

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Target Property Summary

Target Property Information

Bay City EID - East
Bay City, Texas 77414

Coordinates
Area centroid (-95.911902, 28.9990316)
44 feet above sea level

USGS Quadrangle
Bay City, TX

Geographic Coverage Information

County/Parish: Matagorda (TX)
ZipCode(s):
Bay City TX: 77414
Van Vleck TX: 77482

Database Summary

FEDERAL LISTING

Standard Environmental Records

Database	Acronym	Locatable	Unlocatable	Search Radius (miles)
EMERGENCY RESPONSE NOTIFICATION SYSTEM	ERNSTX	0	0	TP/AP
FEDERAL ENGINEERING INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL SITES	EC	0	0	TP/AP
LAND USE CONTROL INFORMATION SYSTEM	LUCIS	0	0	TP/AP
RCRA SITES WITH CONTROLS	RCRASC	0	0	TP/AP
RESOURCE CONSERVATION & RECOVERY ACT - GENERATOR	RCRAGR06	0	0	0.1250
RESOURCE CONSERVATION & RECOVERY ACT - NON-GENERATOR	RCRANGR06	0	0	0.1250
BROWNFIELDS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	BF	0	0	0.5000
DELISTED NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST	DNPL	0	0	0.5000
NO LONGER REGULATED RCRA NON-CORRACTS TSD FACILITIES	NLRRCRAT	0	0	0.5000
RESOURCE CONSERVATION & RECOVERY ACT - NON-CORRACTS TREATMENT, STORAGE & DISPOSAL FACILITIES	RCRAT	0	0	0.5000
SUPERFUND ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	SEMS	0	0	0.5000
SUPERFUND ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM ARCHIVED SITE INVENTORY	SEMSARCH	0	0	0.5000
NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST	NPL	0	0	1.0000
NO LONGER REGULATED RCRA CORRECTIVE ACTION FACILITIES	NLRRCRAC	0	0	1.0000
PROPOSED NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST	PNPL	0	0	1.0000
RESOURCE CONSERVATION & RECOVERY ACT - CORRECTIVE ACTION FACILITIES	RCRAC	0	0	1.0000
RESOURCE CONSERVATION & RECOVERY ACT - SUBJECT TO CORRECTIVE ACTION FACILITIES	RCRASUBC	0	0	1.0000

SUB-TOTAL		0	0	

Additional Environmental Records

Database	Acronym	Locatable	Unlocatable	Search Radius (miles)
AEROMETRIC INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEM / AIR FACILITY SUBSYSTEM	AIRSAFS	0	0	TP/AP
BIENNIAL REPORTING SYSTEM	BRS	0	0	TP/AP
CERCLIS LIENS	SFLIENS	0	0	TP/AP
CLANDESTINE DRUG LABORATORY LOCATIONS	CDL	0	0	TP/AP
EPA DOCKET DATA	DOCKETS	0	0	TP/AP
ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE HISTORY INFORMATION	ECHOR06	0	0	TP/AP
FACILITY REGISTRY SYSTEM	FRSTX	0	0	TP/AP

Database Summary

Database	Acronym	Locatable	Unlocatable	Search Radius (miles)
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT REPORTING SYSTEM	HMIRSR06	0	0	TP/AP
HAZARDOUS WASTE COMPLIANCE DOCKET FACILITIES	HWCD	0	0	TP/AP
INTEGRATED COMPLIANCE INFORMATION SYSTEM (FORMERLY DOCKETS)	ICIS	0	0	TP/AP
INTEGRATED COMPLIANCE INFORMATION SYSTEM NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM	ICISNPDES	0	0	TP/AP
MATERIAL LICENSING TRACKING SYSTEM	MLTS	0	0	TP/AP
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM	NPDESR06	0	0	TP/AP
PCB ACTIVITY DATABASE SYSTEM	PADS	0	0	TP/AP
PERMIT COMPLIANCE SYSTEM	PCSR06	0	0	TP/AP
SEMS LIEN ON PROPERTY	SEMSLIENS	0	0	TP/AP
SSEHRI PFAS CONTAMINATION SITES	SSEHRIPFAS	0	0	TP/AP
SECTION SEVEN TRACKING SYSTEM	SSTS	0	0	TP/AP
TOXIC SUBSTANCE CONTROL ACT INVENTORY	TSCA	0	0	TP/AP
TOXICS RELEASE INVENTORY	TRI	0	0	TP/AP
ALTERNATIVE FUELING STATIONS	ALTFUELS	0	0	0.2500
FEMA OWNED STORAGE TANKS	FEMAUST	0	0	0.2500
HISTORICAL GAS STATIONS	HISTPST	0	0	0.2500
INTEGRATED COMPLIANCE INFORMATION SYSTEM DRYCLEANERS	ICISCLEANERS	0	0	0.2500
MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION MASTER INDEX FILE	MSHA	0	0	0.2500
MINERAL RESOURCE DATA SYSTEM	MRDS	0	0	0.2500
OPEN DUMP INVENTORY	ODI	0	0	0.5000
SURFACE MINING CONTROL AND RECLAMATION ACT SITES	SMCRA	0	0	0.5000
URANIUM MILL TAILINGS RADIATION CONTROL ACT SITES	USUMTRCA	0	0	0.5000
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SITES	DOD	0	0	1.0000
FORMER MILITARY NIKE MISSILE SITES	NMS	0	0	1.0000
FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES	FUDS	0	0	1.0000
FORMERLY UTILIZED SITES REMEDIAL ACTION PROGRAM	FUSRAP	0	0	1.0000
RECORD OF DECISION SYSTEM	RODS	0	0	1.0000

SUB-TOTAL		0	0	

Database Summary

STATE (TX) LISTING

Standard Environmental Records

Database	Acronym	Locatable	Unlocatable	Search Radius (miles)
STATE INSTITUTIONAL/ENGINEERING CONTROL SITES	SIEC01	0	0	TP/AP
PETROLEUM STORAGE TANKS	PST	0	0	0.2500
BROWNFIELDS SITE ASSESSMENTS	BSA	0	0	0.5000
CLOSED & ABANDONED LANDFILL INVENTORY	CALF	0	0	0.5000
COMMERCIAL MANAGEMENT FACILITIES FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE AND INDUSTRIAL SOLID WASTES	WSTMGMT	0	0	0.5000
LEAKING PETROLEUM STORAGE TANKS	LPST	0	0	0.5000
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL SITES	MSWLF	0	0	0.5000
OPERATOR CLEANUP PROGRAM SITES	OCP	0	0	0.5000
RAILROAD COMMISSION VCP AND BROWNFIELD SITES	RRCVCP	0	0	0.5000
VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM SITES	VCP	0	0	0.5000
STATE SUPERFUND SITES	SF	0	0	1.0000

SUB-TOTAL		0	0	

Additional Environmental Records

Database	Acronym	Locatable	Unlocatable	Search Radius (miles)
GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION CASES	GWCC	0	0	TP/AP
HISTORIC GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION CASES	HISTGWCC	0	0	TP/AP
LAND APPLICATION PERMITS	LANDAPP	0	0	TP/AP
MUNICIPAL SETTING DESIGNATIONS	MSD	0	0	TP/AP
NOTICE OF VIOLATIONS	NOV	0	0	TP/AP
SPILLS LISTING	SPILLS	0	0	TP/AP
TCEQ LIENS	LIENS	0	0	TP/AP
TIER I I CHEMICAL REPORTING PROGRAM FACILITIES	TIERII	0	0	TP/AP
DRY CLEANER REGISTRATION DATABASE	DCR	0	0	0.2500
INDUSTRIAL AND HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES	IHW	0	0	0.2500
PERMITTED INDUSTRIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES	PIHW	0	0	0.2500
AFFECTED PROPERTY ASSESSMENT REPORTS	APAR	0	0	0.5000
DRY CLEANER REMEDIATION PROGRAM SITES	DCRPS	0	0	0.5000
INNOCENT OWNER / OPERATOR DATABASE	IOP	0	0	0.5000
RADIOACTIVE WASTE SITES	RWS	0	0	0.5000
RECYCLING FACILITIES	WMRF	0	0	0.5000
SALT CAVERNS FOR PETROLEUM STORAGE	STCV	0	0	0.5000

Database Summary

Database	Acronym	Locatable	Unlocatable	Search Radius (miles)
INDUSTRIAL AND HAZARDOUS WASTE CORRECTIVE ACTION SITES	IHWCA	1	0	1.0000
SUB-TOTAL		1	0	

TRIBAL LISTING

Standard Environmental Records

Database	Acronym	Locatable	Unlocatable	Search Radius (miles)
UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS ON TRIBAL LANDS	USTR06	0	0	0.2500
LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS ON TRIBAL LANDS	LUSTR06	0	0	0.5000
OPEN DUMP INVENTORY ON TRIBAL LANDS	ODINDIAN	0	0	0.5000
SUB-TOTAL		0	0	

Additional Environmental Records

Database	Acronym	Locatable	Unlocatable	Search Radius (miles)
INDIAN RESERVATIONS	INDIANRES	0	0	1.0000
SUB-TOTAL		0	0	
TOTAL		1	0	

Database Radius Summary

FEDERAL LISTING

*Standard environmental records are displayed in **bold**.*

Acronym	Search Radius (miles)	TP/AP (0 - 0.02)	1/8 Mile (> TP/AP)	1/4 Mile (> 1/8)	1/2 Mile (> 1/4)	1 Mile (> 1/2)	> 1 Mile	Total
AIRSAFS	0.0200	0	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0
BRS	0.0200	0	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0
CDL	0.0200	0	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0
DOCKETS	0.0200	0	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0
EC	**0.0200**	**0**	**NS**	**NS**	**NS**	**NS**	**NS**	**0**
ECHOR06	0.0200	0	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0
ERNSTX	**0.0200**	**0**	**NS**	**NS**	**NS**	**NS**	**NS**	**0**
FRSTX	0.0200	0	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0
HMIRSR06	0.0200	0	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0
HWCD	0.0200	0	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0
ICIS	0.0200	0	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0
ICISNPDES	0.0200	0	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0
LUCIS	**0.0200**	**0**	**NS**	**NS**	**NS**	**NS**	**NS**	**0**
MLTS	0.0200	0	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0
NPDESR06	0.0200	0	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0
PADS	0.0200	0	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0
PCSR06	0.0200	0	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0
RCRASC	**0.0200**	**0**	**NS**	**NS**	**NS**	**NS**	**NS**	**0**
SEMSLIENS	0.0200	0	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0
SFLIENS	0.0200	0	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0
SSEHRIPFAS	0.0200	0	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0
SSTS	0.0200	0	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0
TRI	0.0200	0	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0
TSCA	0.0200	0	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0
RCRAGR06	**0.1250**	**0**	**0**	**NS**	**NS**	**NS**	**NS**	**0**
RCRANGR06	**0.1250**	**0**	**0**	**NS**	**NS**	**NS**	**NS**	**0**
ALTFUELS	0.2500	0	0	0	NS	NS	NS	0
FEMAUST	0.2500	0	0	0	NS	NS	NS	0
HISTPST	0.2500	0	0	0	NS	NS	NS	0
ICISCLEANERS	0.2500	0	0	0	NS	NS	NS	0
MRDS	0.2500	0	0	0	NS	NS	NS	0
MSHA	0.2500	0	0	0	NS	NS	NS	0
BF	**0.5000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**NS**	**NS**	**0**
DNPL	**0.5000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**NS**	**NS**	**0**
NLRRCRAT	**0.5000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**NS**	**NS**	**0**

Database Radius Summary

Acronym	Search Radius (miles)	TP/AP (0 - 0.02)	1/8 Mile (> TP/AP)	1/4 Mile (> 1/8)	1/2 Mile (> 1/4)	1 Mile (> 1/2)	> 1 Mile	Total
ODI	0.5000	0	0	0	0	NS	NS	0
RCRAT	**0.5000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**NS**	**NS**	**0**
SEMS	**0.5000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**NS**	**NS**	**0**
SEMSARCH	**0.5000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**NS**	**NS**	**0**
SMCRA	0.5000	0	0	0	0	NS	NS	0
USUMTRCA	0.5000	0	0	0	0	NS	NS	0
DOD	1.0000	0	0	0	0	0	NS	0
FUDS	1.0000	0	0	0	0	0	NS	0
FUSRAP	1.0000	0	0	0	0	0	NS	0
NLRRCRAC	**1.0000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**NS**	**0**
NMS	1.0000	0	0	0	0	0	NS	0
NPL	**1.0000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**NS**	**0**
PNPL	**1.0000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**NS**	**0**
RCRAC	**1.0000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**NS**	**0**
RCRASUBC	**1.0000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**NS**	**0**
RODS	1.0000	0	0	0	0	0	NS	0

