Draft Environmental Assessment

Jefferson County Drainage District No. 6
Delaware Street Detention Project
EMT-2021-FM-022-0001
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas

April 2025

Prepared By:

Horizon Environmental Services
1507 South IH 35
Austin, Texas 78741

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Region 6
800 N. Loop 288
Denton TX 76209

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION **PAGE**

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ALERT – Automated Local Evaluation in Real Time
APE – Area of Potential Effect
ASTM – American Society for Testing and Materials
BFE – Base Flood Elevation
BMP – Best Management Practice
CERCLA – Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CERCLIS – Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
CFR – Code of Federal Regulations
EA – Environmental Assessment
EPA – US Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act
ESA – Endangered Species Act
FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM – Flood Insurance Rate Map
FONSI – Finding of No Significant Impact
FPPA – Farmland Protection Policy Act
GLO – General Land Office
H&H Study – Hydrology and Hydraulics Study
HEC-1 – Hydrologic Engineering Center – 1 Model
HECRAS – Hydrologic Engineering Center River Analysis System
HECHMS – Hydrologic Engineering Center Hydrologic Modeling System
HIST RCRA NONRCRA - Historical RCRA-Non-RCRA
HMGP – Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
IH – Interstate Highway
IT – InControl Technologies
JCCAD – Jefferson County Central Appraisal District
JCDD6 – Jefferson County Drainage District No. 6
LFUN – TCEQ Solid Waste Facilities and Unauthorized and Unpermitted Landfill
LOMA – Letter of Map Adjustment
LOMR – Letter of Map Revision
LPST – Leaking Petroleum Storage Tank
MSA – Metropolitan Statistical Area
MSL – Mean Sea Level
NDD – Natural Diversity Database
NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act
NFIP – National Flood Insurance Program
NHPA – National Historic Preservation Act
NOI – Notice of Intent
NOx – Nitrogen Oxides
NPL – National Priority List
NPS – National Park Service
NRCS – Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP – National Register of Historic Places
NWI – National Wetland Inventory
NWS – National Weather Service
PCL – Protective Concentration Limits
PEM1Cd – Palustrine, Emergent, Persistent, Seasonally Flooded, Partly Drained/Ditched

PFO1Ad – Palustrine, Forested, Broad-leaved Deciduous, Temporarily Flooded, Partly Drained/Ditched
PUBHx – Palustrine, Unconsolidated Bottom, Permanently Flooded, Excavated
RCB – Reinforced Concrete Box
RCRA – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCT – Railroad Commission of Texas
ROW – Right-of-Way
SALs – State Archeological Landmarks
SARA – Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SH – State Highway
SHPO – State Historic Preservation Office
SQGs – Small-Quantity Generators
SWPPP – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TAC – Texas Administrative Code
TCEQ – Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
THC – Texas Historical Commission
TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load
TPDES – Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
TPH – Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
TPWD – Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
TSMASS – Texas State Minimum Archeological Survey Standards
TWDB – Texas Water Development Board
USACE – US Army Corps of Engineers
USDA – US Department of Agriculture
USFWS – US Fish and Wildlife Service
UT-BEG – University of Texas Bureau of Economic Geology
VOC – Volatile Organic Compound

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT AUTHORITY

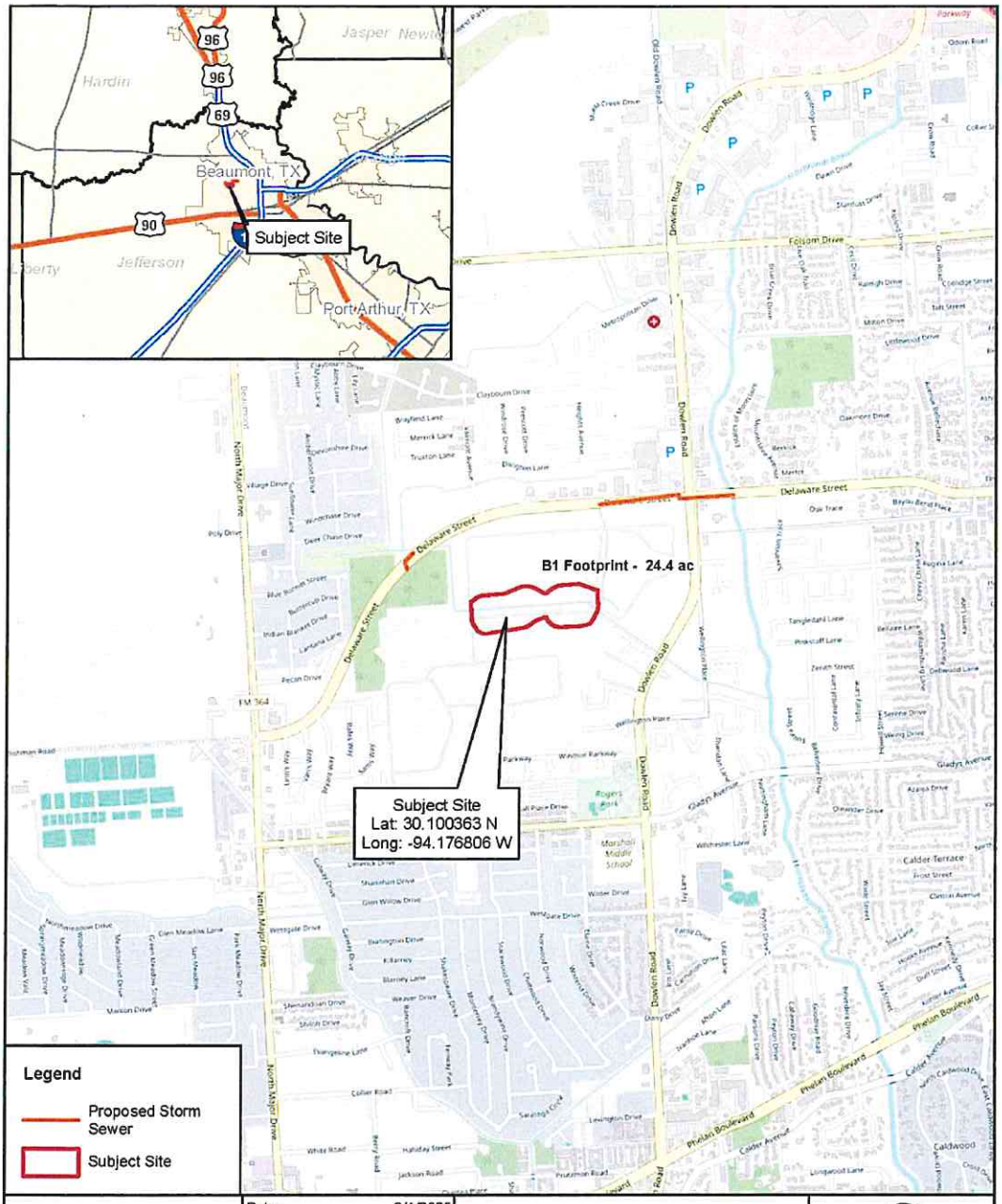
Jefferson County Drainage District No. 6 (JCDD6) (the Applicant) is a conservation and reclamation district and a political subdivision of the State of Texas. JCDD6 was established on 21 January 1920, after a favorable vote by the Texas Legislature on 10 January 1920. The JCDD6 district boundary was extended and enlarged (Vol. 63, P. 478) according to the authority of the 57th Legislature, Chapter 349, and Chapter 7, Title 128, Revised Civil Statutes of Texas, Article 8129. Enlargement came about in 1961 through legislation (HB 1063) that also established JCDD6 as a Conservation and Reclamation District under Section 59, Article XVI, of the Texas Constitution. Containing approximately 450 square miles, JCDD6 lies wholly within Jefferson County, which includes much of the City of Beaumont, and was created primarily to provide drainage for flood-prone areas within the district. JCDD6 is governed by a five-member Board of Directors appointed by the County Commissioners Court of Jefferson County, Texas (the Commissioners Court).

Funding for the Delaware Street Detention Project is being requested from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) under the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA). FEMA's project number is EMT-2021-FM-022-0001. This Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the President's Council on Environmental Quality regulations to implement NEPA (40 Code of Federal Regulations Parts 1500-1508), and FEMA's procedures for implementing NEPA (FEMA Instruction 108-1-1). FEMA is aware of the 12 November 2024 decision in *Marin Audubon Society v. Federal Aviation Administration*, No. 23-1067 (D.C. Cir. Nov. 12, 2024). To the extent that a court may conclude that the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations implementing NEPA are not judicially enforceable or binding on this agency action, FEMA has nonetheless elected to follow those regulations at 40 C.F.R. Parts 1500–1508, in addition to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and FEMA's procedures implementing NEPA found in DHS Directive 023-01-01, DHS Instruction 023-01-001-01, FEMA Directive 108-1, and FEMA Instruction 108-1-1to meet the agency's obligations under NEPA, 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321 et seq.