SUB-TOTAL		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Database Radius Summary

STATE (TX) LISTING

*Standard environmental records are displayed in **bold**.*

Acronym	Search Radius (miles)	TP/AP (0 - 0.02)	1/8 Mile (> TP/AP)	1/4 Mile (> 1/8)	1/2 Mile (> 1/4)	1 Mile (> 1/2)	> 1 Mile	Total
GWCC	0.0200	0	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0
HISTGWCC	0.0200	0	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0
LANDAPP	0.0200	0	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0
LIENS	0.0200	0	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0
MSD	0.0200	0	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0
NOV	0.0200	0	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0
SIEC01	**0.0200**	**0**	**NS**	**NS**	**NS**	**NS**	**NS**	**0**
SPILLS	0.0200	0	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0
TIERII	0.0200	0	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0
DCR	0.2500	0	0	0	NS	NS	NS	0
IHW	0.2500	0	0	0	NS	NS	NS	0
PIHW	0.2500	0	0	0	NS	NS	NS	0
PST	**0.2500**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**NS**	**NS**	**NS**	**0**
APAR	0.5000	0	0	0	0	NS	NS	0
BSA	**0.5000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**NS**	**NS**	**0**
CALF	**0.5000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**NS**	**NS**	**0**
DCRPS	0.5000	0	0	0	0	NS	NS	0
IOP	0.5000	0	0	0	0	NS	NS	0
LPST	**0.5000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**NS**	**NS**	**0**
MSWLF	**0.5000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**NS**	**NS**	**0**
OCP	**0.5000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**NS**	**NS**	**0**
RRCVCP	**0.5000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**NS**	**NS**	**0**
RWS	0.5000	0	0	0	0	NS	NS	0
STCV	0.5000	0	0	0	0	NS	NS	0
VCP	**0.5000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**NS**	**NS**	**0**
WMRF	0.5000	0	0	0	0	NS	NS	0
WSTMGMT	**0.5000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**NS**	**NS**	**0**
IHWCA	1.0000	0	0	0	0	1	NS	1
SF	**1.0000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**NS**	**0**

SUB-TOTAL		0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Database Radius Summary

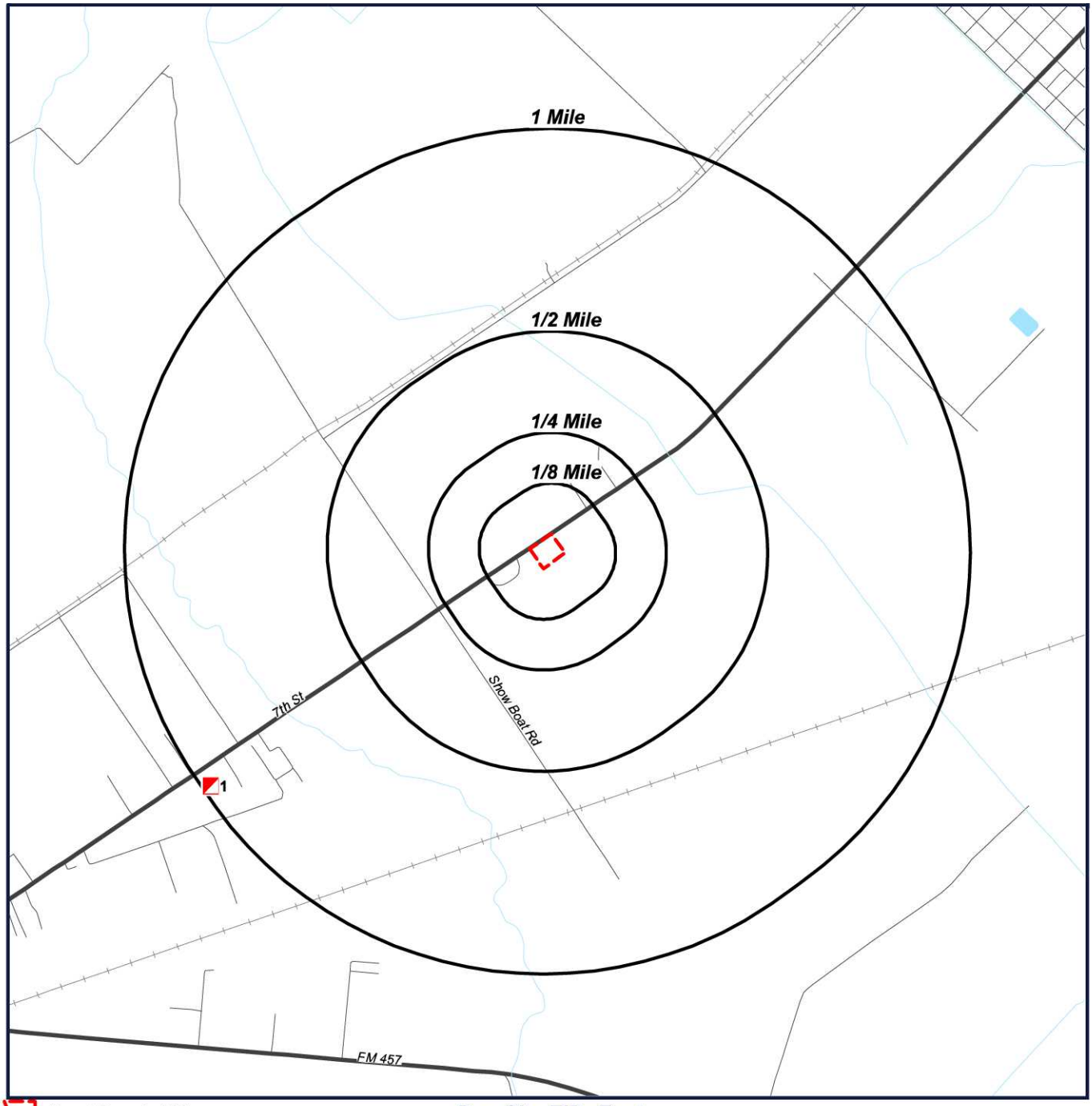
TRIBAL LISTING

*Standard environmental records are displayed in **bold**.*

Acronym	Search Radius (miles)	TP/AP (0 - 0.02)	1/8 Mile (> TP/AP)	1/4 Mile (> 1/8)	1/2 Mile (> 1/4)	1 Mile (> 1/2)	> 1 Mile	Total
USTR06	**0.2500**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**NS**	**NS**	**NS**	**0**
LUSTR06	**0.5000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**NS**	**NS**	**0**
ODINDIAN	**0.5000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**NS**	**NS**	**0**
INDIANRES	1.0000	0	0	0	0	0	NS	0
SUB-TOTAL		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		0	0	0	0	1	0	1

NOTES:
NS = NOT SEARCHED
TP/AP = TARGET PROPERTY/ADJACENT PROPERTY

Radius Map 1



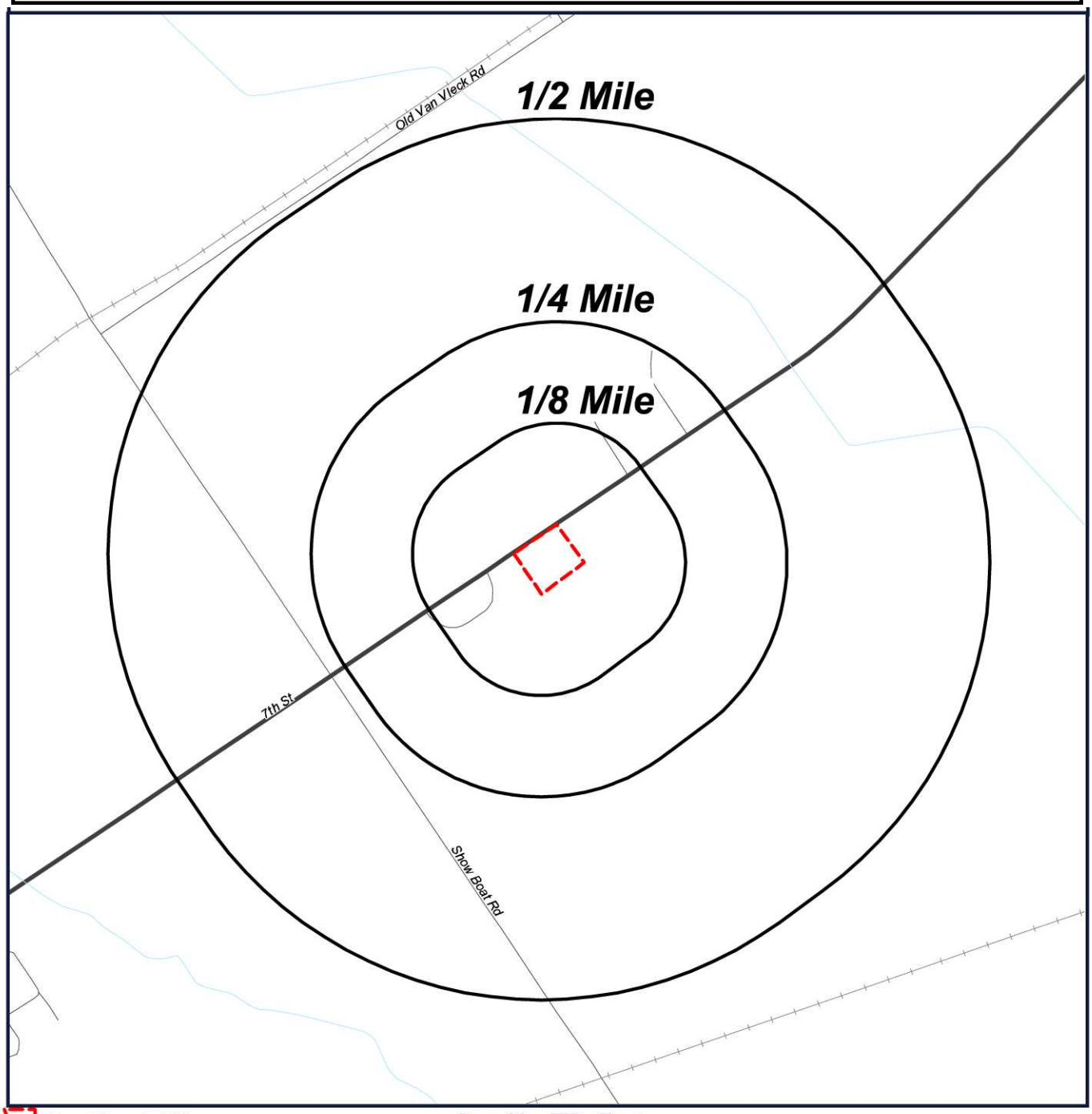
Target Property (TP)
IHWCA

Bay City EID -East
Bay City, Texas
77414

N
W E
S

0' 1000' 2000' 3000'
SCALE: 1" = 2000'