FEMA is required to consider potential environmental impacts before funding or approving actions and projects. The purpose of this EA is to analyze the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project. FEMA will use the findings in this EA to determine whether to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI).

1.2 PROJECT LOCATION

The project includes a proposed detention basin and associated storm sewers in an area of Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas, bounded by Delaware Street, Dowlen Road, and Gladys Avenue (Figure 1). Approximate Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates for the center of the project area are Latitude: 30.097278; Longitude: -94.177753. The Benefit Area for the project is shown in Figure 2. The adjacent land use surrounding the project area consists largely of residential development with commercial development along major arterials.



23057-Delaware_Street_Detention_Project\Graphics\23057-003EA_01A_VIC.mxd


Delaware Street
B1 Footprint - 24.4 ac
Dowlen Road
Legend
Benefit
Proposed Storm Sewer
Subject Site
Horizon
Environmental Services
Date: 1/3/2025
Drawn: MPD
HJN NO: 23057.002EA
Source: Nearmap, 2024
Figure 2
Benefit Area Map
Delaware Street Detention Project
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas
N
0 750 1,500
Feet
23057-Delaware_Street_Detention_Project\Graphics\23057-002EA_02A_Benefit.mxd

Major transportation arteries in the area include North Major Drive, Gladys Street, Delaware Street, and Dowlen Road. Topography is generally flat, with elevations ranging from 24 to 26 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) (Figure 3). Drainage is to the east and southeast into Hillebrandt Bayou.

1.3 PURPOSE AND NEED OF PROJECT

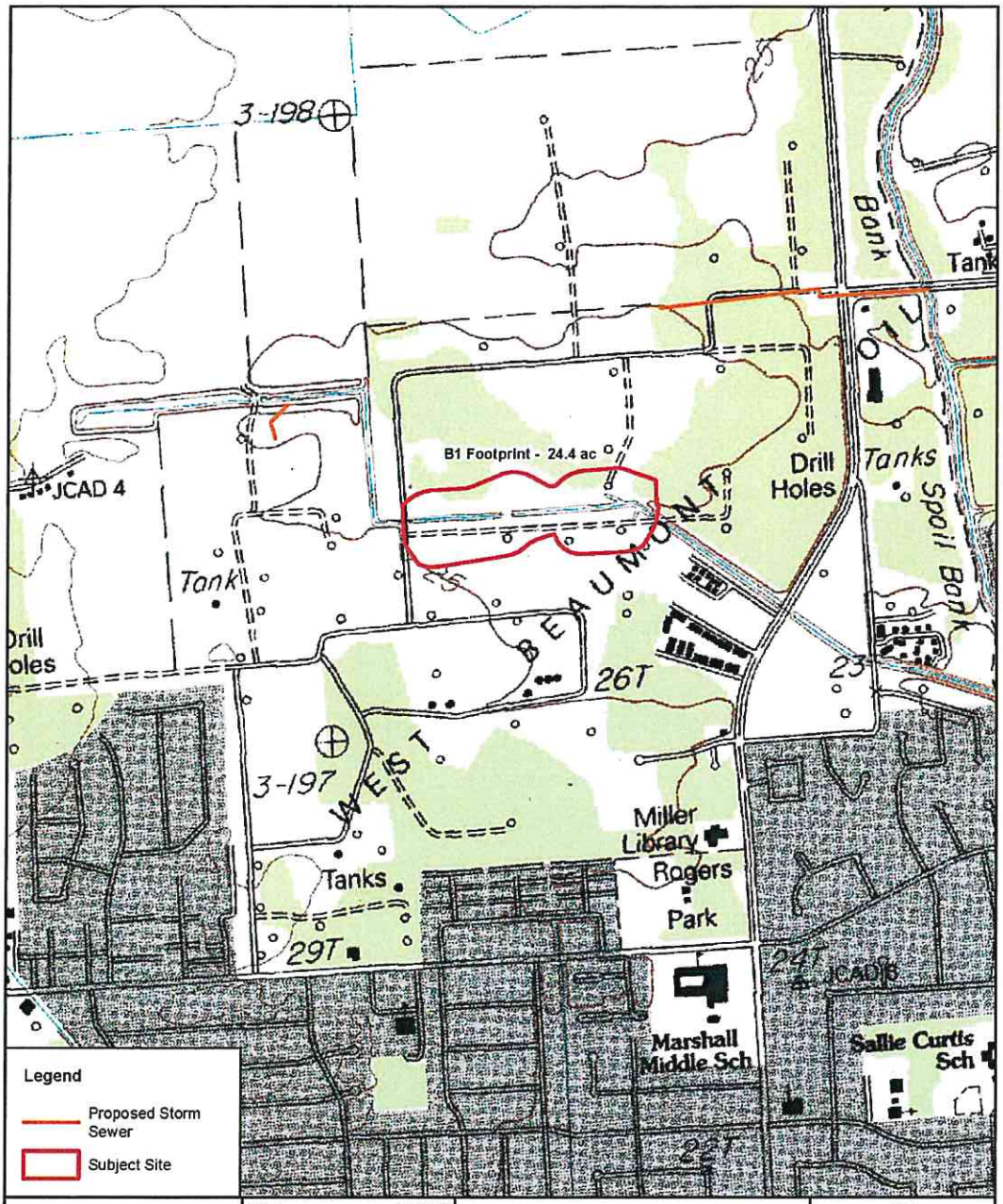
1.3.1 Purpose

The purpose of the project is to provide improved drainage for the Delaware Street Benefit Area, thus significantly reducing flooding to structures in this area (see Figure 2). Through FMA, FEMA provides funding to states, federally recognized Tribal governments, US territories, and local governments. Since the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 was signed into law, funds are used for projects that reduce or eliminate the risk of repetitive flood damage to buildings insured by the National Flood Insurance Program.

1.3.2 Need

Jefferson County experiences a relatively high level of rainfall. National Weather Service (NWS) statistics currently indicate an average annual rainfall rate of 56 inches. In 2001, Automated Local Evaluation in Real Time (ALERT) stations measured 103 inches of rainfall, and the Applicant's gauges have measured 80 inches of rainfall in various years. The NWS statistics also indicate that a 24-hour rain event with a 100-year recurrence interval is 13 inches, though the highest point rainfall for a 24-hour period recorded by the Applicant is 24 inches, which occurred on 7 June 2001 during Tropical Storm Allison. Other tropical systems have impacted the region in recent years, including Ike, Rita, Gustav, Harvey, and Imelda.

The local watershed suffers flooding from a rainfall event that may last only 2 hours. This area is heavily influenced by tailwater conditions on Hillebrandt Bayou. When Hillebrandt becomes full, ponding stacks up on the street and flooding occurs. Some of the most flood-prone streets include Belvedere Drive, Candlestick Circle, Futara Street, Ventura Street, and Gladys Avenue. In the 25-year, 24-hour storm, the project area experiences ponding typically between 0.5 and 2 feet. Approximately 2,491 structures in the project area are at risk of flooding under the existing conditions. Hillebrandt Bayou causes elevated tailwater conditions and yields deep ponding and long ponding durations. These conditions are present for the 100-year, 24-hour storm as well and ponding depths and extents only increased compared to the 25-year, 24-hour storm event. Ponding depths vary but are consistently over 2 feet of ponding. For less severe events, such as the 2- and 5-year, 24-hour storm events, ponding is generally contained to the right-of-way (ROW) but is deep in certain topographically low areas such as Gladys Avenue. Ponding depths are typically under 1 foot for this storm event. For the 10-year, 24-hour storm event, Hillebrandt Bayou becomes bank full and yields high tailwater conditions. This further hinders the area, and ponding depths worsen to over 1 foot of ponding throughout the region.