Radius Map 2



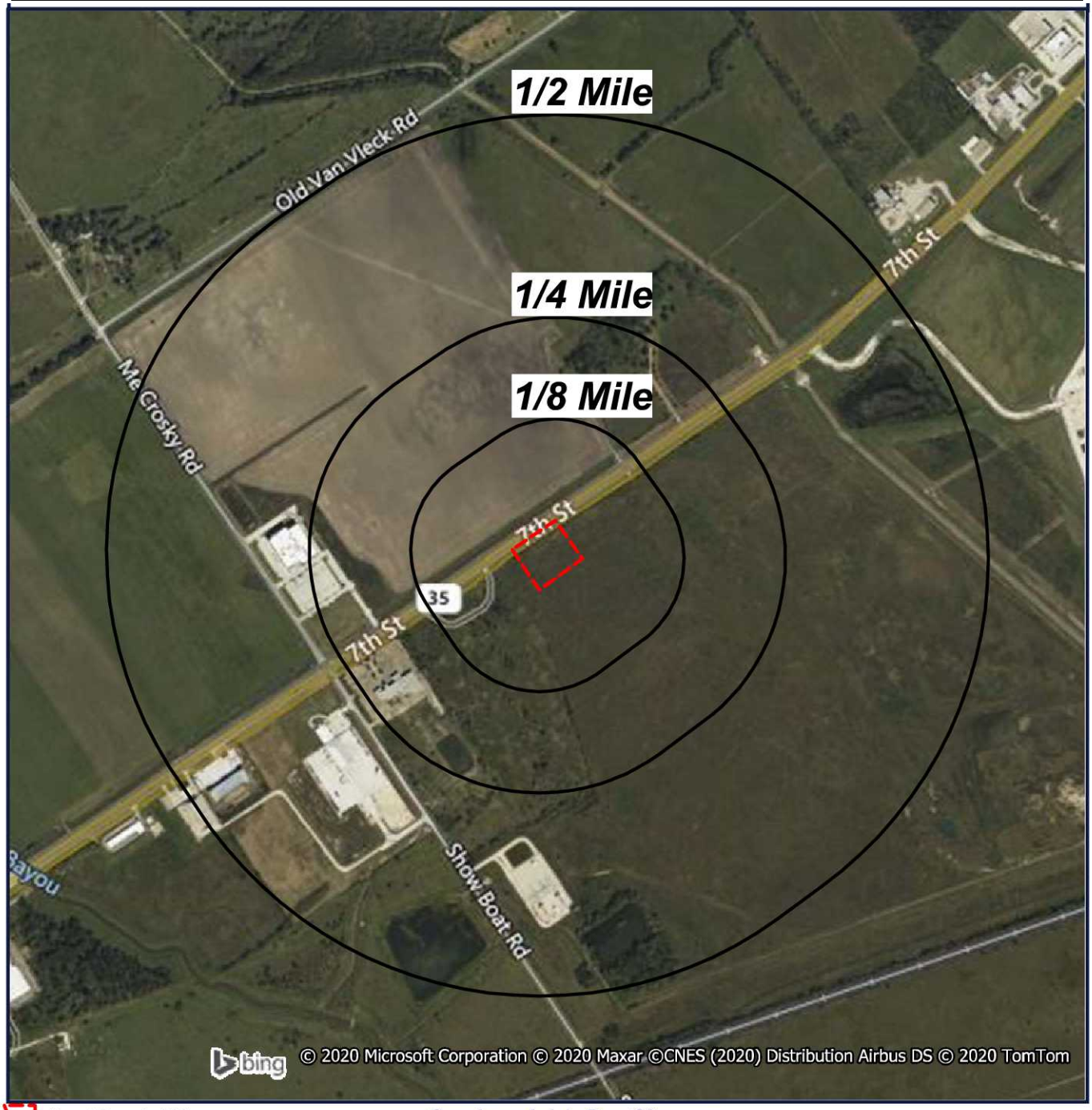
Target Property (TP)
IHWCA

Bay City EID -East
Bay City, Texas
77414

N
W E
S

0' 500' 1000' 1500'
SCALE: 1" = 1000'

Ortho Map



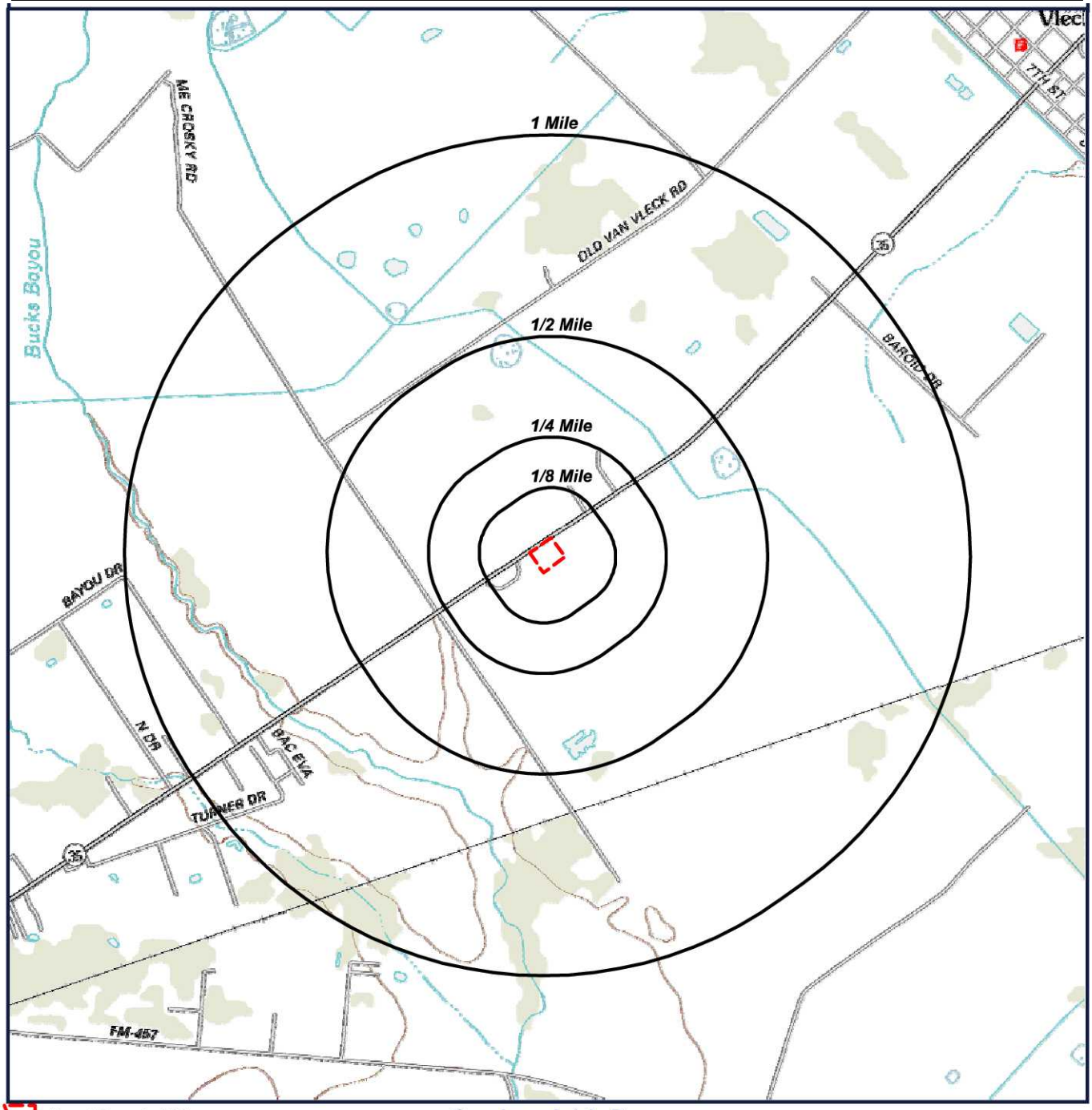
Target Property (TP)
IHWCA

Quadrangle(s): Bay City
Bay City EID -East
Bay City, Texas
77414

N
W E
S

0' 500' 1000' 1500'
SCALE: 1" = 1000'

Topographic Map



Target Property (TP)

Quadrangle(s): Bay City
Source: USGS, 02/01/2013
Bay City EID -East
Bay City, Texas
77414

N
W E
S

0' 1000' 2000' 3000'
SCALE: 1" = 2000'

Located Sites Summary

*NOTE: Standard environmental records are displayed in **bold**.*

Map ID#	Database Name	Site ID#	Relative Elevation	Distance From Site	Site Name	Address	PAGE #
1	IHWCA	T3137	Lower (41 ft.)	0.978 mi. WSW (5164 ft.)	MICHAEL D STONE GRASSFARMS	5620 7TH ST, BAY CITY, TX 77414	18

Site Summary By Database

*NOTE: Standard environmental records are displayed in **bold**.*

Map ID#	Database Name	Site ID#	Relative Elevation	Distance From Site	Site Name	Address
1	IHWCA	T3137	Lower (41 ft.)	0.978 mi. WSW (5164 ft.)	MICHAEL D STONE GRASSFARMS	5620 7TH ST, BAY CITY, TX 77414

Elevation Summary

Elevations are collected from the USGS 3D Elevation Program 1/3 arc-second (approximately 10 meters) layer hosted at the NGTOC. .

Target Property Elevation: 44 ft.

*NOTE: Standard environmental records are displayed in **bold**.*

EQUAL/HIGHER ELEVATION

No Records Found

LOWER ELEVATION

Map ID#	Database Name	Elevation	Site Name	Address	Page #
1	IHWCA	41 ft.	MICHAEL D STONE GRASSFARMS	5620 7TH ST, BAY CITY, TX 77414	18

MAP ID# 1

Distance from Property: 0.978 mi. (5,164 ft.) WSW
Elevation: 41 ft. (Lower than TP)

PROGRAM ID: **T3137**
RN NUMBER: **RN107712820**
NAME: **MICHAEL D STONE GRASSFARMS**
ADDRESS: **5620 7TH ST**
BAY CITY, TX 77414
STATUS: **INACTIVE**
STATUS DATE: **04/03/2014**
PHASE: **COMPLETED WORKLOAD**
LOCATION DESCRIPTION: **NOT REPORTED**
PHASE STATUS DATE: **04/03/2014**
SOIL CHEMICAL OF CONCERN CLASS: **NOT REPORTED**
SOIL REMEMDIATION: **NOT REPORTED**
GROUNDWATER CHEMICAL OF CONCERN CLASS: **NOT REPORTED**
GROUNDWATER REMEDIATION: **NOT REPORTED**

Back to Report Summary

Unlocated Sites Summary

This list contains sites that could not be mapped due to limited or incomplete address information.

No Records Found

AIRSAFS Aerometric Information Retrieval System / Air Facility Subsystem

VERSION DATE: 10/20/14

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) modified the Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS) to a database that exclusively tracks the compliance of stationary sources of air pollution with EPA regulations: the Air Facility Subsystem (AFS). Since this change in 2001, the management of the AIRS/AFS database was assigned to EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance. Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) Clean Air Act data from AFS are frozen and reflect data as of October 17, 2014, the EPA retired this system for Clean Air Act stationary sources.

ALTFUELS Alternative Fueling Stations

VERSION DATE: 10/28/20

Nationwide list of alternative fueling stations made available by the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy. Includes Bio-diesel stations, Ethanol (E85) stations, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Propane) stations, Ethanol (E85) stations, Natural Gas stations, Hydrogen stations, and Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE).

BF Brownfields Management System

VERSION DATE: 10/08/20

Brownfields are real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Cleaning up and reinvesting in these properties takes development pressures off of undeveloped, open land, and both improves and protects the environment. The United States Environmental Protection Agency maintains this database to track activities in the various brown field grant programs including grantee assessment, site cleanup and site redevelopment. This database included tribal brownfield sites.

BRS Biennial Reporting System

VERSION DATE: 12/31/17

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), in cooperation with the States, biennially collects information regarding the generation, management, and final disposition of hazardous wastes regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA), as amended. The Biennial Report captures detailed data on the generation of hazardous waste from large quantity generators and data on waste management practices from treatment, storage and disposal facilities. Currently, the EPA states that data collected between 1991 and 1997 was originally a part of the defunct Biennial Reporting System and is now incorporated into the RCRAInfo data system.

CDL Clandestine Drug Laboratory Locations

VERSION DATE: 06/17/20

The U.S. Department of Justice ("the Department") provides this information as a public service. It contains addresses of some locations where law enforcement agencies reported they found chemicals or other items that indicated the presence of either clandestine drug laboratories or dumpsites. In most cases, the source of the entries is not the Department, and the Department has not verified the entry and does not guarantee its accuracy. Members of the public must verify the accuracy of all entries by, for example, contacting local law enforcement and local health departments. The Department does not establish, implement, enforce, or certify compliance with clean-up or remediation standards for contaminated sites; the public should contact a state or local health department or environmental protection agency for that information.

DNPL Delisted National Priorities List

VERSION DATE: 09/21/20

This database includes sites from the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Final National Priorities List (NPL) where remedies have proven to be satisfactory or sites where the original analyses were inaccurate, and the site is no longer appropriate for inclusion on the NPL, and final publication in the Federal Register has occurred.

DOCKETS EPA Docket Data

VERSION DATE: 12/22/05

The United States Environmental Protection Agency Docket data lists Civil Case Defendants, filing dates as far back as 1971, laws broken including section, violations that occurred, pollutants involved, penalties assessed and superfund awards by facility and location. Please refer to ICIS database as source of current data.

DOD Department of Defense Sites

VERSION DATE: 12/01/14

This information originates from the National Atlas of the United States Federal Lands data, which includes lands owned or administered by the Federal government. Army DOD, Army Corps of Engineers DOD, Air Force DOD, Navy DOD and Marine DOD areas of 640 acres or more are included.

EC Federal Engineering Institutional Control Sites

VERSION DATE: 11/23/20

This database includes site locations where Engineering and/or Institutional Controls have been identified as part of a selected remedy for the site as defined by United States Environmental Protection Agency official remedy decision documents. The data displays remedy component information for Superfund decision documents issued in fiscal years 1982-2017, and it includes final and deleted NPL sites as well as sites with a Superfund Alternative Approach (SAA) agreement in place. The only sites included that are not on the NPL, proposed for NPL, or removed from proposed NPL, are those with an SAA Agreement in place. A site listing does not indicate that the institutional and engineering controls are currently in place nor will be in place once the remedy is complete; it only indicates that the decision to include either of them in the remedy is documented as of the completed date of the document. Institutional controls are actions, such as legal controls, that help minimize the

potential for human exposure to contamination by ensuring appropriate land or resource use. Engineering controls include caps, barriers, or other device engineering to prevent access, exposure, or continued migration of contamination.