3-198
B1 Footprint - 24.4 ac
JCAD 4
Tank
Drill Holes
Tanks
Spoil Bank
BEAUMONT
26T
3-197
WEST
Tanks
29T
Miller Library
Rogers Park
24T
JCAD 6
Marshall Middle Sch
Sallie Curtis Sch
Legend
Proposed Storm Sewer
Subject Site
Horizon
Environmental Services
Date: 1/3/2025
Drawn: MPD
HJN NO: 23057.002EA
Source: USGS, 1994
Figure 3
Topographic Map
Delaware Street Detention Project
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas
N
0 500 1,000
Feet
23057-Delaware_Street_Detention_Project\Graphics\23057-002EA_03A_Topo.mxd

2.0 ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

2.1 ALTERNATIVE 1: NO-ACTION ALTERNATIVE

The no-action alternative would not result in the expenditure of grant funds or the described impacts to the project site but would result in continued frequent and severe structure flooding in the Delaware Street Benefit Area. Doing nothing is unacceptable because of the life-threatening conditions, as well as the quality-of-life impacts, costs, and extreme hardships these floods cause the citizens that are affected.

2.2 ALTERNATIVE 2: BUYOUT ALTERNATIVE

This alternative would require the buyout of at least 1,024 existing residential properties that experience repetitive flood damage for which Benefit-Cost Analyses (BCAs) were run. The existing homes are those within the Benefit Area map as shown on Figure 2. Within that area, there are an additional 1,467 properties that were not included in the BCA, but which also experience repetitive flood damage and risk. Based on Jefferson County Central Appraisal District (JCCAD) values plus ancillary fees, it is estimated that it would cost nearly $284 million to acquire and demolish the 1,024 homes and relocate residents for which benefits were calculated. Buyouts would displace many residents, and the redevelopment of this land would not be recommended due to the low-lying topography of the region. No offer to purchase these homes has been made to date. If this alternative were determined to be the least-damaging practicable alternative and pursued further, it is likely that funding for the buyout would be sought from federal sources and local matches.

2.3 ALTERNATIVE 3: PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE

The proposed detention facility and storm sewer improvements are intended to provide relief to Hillebrandt Bayou by diverting flow from the mainstem Hillebrandt Bayou into the large sub-regional detention basin and freeing up capacity in the channels that the neighborhoods can drain to. The detention basin will provide increased capacity to the system and critical storage during extreme events when Hillebrandt Bayou is overwhelmed.

The proposed improvements in the Delaware Detention Project include a 24.4-acre detention pond south of Delaware Street and approximately 6,700 linear feet of storm sewer upgrades. This improvement operates as a diversion system for Hillebrandt Bayou by directing flow from Hillebrandt through proposed triple 8-foot by 6-foot reinforced concrete boxes (RCBs) to the west along Delaware Street, then into the detention basin that outfalls to JCDD6 ditch 121 and back to Hillebrandt Bayou just north of Sheridan Oaks Drive.

These improvements provide a significant increase in stormwater storage capacity. The total inundated area within the Benefit Area with these improvements is reduced by 11% for the 25-year, 24-hour storm event. The depth reduction provided by the improvements in the Benefit Area range from 0.25 to 0.8 feet.

2.4 COST COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES

There are 2,491 properties in the Benefit Area that are protected by this project. BCAs were run on 1,024 of the residential properties. BCAs were not run on the remaining 1,467 properties.

No-Action Alternative:

Calculated avoided damages are $53,824,268 for 1,024 of the 2,491 properties in the Benefit Area for which BCAs were evaluated.

Buyout Alternative:

Buyout of 1,024 residential properties for which BCAs were evaluated at approximately $277,114 each is $283,764,736.

Proposed Project Alternative:

The project cost is estimated at $13,181,257 with a benefit-cost ratio of 4.08. FEMA grant funds will be used in part for construction costs. No structures will be acquired or demolished as part of this project.

3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

3.1 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

3.1.1 Geology, Seismicity, and Soils

Geologic development of the Texas Coastal Plain began approximately 220 million years ago during the early Mesozoic Era with the separation of the North American and European continental plates (Hentz, 2019). This Gulfian cycle consisted of several periods of continental extension (rifting) and compression. During the Triassic Period, discontinuous rift basins were formed that were generally oriented parallel to the edge of the developing ocean basin and extending from Mexico to Nova Scotia. Later, as continental separation continued, the rift basins in Texas were eventually filled by deposits of marine salt. Subsequent burial by river sediment carried in from the newly emerging Rocky Mountains caused instability and deformation in the buried salt layers. This led to an upward migration of the salt deposits to a lower confining pressure, forming a variety of structures collectively known as salt domes. These structures, which are prominent subsurface features of the Texas Gulf Coast region, formed significant oil and natural gas traps in the sedimentary rocks that immediately surround them. Additionally, rapid deposition of deltaic sands over marine mud resulted in an unstable sediment column, leading to displacement of the sediments by growth faults (large, curved faults that formed during sediment accumulation and continue to grow with increasing depth of burial). Linear zones of growth faults of various ages extend from northeastern Mexico into Louisiana and compose traps for large oil and gas fields.