ECHOR06 Enforcement and Compliance History Information

VERSION DATE: 11/28/20

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) database, provides compliance and enforcement information for facilities nationwide. This database includes facilities regulated as Clean Air Act stationary sources, Clean Water Act direct dischargers, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act hazardous waste handlers, Safe Drinking Water Act public water systems along with other data, such as Toxics Release Inventory releases.

ERNSTX Emergency Response Notification System

VERSION DATE: 09/27/20

This National Response Center database contains data on reported releases of oil, chemical, radiological, biological, and/or etiological discharges into the environment anywhere in the United States and its territories. The data comes from spill reports made to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Coast Guard, the National Response Center and/or the U.S. Department of Transportation.

FEMAUST FEMA Owned Storage Tanks

VERSION DATE: 12/01/16

This is a listing of FEMA owned underground and aboveground storage tank sites. For security reasons, address information is not released to the public according to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

FRSTX Facility Registry System

VERSION DATE: 10/02/20

The United States Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Environmental Information (OEI) developed the Facility Registry System (FRS) as the centrally managed database that identifies facilities, sites or places subject to environmental regulations or of environmental interest. The Facility Registry System replaced the Facility Index System or FINDS database.

FUDS Formerly Used Defense Sites

VERSION DATE: 12/31/18

The Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) inventory includes properties previously owned by or leased to the United States and under Secretary of Defense Jurisdiction, as well as Munitions Response Areas (MRAs). The remediation of these properties is the responsibility of the Department of Defense. This data is provided by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the boundaries/polygon data are based on preliminary findings and not

all properties currently have polygon data available. DISCLAIMER: This data represents the results of data collection/processing for a specific USACE activity and is in no way to be considered comprehensive or to be used in any legal or official capacity as presented on this site. While the USACE has made a reasonable effort to insure the accuracy of the maps and associated data, it should be explicitly noted that USACE makes no warranty, representation or guaranty, either expressed or implied, as to the content, sequence, accuracy, timeliness or completeness of any of the data provided herein. For additional information on Formerly Used Defense Sites please contact the USACE Public Affairs Office at (202) 528-4285.

FUSRAP Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program

VERSION DATE: 03/04/17

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) established the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP) in 1974 to remediate sites where radioactive contamination remained from the Manhattan Project and early U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) operations. The DOE Office of Legacy Management (LM) established long-term surveillance and maintenance (LTS&M) requirements for remediated FUSRAP sites. DOE evaluates the final site conditions of a remediated site on the basis of risk for different future uses. DOE then confirms that LTS&M requirements will maintain protectiveness.

HISTPST Historical Gas Stations

VERSION DATE: NR

This historic directory of service stations is provided by the Cities Service Company. The directory includes Cities Service filling stations that were located throughout the United States in 1930.

HMIRSR06 Hazardous Materials Incident Reporting System

VERSION DATE: 10/27/20

The HMIRS database contains unintentional hazardous materials release information reported to the U.S. Department of Transportation located in EPA Region 6. This region includes the following states: Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

HWCD Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket Facilities

VERSION DATE: 10/29/20

This list of the Federal Agency Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket Facilities is maintained by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). According to the EPA, Section 120(c) of CERCLA requires EPA to establish a listing, known as the Federal Facility Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket (Docket), of Federal facilities which are managing or have managed hazardous waste; or have had a release of hazardous waste. Thus, the Docket identifies all Federal facilities that must be evaluated to determine whether they pose a risk to human health and the environment and it makes this information available to the public. In order for the Docket to remain current and accurate it requires periodic updating.

ICIS Integrated Compliance Information System (formerly DOCKETS)

VERSION DATE: 09/19/20

ICIS is a case activity tracking and management system for civil, judicial, and administrative federal Environmental Protection Agency enforcement cases. ICIS contains information on federal administrative and federal judicial cases under the following environmental statutes: the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act - Section 313, the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, and the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act.

ICISCLEANERS Integrated Compliance Information System Drycleaners

VERSION DATE: 09/19/20

This is a listing of drycleaner facilities from the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) tracks facilities that possess NAIC and SIC codes that classify businesses as drycleaner establishments. The following Primary SIC Codes are included in this data: 7211, 7212, 7213, 7215, 7216, 7217, 7218, and/or 7219; the following Primary NAICS Codes are included in this data: 812320, 812331, and/or 812332.

ICISNPDES Integrated Compliance Information System National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

VERSION DATE: 04/26/20

Authorized by the Clean Water Act, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program controls water pollution by regulating point sources that discharge pollutants into waters of the United States. This database is provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

LUCIS Land Use Control Information System

VERSION DATE: 09/01/06

The LUCIS database is maintained by the U.S. Department of the Navy and contains information for former Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) properties across the United States.

MLTS Material Licensing Tracking System

VERSION DATE: 06/29/17

MLTS is a list of approximately 8,100 sites which have or use radioactive materials subject to the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licensing requirements. Disclaimer: Due to agency regulations and policies, this database contains applicant/licensee location information which may or may not be related to the physical location per MLTS site.

MRDS Mineral Resource Data System

VERSION DATE: 03/15/16

MRDS (Mineral Resource Data System) is a collection of reports describing metallic and nonmetallic mineral resources throughout the world. Included are deposit name, location, commodity, deposit description, geologic characteristics, production, reserves, resources, and references. This database contains the records previously provided in the Mineral Resource Data System (MRDS) of USGS and the Mineral Availability System/Mineral Industry Locator System (MAS/MILS) originated in the U.S. Bureau of Mines, which is now part of USGS. The USGS has ceased systematic updates of the MRDS database with their focus more recently on deposits of critical minerals while providing a well-documented baseline of historical mine locations from USGS topographic maps. A few updates last occurred 2015 and early 2016 for select mine site area/s.

MSHA Mine Safety and Health Administration Master Index File

VERSION DATE: 08/07/20

The Mine dataset lists all Coal and Metal/Non-Metal mines under MSHA's jurisdiction since 1/1/1970. It includes such information as the current status of each mine (Active, Abandoned, NonProducing, etc.), the current owner and operating company, commodity codes and physical attributes of the mine. Mine ID is the unique key for this data. This information is provided by the United States Department of Labor - Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA).

NLRRCRAC No Longer Regulated RCRA Corrective Action Facilities

VERSION DATE: 09/14/20

This database includes RCRA Corrective Action facilities that are no longer regulated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency or do not meet other RCRA reporting requirements.

NLRRCRAT No Longer Regulated RCRA Non-CORRACTS TSD Facilities

VERSION DATE: 09/14/20

This database includes RCRA Non-Corrective Action TSD facilities that are no longer regulated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency or do not meet other RCRA reporting requirements. This listing includes facilities that formerly treated, stored or disposed of hazardous waste.

NMS Former Military Nike Missile Sites

VERSION DATE: 12/01/84

This information was taken from report DRXTH-AS-IA-83A016 (Historical Overview of the Nike Missile System, 12/1984) which was performed by Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. for the U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency Assessment Division. The Nike system was deployed between 1954 and the mid-1970's. Among the substances used or stored on Nike sites were liquid missile fuel (JP-4); starter fluids (UDKH, aniline, and furfuryl alcohol); oxidizer (IRFNA); hydrocarbons (motor oil, hydraulic fluid, diesel fuel, gasoline,

heating oil); solvents (carbon tetrachloride, trichloroethylene, trichloroethane, stoddard solvent); and battery electrolyte. The quantities of material a disposed of and procedures for disposal are not documented in published reports. Virtually all information concerning the potential for contamination at Nike sites is confined to personnel who were assigned to Nike sites. During deactivation most hardware was shipped to depot-level supply points. There were reportedly instances where excess materials were disposed of on or near the site itself at closure. There was reportedly no routine site decontamination.

NPDESR06 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

VERSION DATE: 04/01/07

Authorized by the Clean Water Act, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program controls water pollution by regulating point sources that discharge pollutants into waters of the United States. The NPDES database was collected from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) from December 2002 through April 2007. Refer to the ICIS and/or ICIS-NPDES database as source of current data. This database includes permitted facilities located in EPA Region 6. This region includes the following states: Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

NPL National Priorities List

VERSION DATE: 09/21/20

This database includes United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Priorities List sites that fall under the EPA's Superfund program, established to fund the cleanup of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial action.

ODI Open Dump Inventory

VERSION DATE: 06/01/85

The open dump inventory was published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. An “open dump” is defined as a facility or site where solid waste is disposed of which is not a sanitary landfill which meets the criteria promulgated under section 4004 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6944) and which is not a facility for disposal of hazardous waste. This inventory has not been updated since June 1985.

PADS PCB Activity Database System

VERSION DATE: 11/19/20

PADS Identifies generators, transporters, commercial storers and/or brokers and disposers of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) who are required to notify the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency of such activities.

PCSR06 Permit Compliance System

VERSION DATE: 08/01/12

The historic Permit Compliance System tracked enforcement status and permit compliance of facilities controlled

by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) under the Clean Water Act. This database includes permitted facilities located in EPA Region 6 states: Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. This system has since been modernized by United States Environmental Protection Agency and is now integrated into the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS). Please refer to the ICIS database as the current source for this data.

PNPL Proposed National Priorities List

VERSION DATE: 09/21/20

This database contains sites proposed to be included on the National Priorities List (NPL) in the Federal Register. The United States Environmental Protection Agency investigates these sites to determine if they may present long-term threats to public health or the environment.

RCRAC Resource Conservation & Recovery Act - Corrective Action Facilities

VERSION DATE: 09/14/20

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) gives the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the authority to control hazardous waste from the "cradle-to-grave." This includes the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. RCRA also set forth a framework for the management of non-hazardous solid wastes. The 1986 amendments to RCRA enabled EPA to address environmental problems that could result from underground tanks storing petroleum and other hazardous substances. This listing refers to facilities with corrective action activity.

RCRAGR06 Resource Conservation & Recovery Act - Generator

VERSION DATE: 09/14/20

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) gives the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the authority to control hazardous waste from the "cradle-to-grave." This includes the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. RCRA also set forth a framework for the management of non-hazardous solid wastes. The 1986 amendments to RCRA enabled EPA to address environmental problems that could result from underground tanks storing petroleum and other hazardous substances. This listing refers to facilities currently generating hazardous waste. EPA region 6 includes the following states: Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

RCRANGR06 Resource Conservation & Recovery Act - Non-Generator

VERSION DATE: 09/14/20

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) gives the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the authority to control hazardous waste from the "cradle-to-grave." This includes the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. RCRA also set forth a framework for the management of non-hazardous solid wastes. The 1986 amendments to RCRA enabled EPA to address environmental problems that could result from underground tanks storing petroleum and other hazardous substances. This listing refers to facilities classified as non-generators. Non-Generators do not presently generate hazardous waste. EPA

Region 6 includes the following states: Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

RCRASC RCRA Sites with Controls

VERSION DATE: 11/17/20

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) gives the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the authority to control hazardous waste from the "cradle-to-grave." This includes the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. RCRA also set forth a framework for the management of non-hazardous solid wastes. The 1986 amendments to RCRA enabled EPA to address environmental problems that could result from underground tanks storing petroleum and other hazardous substances. This listing refers to facilities with institutional controls in place.

RCRASUBC Resource Conservation & Recovery Act - Subject to Corrective Action Facilities

VERSION DATE: 09/14/20

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) gives the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the authority to control hazardous waste from the "cradle-to-grave." This includes the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. RCRA also set forth a framework for the management of non-hazardous solid wastes. The 1986 amendments to RCRA enabled EPA to address environmental problems that could result from underground tanks storing petroleum and other hazardous substances. This listing refers to facilities subject to corrective actions.

RCRAT Resource Conservation & Recovery Act - Non-CORRACTS Treatment, Storage & Disposal Facilities

VERSION DATE: 09/14/20

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) gives the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the authority to control hazardous waste from the "cradle-to-grave." This includes the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. RCRA also set forth a framework for the management of non-hazardous solid wastes. The 1986 amendments to RCRA enabled EPA to address environmental problems that could result from underground tanks storing petroleum and other hazardous substances. This listing refers to facilities recognized as hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal sites (TSD).

RODS Record of Decision System

VERSION DATE: 09/21/20

These decision documents maintained by the United States Environmental Protection Agency describe the chosen remedy for NPL (Superfund) site remediation. They also include site history, site description, site characteristics, community participation, enforcement activities, past and present activities, contaminated media, the contaminants present, and scope and role of response action.

SEMS Superfund Enterprise Management System

VERSION DATE: 09/21/20

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation (OSRTI), has implemented The Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS), formerly known as CERCLIS (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System) to track and report on clean-up and enforcement activities taking place at Superfund sites. SEMS represents a joint development and ongoing collaboration between Superfund's Remedial, Removal, Federal Facilities, Enforcement and Emergency Response programs.

SEMSARCH Superfund Enterprise Management System Archived Site Inventory

VERSION DATE: 09/21/20

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Superfund Enterprise Management System Archived Site Inventory (List 8R Archived) replaced the CERCLIS NFRAP reporting system in 2015. This listing reflects sites at which the EPA has determined that assessment has been completed and no further remedial action is planned under the Superfund program.

SEMSLIENS SEMS Lien on Property

VERSION DATE: 06/22/20

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation (OSRTI), has implemented The Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS), formerly known as CERCLIS (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System) to track and report on clean-up and enforcement activities taking place at Superfund sites. SEMS represents a joint development and ongoing collaboration between Superfund's Remedial, Removal, Federal Facilities, Enforcement and Emergency Response programs. This is a listing of SEMS sites with a lien on the property.

SFLIENS CERCLIS Liens

VERSION DATE: 06/08/12

A Federal CERCLA ("Superfund") lien can exist by operation of law at any site or property at which United States Environmental Protection Agency has spent Superfund monies. These monies are spent to investigate and address releases and threatened releases of contamination. CERCLIS provides information as to the identity of these sites and properties. This database contains those CERCLIS sites where the Lien on Property action is complete. Please refer to the SEMSLIENS database as source of current data.

SMCRA Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act Sites

VERSION DATE: 06/24/20

An inventory of land and water impacted by past mining (primarily coal mining) is maintained by the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) to provide information needed to implement the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA). The inventory contains information on the location, type, and extent of AML impacts, as well as, information on the cost associated with the reclamation of those

problems. The inventory is based upon field surveys by State, Tribal, and OSMRE program officials. It is dynamic to the extent that it is modified as new problems are identified and existing problems are reclaimed.

SSEHRIPFAS SSEHRI PFAS Contamination Sites

VERSION DATE: 12/12/19

This PFAS Contamination Site Tracker database is compiled by the Social Science Environmental Health Research Institute (SSEHRI) at Northeastern University. According to the SSEHRI, the database records qualitative and quantitative data from each known site of PFAS contamination, including timeline of discovery, sources, levels, health impacts, community response, and government response. The goal of this database is to compile information and support public understanding of the rapidly unfolding issue of PFAS contamination. All data presented was extracted from government websites, news articles, or publicly available documents, and this is cited in the tracker. Disclaimer: The source conveys this database undergoes regular updates as new information becomes available, some sites may be missing and/or contain information that is incorrect or outdated, as well as their information represents all contamination sites SSEHRI is aware of, not all possible contamination sites. This data is not intended to be used for legal purposes. Limited location details are available with this data. Please access the following source link for the most current information: https://pfasproject.com/pfas-contamination-site-tracker/

SSTS Section Seven Tracking System

VERSION DATE: 08/04/20

The United States Environmental Protection Agency tracks information on pesticide establishments through the Section Seven Tracking System (SSTS). SSTS records the registration of new establishments and records pesticide production at each establishment. The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) requires that production of pesticides or devices be conducted in a registered pesticide-producing or device-producing establishment. "Production" includes formulation, packaging, repackaging, and relabeling. For this database, the Product Information is only available for establishments up through 2014 or prior years, product details are no longer released by the EPA within the current SSTS non-Confidential Business Information data.

TRI Toxics Release Inventory

VERSION DATE: 12/31/18

The Toxics Release Inventory, provided by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, includes data on toxic chemical releases and waste management activities from certain industries as well as federal and tribal facilities. This inventory contains information about the types and amounts of toxic chemicals that are released each year to the air, water, and land as well as information on the quantities of toxic chemicals sent to other facilities for further waste management.

TSCA Toxic Substance Control Act Inventory

VERSION DATE: 12/31/16

The Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) was enacted in 1976 to ensure that chemicals manufactured,

imported, processed, or distributed in commerce, or used or disposed of in the United States do not pose any unreasonable risks to human health or the environment. TSCA section 8(b) provides the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) authority to "compile, keep current, and publish a list of each chemical substance that is manufactured or processed in the United States." This TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory contains non-confidential information on the production amount of toxic chemicals from each manufacturer and importer site. The EPA has collected Chemical Data Reporting (CDR) data since in 1986 (as Inventory Update Reporting). Collections occur approximately every four years and reporting requirements changed from collection to collection.

USUMTRCA Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act Sites

VERSION DATE: 03/04/17

The Legacy Management Office of the Department of Energy (DOE) manages radioactive and chemical waste, environmental contamination, and hazardous material at over 100 sites across the U.S. The L.M. Office manages this database of sites registered under the Uranium Mill Tailings Control Act (UMTRCA).

APAR Affected Property Assessment Reports

VERSION DATE: 05/20/20

As regulated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, an Affected Property Assessment Report is required when a person is addressing a release of chemical of concern (COC) under 30 TAC Chapter 350, the Texas Risk Reduction Program (TRRP). The purpose of the APAR is to document all relevant affected property information to identify all release sources and COCs, determine the extent of all COCs, identify all transport/exposure pathways, and to determine if any response actions are necessary. The Texas Administrative Code Title 30 §350.4(a)(1) defines affected property as the entire area (i.e. on-site and off-site; including all environmental media) which contains releases of chemicals of concern at concentrations equal to or greater than the assessment level applicable for residential land use and groundwater classification.

BSA Brownfields Site Assessments

VERSION DATE: 11/07/20

The Brownfields Site Assessments database is maintained by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). The TCEQ, in close partnership with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and other federal, state, and local redevelopment agencies, and stakeholders, is facilitating cleanup, transferability, and revitalization of brownfields through the development of regulatory, tax, and technical assistance tools.

CALF Closed & Abandoned Landfill Inventory

VERSION DATE: 11/01/05

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, under a contract with Texas State University, and in cooperation with the 24 regional Council of Governments (COGs) in the State, has located over 4,000 closed and abandoned municipal solid waste landfills throughout Texas. This listing contains "unauthorized sites". Unauthorized sites have no permit and are considered abandoned. The information available for each site varies in detail and this historical information is not updated. Please refer to the specific regional COG for the most current information.

DCR Dry Cleaner Registration Database

VERSION DATE: 05/12/20

The database includes dry cleaning drop stations and facilities registered with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

DCRPS Dry Cleaner Remediation Program Sites

VERSION DATE: 09/01/20

This list of DCRP sites is provided by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). According to the TCEQ, the Dry Cleaner Remediation Program (DCRP) establishes a prioritization list of dry cleaner sites and administers the Dry Cleaning Remediation fund to assist with remediation of contamination caused by dry

cleaning solvents.

GWCC Groundwater Contamination Cases

VERSION DATE: 12/31/19

This is a Joint Groundwater Monitoring and Contamination Report provided by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) with the Railroad Commission of Texas (RRC). The annual report describes the status of groundwater monitoring activities conducted or required by each agency at regulated facilities or associated with regulated activities. The report provides a general overview of groundwater monitoring by participating members on a program by program basis. Groundwater contamination is broadly defined in the report as any detrimental alteration of the naturally occurring quality of groundwater.

HISTGWCC Historic Groundwater Contamination Cases

VERSION DATE: 12/31/18

This is a Joint Groundwater Monitoring and Contamination Report provided by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) that includes historic groundwater contamination cases reported since 1994. These cases have been closed by a program area or agency, such as the TCEQ, the Railroad Commission of Texas, and/or the Texas Alliance of Groundwater Districts. According to the TCEQ report, although enforcement actions may be closed on these cases, the Activity Status Code descriptions allow that groundwater contamination may still be present at the site and may therefore be of interest to regulatory agencies and the general public.

IHW Industrial and Hazardous Waste Sites

VERSION DATE: 10/09/20

Owner and facility information is included in this database of permitted and non-permitted industrial and hazardous waste sites (this database excludes information for one time shipment requests). Industrial waste is waste that results from or is incidental to operations of industry, manufacturing, mining, or agriculture. Hazardous waste is defined as any solid waste listed as hazardous or possesses one or more hazardous characteristics as defined in federal waste regulations. The IHW database is maintained by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

IHWCA Industrial and Hazardous Waste Corrective Action Sites

VERSION DATE: 07/23/20

This database is provided by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). According to the TCEQ, the mission of the industrial and hazardous waste corrective action program is to oversee the cleanup of sites contaminated from industrial and municipal hazardous and industrial nonhazardous wastes. The goals of this program are to: Ensure that sites are assessed and remediated to levels that protect human health and the environment; Verify that waste management units or facilities are taken out of service and closed properly; and to Facilitate revitalization of contaminated properties.

IOP Innocent Owner / Operator Database

VERSION DATE: 11/16/20

Texas Innocent Owner / Operator (IOP), created by House Bill 2776 of the 75th Legislature, provides a certificate to an innocent owner or operator if their property is contaminated as a result of a release or migration of contaminants from a source or sources not located on the property, and they did not cause or contribute to the source or sources of contamination. The IOP database is maintained by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

LANDAPP Land Application Permits

VERSION DATE: 06/18/20

Texas Land Application Permits are a requirement from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality for any domestic facility that disposes of treated effluent by land application such as surface irrigation, evaporation, drainfields or subsurface land application.

LIENS TCEQ Liens

VERSION DATE: 05/05/20

Liens filed upon State and/or Federal Superfund Sites by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

LPST Leaking Petroleum Storage Tanks

VERSION DATE: 09/04/20

The Leaking Petroleum Storage Tank listing is derived from the Petroleum Storage Tank (PST) database and is maintained by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This listing includes aboveground and underground storage tank facilities with reported leaks.

MSD Municipal Setting Designations

VERSION DATE: 07/09/20

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) defines an MSD as an official state designation given to property within a municipality or its extraterritorial jurisdiction that certifies that designated groundwater at the property is not used as potable water, and is prohibited from future use as potable water because that groundwater is contaminated in excess of the applicable potable-water protective concentration level. The prohibition must be in the form of a city ordinance, or a restrictive covenant that is enforceable by the city and filed in the property records. The MSD property can be a single property, multi-property, or a portion of property. TCEQ Disclaimer: This data is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. It does not represent an on-the-ground survey and represents only the approximate relative location of property boundaries.

MSWLF Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Sites

VERSION DATE: 09/04/20

The municipal solid waste landfill database is provided by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This database includes active landfills and inactive landfills, where solid waste is treated or stored.

NOV Notice of Violations

VERSION DATE: 02/24/16

This database containing Notice of Violations (NOV) is maintained by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. An NOV is a written notification that documents and communicates violations observed during an inspection to the business or individual inspected.

OCP Operator Cleanup Program Sites

VERSION DATE: 10/09/20

The Operator Cleanup Program oversees Operator-led cleanups to ensure compliance with RRC rules. The Sites in the Operator Cleanup Program enter the program on a case by-case basis through referral from the RRC District Offices or other RRC sections (e.g. Technical Permitting or Legal Enforcement) when groundwater has been impacted or has the potential to be impacted, risk-based site assessment is needed, or when the release consists of a unique or unusual contaminant. Operators can also choose to voluntarily enter their cleanup sites into the RRC's Operator Cleanup Program. Database is provided and maintained by the Railroad Commission of Texas (RRC) and location information is limited to what is available via the agency.

PIHW Permitted Industrial Hazardous Waste Sites

VERSION DATE: 10/09/20

Owner and facility information is included in this database of all permitted industrial and hazardous waste sites. Industrial waste is waste that results from or is incidental to operations of industry, manufacturing, mining, or agriculture. Hazardous waste is defined as any solid waste listed as hazardous or possesses one or more hazardous characteristics as defined in federal waste regulations. Permitted IHW facilities are regulated under 30 Texas Administrative Code Chapter 335 in addition to federal regulations. The IHW database is maintained by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

PST Petroleum Storage Tanks

VERSION DATE: 05/12/20

The Petroleum Storage Tank database is administered by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). Both Underground storage tanks (USTs) and Aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) are included in this report. Petroleum Storage Tank registration has been a requirement with the TCEQ since 1986.

RRCVCP Railroad Commission VCP and Brownfield Sites

VERSION DATE: 09/29/20

According to the Railroad Commission of Texas, their Voluntary Cleanup Program (RRC-VCP) provides an incentive to remediate Oil & Gas related pollution by participants as long as they did not cause or contribute to the contamination. Applicants to the program receive a release of liability to the state in exchange for a successful cleanup.

RWS Radioactive Waste Sites

VERSION DATE: 07/11/06

This Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) database contains all sites in the State of Texas designated as Radioactive Waste sites as of 2006. The TCEQ no longer maintains this site listing.