A review of existing literature indicates that the proposed project is located in an area of outcropping sediments belonging to the Beaumont Formation (UT-BEG, 1992). In the region, the Beaumont Formation consists of varying proportions of clays, silts, and sands originating from primarily stream channel, point-bar, natural levee, backswamp, and, to a lesser extent, coastal marsh and mud-flat depositional systems. Concretions of calcium carbonate, iron oxide, and iron-manganese oxides are common in the weathered zone. The surface topography of the region tends to be characterized by relict river channels shown by meander patterns and pimple mounds on meander belt ridges. The majority of the project area is located within an area of the Beaumont Formation that predominantly consists of clay and mud of low permeability, high water-holding capacity, high compressibility, high to very high shrink-swell potential, poor drainage, level to depressed relief, low shear strength, and high plasticity. Geological units include interdistributary muds, abandoned channel-fill muds, and fluvial overbank muds.

A literature review indicated no known seismic faults on the site or in the nearby area (UT-BEG, 1992). Occasional earthquakes do occur within the Coastal Plain, but these are usually situated between San Antonio and Corpus Christi. Additionally, much seismic activity (earthquakes and subsidence) within the Coastal Plain has been attributed to well injections associated with oil and gas field operations and groundwater pumping. There is a very low probability of structure damage due to the rarity and lack of severity of seismic activity in the project area.

The sediments exposed in Jefferson County are divided into two groups: those of Pleistocene origin and those of more recent origin. Recent time began with the withdrawal of large continental ice sheets that were characteristic of Pleistocene times. Generally, soils of the coastal prairie and timberlands are of Pleistocene origin, while those of the floodplains, coastal marshes, and beaches are of more recent origin.

Soils observed on site during field reconnaissance consist of loams, loamy clays, and clays. According to the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey of Jefferson County, the property is composed of two (2) soil map units, Morey Urban Land Complex (MouA) and Labelle Urban Land Complex (LauA) (Figure 4) (NRCS 2024).

A literature review indicated no known seismic faults on the site or in the nearby area (UT-BEG, 1992). Occasional earthquakes do occur within the Coastal Plain, but these are usually situated between San Antonio and Corpus Christi. Additionally, much seismic activity (earthquakes and subsidence) within the Coastal Plain has been attributed to well injections associated with oil and gas field operations and groundwater pumping. There is a very low probability of structure damage due to the rarity and lack of severity of seismic activity in the project area.

3.1.1.1 No-Action Alternative

The no-action alternative would not affect geology, seismicity, or soils.


LehA
MonA
MonA
LauA
Delaware Street
B1 Footprint - 24.4 ac
MouA
Dowlen Road
URLX
Legend
Proposed Storm Sewer
Soil Units
Subject Site
Horizon
Environmental Services
Date: 1/3/2025
Drawn: MPD
HJN NO: 23057.002EA
Source: Nearmap, 2024
NRCS, 2025
Figure 4
NRCS Soils Map
Delaware Street Detention Project
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas
N
0 500 1,000
Feet
23057-Delaware_Street_Detention_Project\Graphics\23057-002EA_04A_Soils.mxd

3.1.1.2 Buy-out Alternative

Since properties that would be involved with the buyout alternative are already developed and disturbed, this alternative would not affect geology or seismicity. Minor soil disturbance would likely result from demolition of the structures but would not be significant.

3.1.1.3 Proposed Alternative

Construction of the drainage improvements will result in the excavation of soils for the detention basin and the installation of underground drainage utilities. The Morey and Labelle Urban Land Complex soils are not considered prime farmland soils. Because the project area is "land committed to urban development," it is considered exempt from the provisions of the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA). The NRCS was contacted to evaluate the proposed project for impacts to prime farmland soils under the requirements of the FPPA. The correspondence with NRCS is included in Attachment 1.