SF State Superfund Sites

VERSION DATE: 05/26/20

The state Superfund program mission is to remediate abandoned or inactive sites within the state that pose an unacceptable risk to public health and safety or the environment, but which do not qualify for action under the federal Superfund program (NPL - National Priority Listing). As required by the Texas Solid Waste Disposal Act, Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 361, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality identifies and evaluates these facilities for inclusion on the state Superfund registry. This listing includes any recent developments and the anticipated action for these sites as documented in the annual state Superfund registry publication of the Texas Register as well as the Superfund Webpage on the TCEQ website.

SIEC01 State Institutional/Engineering Control Sites

VERSION DATE: 11/07/20

The Texas Risk Reduction Program (TRRP) requires the placement of institutional controls (e.g., deed notices or restrictive covenants) on affected property in different circumstances as part of completing a response action. In its simplest form, an institutional control (IC) is a legal document that is recorded in the county deed records. In certain circumstances, local zoning or ordinances can serve as an IC. This listing may also include locations where Engineering Controls are in effect, such as a cap, barrier, or other engineering device to prevent access, exposure, or continued migration of contamination. The sites included on this list are regulated by various programs of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ).

SPILLS Spills Listing

VERSION DATE: 10/26/20

This Texas Commission on Environmental Quality database includes releases of hazardous or potentially hazardous materials into the environment.

STCV Salt Caverns for Petroleum Storage

VERSION DATE: 09/01/06

The salt caverns for petroleum storage database is provided by the Railroad Commission of Texas.

TIERII Tier I I Chemical Reporting Program Facilities

VERSION DATE: 12/31/12

The Texas Tier II Chemical Reporting Program in the Department of State Health Services (DSHS) is the state repository for EPCRA-required Emergency Planning Letters (EPLs), which are one-time notifications to the state from facilities that have certain extremely hazardous chemicals in specified amounts. The Program is also the state repository for EPCRA/state-required hazardous chemical inventory reports called Texas Tier Two Reports. This data contains those facility reports for the 2005 through the 2012 calendar years. Please contact the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Tier II Chemical Reporting Division as the current source for this data, due to confidentiality and safety reasons details such as the location and capacity of on-site hazardous chemicals is only available to local emergency planning agencies, fire departments, and/or owners.

VCP Voluntary Cleanup Program Sites

VERSION DATE: 11/16/20

The Texas Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) provides administrative, technical, and legal incentives to encourage the cleanup of contaminated sites in Texas. Since all non-responsible parties, including future lenders and landowners, receive protection from liability to the state of Texas for cleanup of sites under the VCP, most of the constraints for completing real estate transactions at those sites are eliminated. As a result, many unused or underused properties may be restored to economically productive or community beneficial uses. The VCP database is maintained by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

WMRF Recycling Facilities

VERSION DATE: 11/01/12

This listing of recycling facilities is provided by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality's Recycle Texas Online service. The company information provided in this database is self-reported. Since recyclers post their own information, a facility or company appearing on the list does not imply that it is in compliance with TCEQ regulations or other applicable laws. This database is no longer maintained and includes the last compilation of the program participants before the Recycle Texas Online program was closed.

WSTMGMT Commercial Management Facilities for Hazardous Waste and Industrial Solid Wastes

VERSION DATE: 10/01/19

This publication lists facilities that have permits or authorizations from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) to receive, on a commercial basis, and manage hazardous waste, industrial nonhazardous waste, or both.

Environmental Records Definitions - TRIBAL

INDIANRES Indian Reservations

VERSION DATE: 09/27/17

This database is extracted from select geographic and cartographic information from the U.S. Census Bureau. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) within the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) provides the list of federally recognized tribes. The American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian (AIANNH) Areas includes the following legal entities: federally recognized American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust land areas, state-recognized American Indian reservations, and Hawaiian home lands (HHLs). The boundaries for federally recognized American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust lands are as of January 2017. The boundaries for state-recognized American Indian reservations and for state designated tribal statistical areas were delineated by state governor-appointed liaisons for the 2010 Census through the State American Indian Reservation Program and Tribal Statistical Areas Program respectively.

LUSTR06 Leaking Underground Storage Tanks On Tribal Lands

VERSION DATE: 04/01/20

This database, provided by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), contains leaking underground storage tanks on Tribal lands located in EPA Region 6. This region includes the following states: Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

ODINDIAN Open Dump Inventory on Tribal Lands

VERSION DATE: 11/08/06

This Indian Health Service database contains information about facilities and sites on tribal lands where solid waste is disposed of, which are not sanitary landfills or hazardous waste disposal facilities, and which meet the criteria promulgated under section 4004 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6944).

USTR06 Underground Storage Tanks On Tribal Lands

VERSION DATE: 04/01/20

This database, provided by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), contains underground storage tanks on Tribal lands located in EPA Region 6. This region includes the following states: Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

EJSCREEN Report (Version 2020)

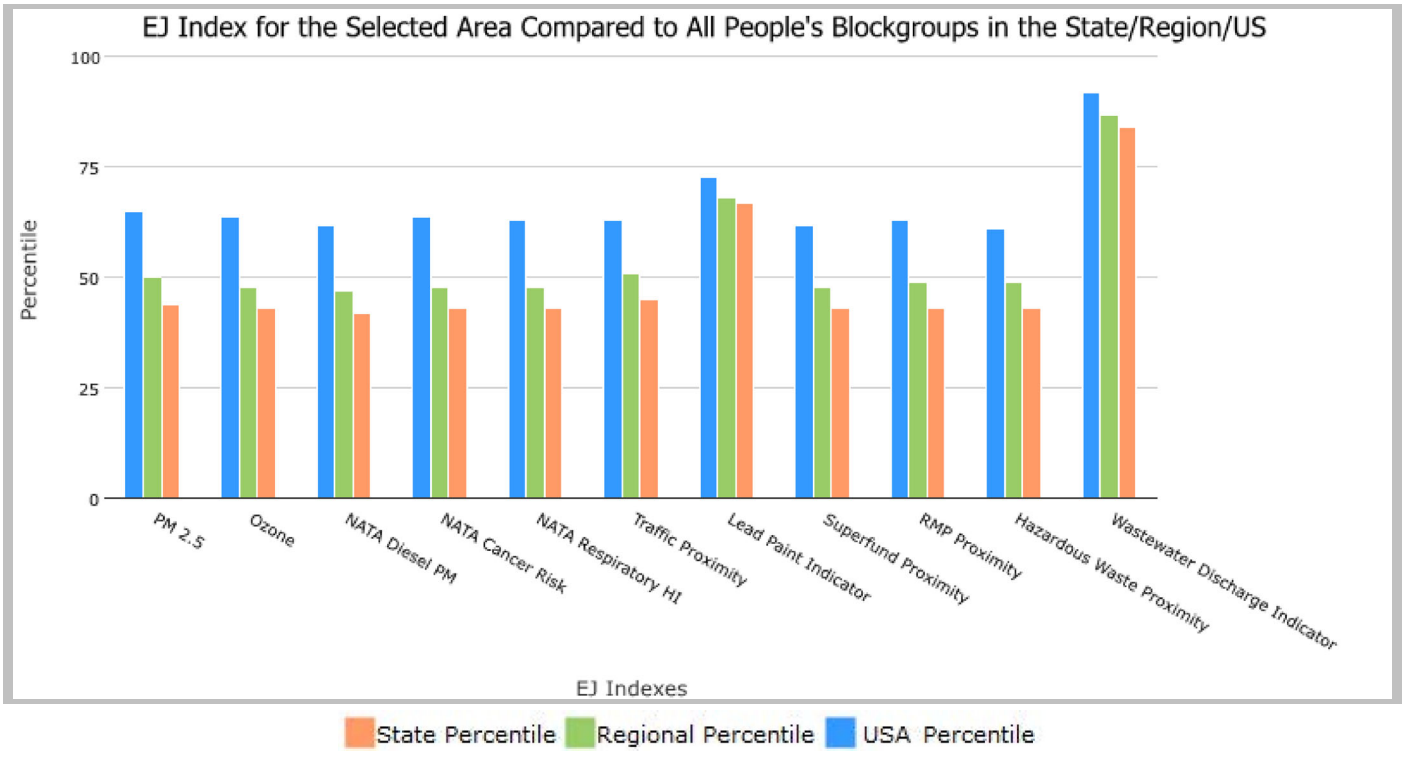
0.5 miles Ring around the Area, TEXAS, EPA Region 6

Approximate Population: 17

Input Area (sq. miles): 0.90

Bay City East

Selected Variables	State Percentile	EPA Region Percentile	USA Percentile
EJ Indexes			
EJ Index for PM2.5	44	50	65
EJ Index for Ozone	43	48	64
EJ Index for NATA* Diesel PM	42	47	62
EJ Index for NATA* Air Toxics Cancer Risk	43	48	64
EJ Index for NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	43	48	63
EJ Index for Traffic Proximity and Volume	45	51	63
EJ Index for Lead Paint Indicator	67	68	73
EJ Index for Superfund Proximity	43	48	62
EJ Index for RMP Proximity	43	49	63
EJ Index for Hazardous Waste Proximity	43	49	61
EJ Index for Wastewater Discharge Indicator	84	87	92



This report shows the values for environmental and demographic indicators and EJSCREEN indexes. It shows environmental and demographic raw data (e.g., the estimated concentration of ozone in the air), and also shows what percentile each raw data value represents. These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state, EPA region, or nation. For example, if a given location is at the 95th percentile nationwide, this means that only 5 percent of the US population has a higher block group value than the average person in the location being analyzed. The years for which the data are available, and the methods used, vary across these indicators. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports.

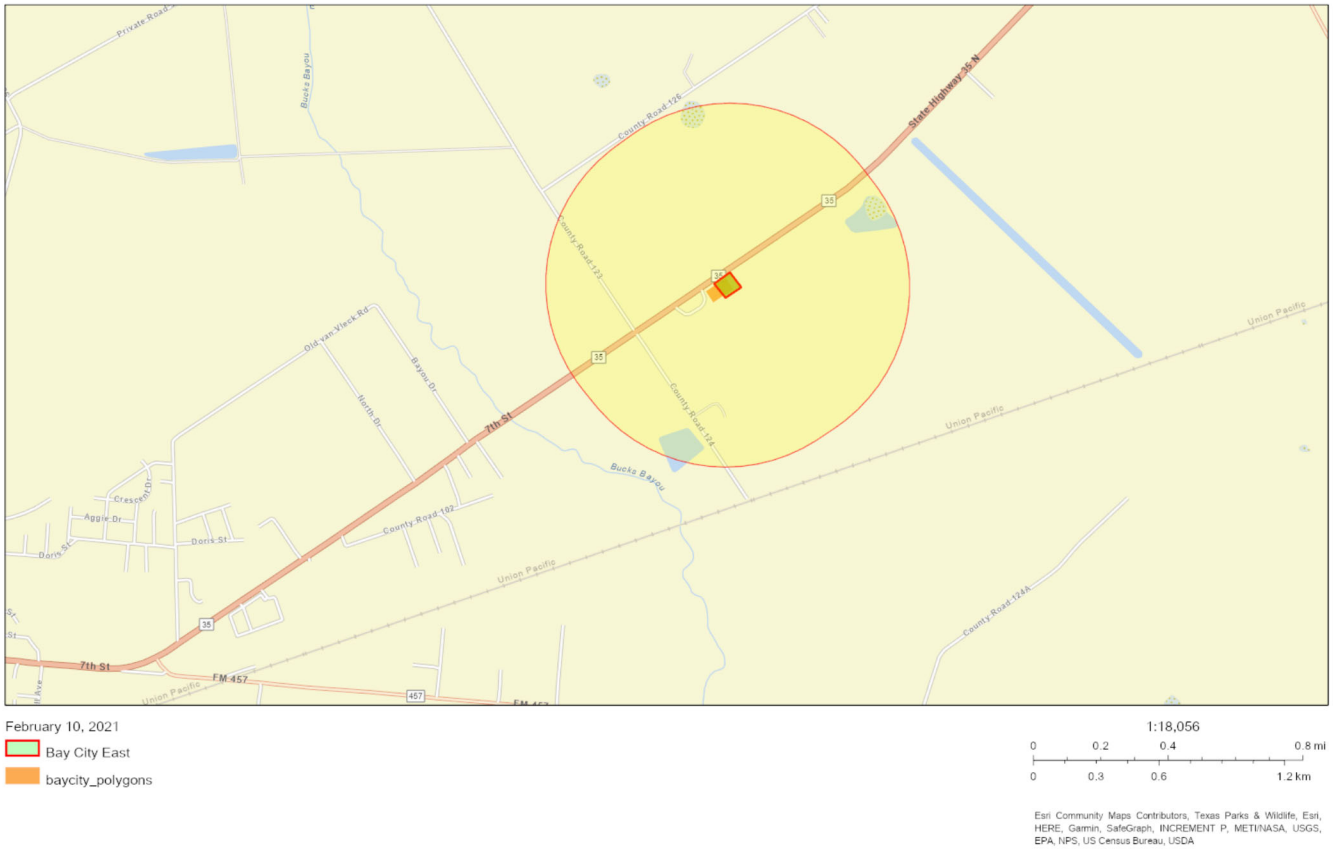
EJSCREEN Report (Version 2020)

0.5 miles Ring around the Area, TEXAS, EPA Region 6

Approximate Population: 17

Input Area (sq. miles): 0.90

Bay City East



Sites reporting to EPA	
Superfund NPL	0
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)	0

EJSCREEN Report (Version 2020)

0.5 miles Ring around the Area, TEXAS, EPA Region 6

Approximate Population: 17

Input Area (sq. miles): 0.90

Bay City East

Selected Variables	Value	State Avg.	%ile in State	EPA Region Avg.	%ile in EPA Region	USA Avg.	%ile in USA
Environmental Indicators							
Particulate Matter (PM 2.5 in µg/m^3)	8.66	9.18	13	8.95	23	8.55	53
Ozone (ppb)	32.5	41.3	6	41.8	4	42.9	5
NATA* Diesel PM (µg/m^3)	0.151	0.428	10	0.401	<50th	0.478	<50th
NATA* Cancer Risk (lifetime risk per million)	25	35	8	36	<50th	32	<50th
NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	0.33	0.43	12	0.45	<50th	0.44	<50th
Traffic Proximity and Volume (daily traffic count/distance to road)	84	470	32	400	37	750	32
Lead Paint Indicator (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.21	0.15	76	0.17	73	0.28	54
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.018	0.084	22	0.081	23	0.13	16
RMP Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.17	0.91	23	0.82	29	0.74	33
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.15	0.88	28	0.99	29	5	20
Wastewater Discharge Indicator (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	0.052	0.41	88	9.5	88	9.4	87
Demographic Indicators							
Demographic Index	40%	47%	44	44%	49	36%	64
People of Color Population	47%	58%	39	52%	48	39%	64
Low Income Population	33%	35%	51	37%	48	33%	58
Linguistically Isolated Population	6%	8%	59	6%	68	4%	75
Population With Less Than High School Education	18%	17%	62	16%	65	13%	76
Population Under 5 years of age	7%	7%	47	7%	49	6%	59
Population over 64 years of age	18%	12%	82	13%	77	15%	70

* The National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) is EPA's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. EPA developed the NATA to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that NATA provides broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. More information on the NATA analysis can be found at: https://www.epa.gov/national-air-toxics-assessment.

For additional information, see: www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice

EJSCREEN ACS Summary Report

Location: User-specified polygonal location
Ring (buffer): 0.5-miles radius
Description: Bay City East

Summary of ACS Estimates	2014 - 2018
Population	17
Population Density (per sq. mile)	21
People of Color Population	8
% People of Color Population	47%
Households	3
Housing Units	3
Housing Units Built Before 1950	0
Per Capita Income	23,378
Land Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)	0.80
% Land Area	99%
Water Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)	0.01
% Water Area	1%

	2014 - 2018 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
Population by Race			
Total	17	100%	355
Population Reporting One Race	17	99%	689
White	13	77%	353
Black	2	13%	174
American Indian	0	0%	13
Asian	0	0%	13
Pacific Islander	0	0%	13
Some Other Race	2	9%	123
Population Reporting Two or More Races	0	1%	35
Total Hispanic Population	6	34%	256
Total Non-Hispanic Population	11		
White Alone	9	53%	350
Black Alone	2	13%	174
American Indian Alone	0	0%	13
Non-Hispanic Asian Alone	0	0%	13
Pacific Islander Alone	0	0%	13
Other Race Alone	0	0%	13
Two or More Races Alone	0	0%	35
Population by Sex			
Male	9	53%	242
Female	8	47%	154
Population by Age			
Age 0-4	1	7%	63
Age 0-17	4	26%	135
Age 18+	12	74%	240
Age 65+	3	18%	173

Data Note: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.
N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2014 - 2018 .

EJSCREEN ACS Summary Report

Location: User-specified polygonal location
Ring (buffer): 0.5-miles radius
Description: Bay City East

	2014 - 2018 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
Population 25+ by Educational Attainment			
Total	11	100%	317
Less than 9th Grade	1	12%	88
9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma	1	6%	64
High School Graduate	3	29%	121
Some College, No Degree	4	37%	169
Associate Degree	1	9%	108
Bachelor's Degree or more	2	16%	80
Population Age 5+ Years by Ability to Speak English			
Total	16	100%	355
Speak only English	12	78%	293
Non-English at Home[1+2+3+4]	4	22%	141
[1]Speak English "very well"	3	17%	118
[2]Speak English "well"	1	4%	63
[3]Speak English "not well"	0	2%	35
[4]Speak English "not at all"	0	0%	13
[3+4]Speak English "less than well"	0	2%	35
[2+3+4]Speak English "less than very well"	1	5%	71
Linguistically Isolated Households*			
Total	0	100%	43
Speak Spanish	0	93%	41
Speak Other Indo-European Languages	0	0%	13
Speak Asian-Pacific Island Languages	0	7%	13
Speak Other Languages	0	0%	13
Households by Household Income			
Household Income Base	3	100%	128
< $15,000	0	17%	64
$15,000 - $25,000	0	6%	38
$25,000 - $50,000	1	28%	90
$50,000 - $75,000	1	19%	110
$75,000 +	1	29%	85
Occupied Housing Units by Tenure			
Total	3	100%	128
Owner Occupied	2	81%	122
Renter Occupied	1	19%	74
Employed Population Age 16+ Years			
Total	13	100%	317
In Labor Force	7	56%	246
Civilian Unemployed in Labor Force	1	4%	102
Not In Labor Force	6	44%	160

Data Note: Datail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of anyrace.
N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS)
*Households in which no one 14 and over speaks English "very well" or speaks English only.

EJSCREEN ACS Summary Report

Location: User-specified polygonal location
Ring (buffer): 0.5-miles radius
Description: Bay City East

	2014 - 2018 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
Population by Language Spoken at Home*			
Total (persons age 5 and above)	N/A	N/A	N/A
English	N/A	N/A	N/A
Spanish	N/A	N/A	N/A
French	N/A	N/A	N/A
French Creole	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portuguese	N/A	N/A	N/A
German	N/A	N/A	N/A
Yiddish	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other West Germanic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scandinavian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greek	N/A	N/A	N/A
Russian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Polish	N/A	N/A	N/A
Serbo-Croatian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Slavic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Armenian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gujarathi	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hindi	N/A	N/A	N/A
Urdu	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Indic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Indo-European	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chinese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Japanese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Korean	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hmong	N/A	N/A	N/A
Thai	N/A	N/A	N/A
Laotian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vietnamese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tagalog	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Pacific Island	N/A	N/A	N/A
Navajo	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Native American	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hungarian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arabic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hebrew	N/A	N/A	N/A
African	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other and non-specified	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Non-English	N/A	N/A	N/A

Data Note: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic popultion can be of any race.
N/A meansnot available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2014 - 2018.
*Population by Language Spoken at Home is available at the census tract summary level and up.

EJSCREEN Census 2010 Summary Report

Location: User-specified polygonal location
Ring (buffer): 0.5-miles radius
Description: Bay City East

Summary	Census 2010
Population	15
Population Density (per sq. mile)	19
People of Color Population	5
% People of Color Population	34%
Households	3
Housing Units	3
Land Area (sq. miles)	0.80
% Land Area	99%
Water Area (sq. miles)	0.01
% Water Area	1%

Population by Race	Number	Percent
Total	15	-------
Population Reporting One Race	15	99%
White	13	84%
Black	1	7%
American Indian	0	1%
Asian	0	0%
Pacific Islander	0	0%
Some Other Race	1	7%
Population Reporting Two or More Races	0	1%
Total Hispanic Population	4	25%
Total Non-Hispanic Population	11	75%
White Alone	10	66%
Black Alone	1	7%
American Indian Alone	0	0%
Non-Hispanic Asian Alone	0	0%
Pacific Islander Alone	0	0%
Other Race Alone	0	0%
Two or More Races Alone	0	1%

Population by Sex	Number	Percent
Male	7	49%
Female	8	51%

Population by Age	Number	Percent
Age 0-4	1	5%
Age 0-17	4	26%
Age 18+	11	74%
Age 65+	2	16%

Households by Tenure	Number	Percent
Total	3	
Owner Occupied	2	79%
Renter Occupied	1	21%

Data Note: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1.

United States Census Bureau

QuickFacts

Bay City city, Texas; Texas

QuickFacts provides statistics for all states and counties, and for cities and towns with a ***population of 5,000 or more***.

Table

All Topics	Bay City city, Texas	Texas
Population estimates, July 1, 2019, (V2019)	**17,535**	**28,995,881**
PEOPLE		
Population		
Population estimates, July 1, 2019, (V2019)	**17,535**	**28,995,881**
Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2019)	17,813	25,146,091
Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2019, (V2019)	-1.6%	15.3%
Population, Census, April 1, 2010	17,614	25,145,561
Age and Sex		
Persons under 5 years, percent	⚠ 9.1%	⚠ 6.9%
Persons under 18 years, percent	⚠ 28.7%	⚠ 25.5%
Persons 65 years and over, percent	⚠ 15.0%	⚠ 12.9%
Female persons, percent	⚠ 51.8%	⚠ 50.3%
Race and Hispanic Origin		
White alone, percent	⚠ 60.6%	⚠ 78.7%
Black or African American alone, percent (a)	⚠ 14.3%	⚠ 12.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent (a)	⚠ 0.3%	⚠ 1.0%
Asian alone, percent (a)	⚠ 0.8%	⚠ 5.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent (a)	⚠ 0.2%	⚠ 0.1%
Two or More Races, percent	⚠ 2.3%	⚠ 2.1%
Hispanic or Latino, percent (b)	⚠ 51.8%	⚠ 39.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent	⚠ 31.3%	⚠ 41.2%
Population Characteristics		
Veterans, 2015-2019	1,038	1,453,450
Foreign born persons, percent, 2015-2019	13.1%	17.0%
Housing		
Housing units, July 1, 2019, (V2019)	X	11,283,353
Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2015-2019	57.7%	62.0%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2015-2019	$99,200	$172,500
Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2015-2019	$1,343	$1,606
Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2015-2019	$467	$514
Median gross rent, 2015-2019	$861	$1,045
Building permits, 2019	X	209,895
Families & Living Arrangements		
Households, 2015-2019	6,276	9,691,647
Persons per household, 2015-2019	2.77	2.85
Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2015-2019	89.9%	84.4%
Language other than English spoken at home, percent of persons age 5 years+, 2015-2019	37.6%	35.5%
Computer and Internet Use		
Households with a computer, percent, 2015-2019	81.9%	91.0%
Households with a broadband Internet subscription, percent, 2015-2019	64.9%	81.9%
Education		
High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2015-2019	74.9%	83.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2015-2019	17.4%	29.9%
Health		
With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2015-2019	8.6%	7.9%
Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent	⚠ 21.1%	⚠ 20.8%
Economy		
In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2015-2019	60.0%	64.2%
In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2015-2019	48.6%	57.8%
Total accommodation and food services sales, 2012 ($1,000) (c)	39,866	54,480,811

Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2012 ($1,000) (c)	122,989	145,035,130
Total manufacturers shipments, 2012 ($1,000) (c)	D	702,603,073
Total merchant wholesaler sales, 2012 ($1,000) (c)	D	691,242,607
Total retail sales, 2012 ($1,000) (c)	269,693	356,116,376
Total retail sales per capita, 2012 (c)	$15,432	$13,666
Transportation		
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2015-2019	22.5	26.6
Income & Poverty		
Median household income (in 2019 dollars), 2015-2019	$50,182	$61,874
Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2019 dollars), 2015-2019	$24,350	$31,277
Persons in poverty, percent	⚠ 21.3%	⚠ 13.6%

BUSINESSES

Businesses		
Total employer establishments, 2018	X	600,747
Total employment, 2018	X	10,794,596
Total annual payroll, 2018 ($1,000)	X	577,914,267
Total employment, percent change, 2017-2018	X	2.0%
Total nonemployer establishments, 2018	X	2,514,301
All firms, 2012	1,809	2,356,748
Men-owned firms, 2012	738	1,251,696
Women-owned firms, 2012	749	866,678
Minority-owned firms, 2012	865	1,070,392
Nonminority-owned firms, 2012	850	1,224,845
Veteran-owned firms, 2012	151	213,590
Nonveteran-owned firms, 2012	1,519	2,057,218

GEOGRAPHY

Geography		
Population per square mile, 2010	1,985.1	96.3
Land area in square miles, 2010	8.87	261,231.71
FIPS Code	4805984	48

About datasets used in this table

Value Notes

⚠ Estimates are not comparable to other geographic levels due to methodology differences that may exist between different data sources.

Some estimates presented here come from sample data, and thus have sampling errors that may render some apparent differences between geographies statistically indistinguishable. Click the Quick Info ⓘ icon to the row in TABLE view to learn about sampling error.

The vintage year (e.g., V2019) refers to the final year of the series (2010 thru 2019). *Different vintage years of estimates are not comparable.*

Fact Notes

(a) Includes persons reporting only one race
(c) Economic Census - Puerto Rico data are not comparable to U.S. Economic Census data
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories

Value Flags

- Either no or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest or upper int open ended distribution.
F Fewer than 25 firms
D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information
N Data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
FN Footnote on this item in place of data
X Not applicable
S Suppressed; does not meet publication standards
NA Not available
Z Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown

QuickFacts data are derived from: Population Estimates, American Community Survey, Census of Population and Housing, Current Population Survey, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, Small Area Income and P Estimates, State and County Housing Unit Estimates, County Business Patterns, Nonemployer Statistics, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits.

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United States Census Bureau

QuickFacts

Matagorda County, Texas; Texas

QuickFacts provides statistics for all states and counties, and for cities and towns with a ***population of 5,000 or more***.

Table

All Topics	Matagorda County, Texas	Texas
Population estimates, July 1, 2019, (V2019)	**36,643**	**28,995,881**
PEOPLE		
Population		
Population estimates, July 1, 2019, (V2019)	**36,643**	**28,995,881**
Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2019)	36,702	25,146,091
Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2019, (V2019)	-0.2%	15.3%
Population, Census, April 1, 2010	36,702	25,145,561
Age and Sex		
Persons under 5 years, percent	▲ 7.3%	▲ 6.9%
Persons under 18 years, percent	▲ 25.6%	▲ 25.5%
Persons 65 years and over, percent	▲ 17.4%	▲ 12.9%
Female persons, percent	▲ 49.7%	▲ 50.3%
Race and Hispanic Origin		
White alone, percent	▲ 83.6%	▲ 78.7%
Black or African American alone, percent (a)	▲ 11.3%	▲ 12.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent (a)	▲ 1.4%	▲ 1.0%
Asian alone, percent (a)	▲ 1.9%	▲ 5.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent (a)	▲ 0.1%	▲ 0.1%
Two or More Races, percent	▲ 1.7%	▲ 2.1%
Hispanic or Latino, percent (b)	▲ 43.3%	▲ 39.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent	▲ 43.3%	▲ 41.2%
Population Characteristics		
Veterans, 2015-2019	2,402	1,453,450
Foreign born persons, percent, 2015-2019	10.6%	17.0%
Housing		
Housing units, July 1, 2019, (V2019)	19,859	11,283,353
Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2015-2019	70.7%	62.0%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2015-2019	$114,800	$172,500
Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2015-2019	$1,265	$1,606
Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2015-2019	$437	$514
Median gross rent, 2015-2019	$851	$1,045
Building permits, 2019	156	209,895
Families & Living Arrangements		
Households, 2015-2019	13,848	9,691,647
Persons per household, 2015-2019	2.63	2.85
Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2015-2019	91.8%	84.4%
Language other than English spoken at home, percent of persons age 5 years+, 2015-2019	30.7%	35.5%
Computer and Internet Use		
Households with a computer, percent, 2015-2019	81.8%	91.0%
Households with a broadband Internet subscription, percent, 2015-2019	63.4%	81.9%
Education		
High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2015-2019	80.6%	83.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2015-2019	17.4%	29.9%
Health		
With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2015-2019	9.4%	7.9%
Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent	▲ 21.3%	▲ 20.8%
Economy		
In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2015-2019	58.2%	64.2%
In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2015-2019	49.0%	57.8%
Total accommodation and food services sales, 2012 ($1,000) (c)	51,464	54,480,811

Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2012 ($1,000) (c)	151,021	145,035,130
Total manufacturers shipments, 2012 ($1,000) (c)	1,657,453	702,603,073
Total merchant wholesaler sales, 2012 ($1,000) (c)	104,905	691,242,607
Total retail sales, 2012 ($1,000) (c)	324,607	356,116,376
Total retail sales per capita, 2012 (c)	$8,882	$13,666
Transportation		
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2015-2019	23.1	26.6
Income & Poverty		
Median household income (in 2019 dollars), 2015-2019	$48,913	$61,874
Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2019 dollars), 2015-2019	$25,172	$31,277
Persons in poverty, percent	⚠ 17.5%	⚠ 13.6%

BUSINESSES

Businesses		
Total employer establishments, 2018	735	600,747
Total employment, 2018	8,186	10,794,596
Total annual payroll, 2018 ($1,000)	478,415	577,914,267
Total employment, percent change, 2017-2018	1.6%	2.0%
Total nonemployer establishments, 2018	2,942	2,514,301
All firms, 2012	3,351	2,356,748
Men-owned firms, 2012	1,541	1,251,696
Women-owned firms, 2012	1,274	866,678
Minority-owned firms, 2012	1,554	1,070,392
Nonminority-owned firms, 2012	1,658	1,224,845
Veteran-owned firms, 2012	255	213,590
Nonveteran-owned firms, 2012	2,854	2,057,218

GEOGRAPHY

Geography		
Population per square mile, 2010	33.4	96.3
Land area in square miles, 2010	1,100.28	261,231.71
FIPS Code	48321	48

About datasets used in this table

Value Notes

⚠ Estimates are not comparable to other geographic levels due to methodology differences that may exist between different data sources.

Some estimates presented here come from sample data, and thus have sampling errors that may render some apparent differences between geographies statistically indistinguishable. Click the Quick Info ⓘ icon to the row in TABLE view to learn about sampling error.

The vintage year (e.g., V2019) refers to the final year of the series (2010 thru 2019). *Different vintage years of estimates are not comparable.*

Fact Notes

(a) Includes persons reporting only one race
(c) Economic Census - Puerto Rico data are not comparable to U.S. Economic Census data
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories

Value Flags

- Either no or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest or upper int open ended distribution.
F Fewer than 25 firms
D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information
N Data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
FN Footnote on this item in place of data
X Not applicable
S Suppressed; does not meet publication standards
NA Not available
Z Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown

QuickFacts data are derived from: Population Estimates, American Community Survey, Census of Population and Housing, Current Population Survey, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, Small Area Income and P Estimates, State and County Housing Unit Estimates, County Business Patterns, Nonemployer Statistics, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits.

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Appendix C

Agency Coordination

February 26, 2021

Mark Treviño
Area Manager
Oklahoma-Texas Area Office
Bureau of Reclamation
5316 Highway 290 West, Suite 110
Austin, TX 78735

RE: Project Notification: Please Review - No Response Required

Dear Mr. Treviño:

The City of Bay City is pursuing federal funding through the Texas Water Development Board's Drinking Water State Revolving Fund for the proposed Bay City Drinking Water System Improvements (Northeast) (Project Number: 62902). The purpose of this notification is to identify if the proposed project will have any potential conflicts with projects being implemented by your agency.

Attached to this letter is a document containing general contact information, project description and project maps. A copy of the full Environmental Information Document (EID), which includes background environmental information and a robust analysis of potential impacts, is available upon request.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (tel:) 817-470-9575 or by e-mail at TLMichel@garverusa.com

Sincerely,
Tracy Michel
Garver, LLC.

Enclosure: Section 1 (General Information), Section 3 (Project Description) and Appendix A (Standard Maps) from the EID.

February 26, 2021

George Thomas
Hazardous Materials Coordinator
Bureau of Land Management
Oklahoma Field Office
201 Stephenson Pkwy, Suite 1200
Norman, OK 73072

RE: Project Notification: Please Review - No Response Required

Dear Mr. Thomas:

The City of Bay City is pursuing federal funding through the Texas Water Development Board's Drinking Water State Revolving Fund for the proposed Bay City Drinking Water System Improvements, (Northeast) (Project Number: 62902). The purpose of this notification is to identify if the proposed project will have any potential conflicts with projects being implemented by your agency.

Attached to this letter is a document containing general contact information, project description and project maps. A copy of the full Environmental Information Document (EID), which includes background environmental information and a robust analysis of potential impacts, is available upon request.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (tel:) 817-470-9575 or by e-mail at TLMichel@garverusa.com

Sincerely,
Tracy Michel
Garver LLC.

Enclosure: Section 1 (General Information), Section 3 (Project Description) and Appendix A (Standard Maps) from the EID.

From: noreply@thc.state.tx.us
To: Michel, Tracy L.; reviews@thc.state.tx.us
Subject: Section 106 Submission
Date: Thursday, March 11, 2021 8:55:08 AM

Re: Project Review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and/or the Antiquities Code of Texas
THC Tracking #202105839
Date: 03/11/2021
Bay City Water Improvements - East
5764-5770 7th Street
Bay City,TX 77414

Description: The proposed project is a drinking water treatment plant that will contain a well on a 2.01-acre parcel of vacant land.

Dear Tracy Michel:
Thank you for your submittal regarding the above-referenced project. This response represents the comments of the State Historic Preservation Officer, the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission (THC), pursuant to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Antiquities Code of Texas.

The review staff, led by Jeff Durst, Caitlin Brashear, has completed its review and has made the following determinations based on the information submitted for review:

Above-Ground Resources

- No historic properties are present or affected by the project as proposed. However, if historic properties are discovered or unanticipated effects on historic properties are found, work should cease in the immediate area; work can continue where no historic properties are present. Please contact the THC's History Programs Division at 512-463-5853 to consult on further actions that may be necessary to protect historic properties.

Archeology Comments

- No effect on identified archeological sites or other cultural resources. However, if cultural materials are encountered during project activities, work should cease in the immediate area; work can continue where no cultural materials are present. Please contact the THC's Archeology Division at 512-463-6096 to consult on further actions that may be necessary to protect the cultural remains.

We look forward to further consultation with your office and hope to maintain a partnership that will foster effective historic preservation. Thank you for your cooperation in this review

process, and for your efforts to preserve the irreplaceable heritage of Texas. If the project changes, or if new historic properties are found, please contact the review staff. If you have any questions concerning our review or if we can be of further assistance, please email the following reviewers: Jeff.Durst@thc.texas.gov, caitlin.brashear@thc.texas.gov.

This response has been sent through the electronic THC review and compliance system (eTRAC). Submitting your project via eTRAC eliminates mailing delays and allows you to check the status of the review, receive an electronic response, and generate reports on your submissions. For more information, visit http://thc.texas.gov/etrac-system.

Sincerely,

for Mark Wolfe, State Historic Preservation Officer
Executive Director, Texas Historical Commission

Please do not respond to this email.

February 19, 2021

USACE Galveston District
P.O. Box 1229
Galveston, TX 77553-1229

RE: NEPA Review Requested for Federally Funded Project
Environmental Information Document Available
Bay City Water System Improvements – Northeast Site
City of Bay City

The City of Bay City is pursuing federal funding through the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) Drinking Water State Revolving Fund for the proposed Bay City Drinking Water System Improvements (Project Number: 62902). The purpose of this coordination is to identify potential environmental and permitting issues: specifically, permits or mitigative measures required to ensure compliance with environmental regulations specific to your agency's area of jurisdiction.

The attached Environmental Information Document (EID) provides a project description, project maps, background environmental information, a robust analysis of potential impacts and a list of all agencies with whom we are coordinating. Sections particularly relevant to your agency include: Section 1: General Information, Section 3: Project Description, Section 5.4: Water Resources, Section 5.5 Topography and Floodplains, Section 5.6 Wetlands, Streams and Waters of the U.S, and Appendix A: Standard Maps. A public meeting is anticipated in April 2021; therefore Section 6 is not complete.

A wetland delineation was performed for the project and no jurisdictional wetlands or Waters of the U.S. were located on the site. No permitting or mitigation is anticipated.

Recommended or required actions identified through this coordination, including permits, will be considered for inclusion as conditions in the TWDB's environmental determination. Please cite the relevant authority (statue/regulation) for recommendations.

We request your concurrence with our determination that no permits or mitigation is required. If you have any questions or need any additional information, please contact me at (tel:) 817-470-9575 or by e-mail at TLMichel@garverusa.com.

Sincerely,
Tracy Michel
Garver LLC.

Enclosure: EID