3.1.2 Water Resources and Water Quality

The Chicot Aquifer (in Holocene- and Pleistocene-age sediments) and the Evangeline Aquifer (in Pliocene- and Miocene-age sediments) are the two primary sources of fresh (less than 1000 milligrams per liter dissolved solids concentration) groundwater in the Beaumont area and are part of the Gulf Coast aquifer system. The hydrogeologic units are laterally discontinuous fluvial-deltaic deposits of gravel, sand, silt, and clay that dip and thicken from northwest to southeast. Recharge to the aquifers generally occurs through the percolation of fresh water (precipitation, stream flow, lakes, etc.) along the aquifers' area of outcrop at the surface. The aquifers crop out in bands inland from and approximately parallel to the coast and become progressively more deeply buried and confined toward the coast. The Chicot, which comprises the youngest sediments, outcrops nearest to the coast, followed farther inland by the Evangeline outcrop. These outcrop areas are located a number of miles north and west of the project area. Groundwater movement is generally from the area of outcrop toward the southeast (down-dip) but may vary in the vicinity of natural discharge points (along stream banks) or artificial discharge points (groundwater wells).

Horizon Environmental Services (Horizon) conducted an online search of water well records at both the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) for water wells located on and within a 0.5-mile radius from the project area. The records indicated no water wells within the project boundary and eight water wells south of the project boundary, likely related to former oil and gas well sites. Based on well drillers' records, water wells in the region draw water from the Chicot aquifer system, which yields water at depths greater than 60 feet in the vicinity of the project area (TWDB, 2024).

The results of this survey do not preclude the existence of abandoned wells that may be in the project footprint. If a water well or casing is encountered during construction, work should be halted near the feature until TCEQ is contacted.

All abandoned wells must be capped or properly abandoned according to the Administrative Rules of the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation, 16 Texas Administrative Code (TAC), Chapter 76, effective 3 January 1999. A plugging report must be submitted (by a licensed water well driller) to the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation, Water Well Drillers Program, Austin, Texas. If a well is intended for use, it must comply with rules stipulated in16 TAC §76.

The receiving stream for the proposed project, Hillebrandt Bayou (Segment 0704), is listed as an impaired water. Hillebrandt Bayou is listed as a Category 5c segment with depressed oxygen levels by the TCEQ (2024). The TCEQ is required, under Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act, to identify water bodies for which effluent limitations are not stringent enough to implement water quality standards. Category 5c segment water bodies do not meet applicable water quality standards or are threatened for one or more designated uses by one or more pollutants, and a review of the water quality standards for this water body is conducted before a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) is scheduled. The TCEQ monitors the condition of the state's surface waters and assesses the status of water quality every two years. The TCEQ also develops a schedule identifying TMDLs that will be initiated in the next two years for priority impaired waters. The TCEQ submits this assessment to the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The report is also published on the TCEQ web site as the Texas Water Quality Inventory and 303(d) List (Inventory and List) (TCEQ, 2024). The Inventory assigns each assessed water body to one of five categories to provide information to the public, EPA, and internal agency programs about water quality status and management activities.

3.1.2.1 No-Action Alternative

The no-action alternative would not be expected to affect water resources or water quality.

3.1.2.2 Buyout Alternative

The buyout alternative would not be expected to affect groundwater water resources. The demolition of 1,024 structures could result in the release of pollutants and sediments that could adversely affect water quality in Hillebrandt Bayou.

3.1.2.3 Proposed Alternative

Runoff water quality entering Hillebrandt Bayou from the Benefit Area could be slightly increased due to retained runoff of sediment and nutrients in the detention basins. As more than 5 acres of land disturbance will occur, the project will be subject to the requirements of the Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES), Construction Stormwater General Permit (TXR 150000). As such, JCDD6 will prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and will file a Notice of Intent (NOI) with the TCEQ at least 48 hours prior to the start of construction. Monitoring and maintenance of emplaced Best Management Practices (BMPs) for stormwater management will be conducted on a regular basis as prescribed by the TPDES General Permit. The

proposed project would not adversely affect freshwater supply canals, sources, or water conservation projects in the region.

3.1.3 Floodplain Management (Executive Order 11988)

Executive Order 11988 mandates that all federal agencies shall provide leadership and take action to reduce the risk of flood loss; to minimize the impact of floods on human safety, health, and welfare; and to restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains in carrying out their responsibilities for (1) acquiring, managing, and disposing of federal lands and facilities; (2) providing federally undertaken, financed, or assisted construction and improvements; and (3) conducting federal activities and programs affecting land use, including, but not limited to, water and related land resources planning, regulating, and licensing activities.

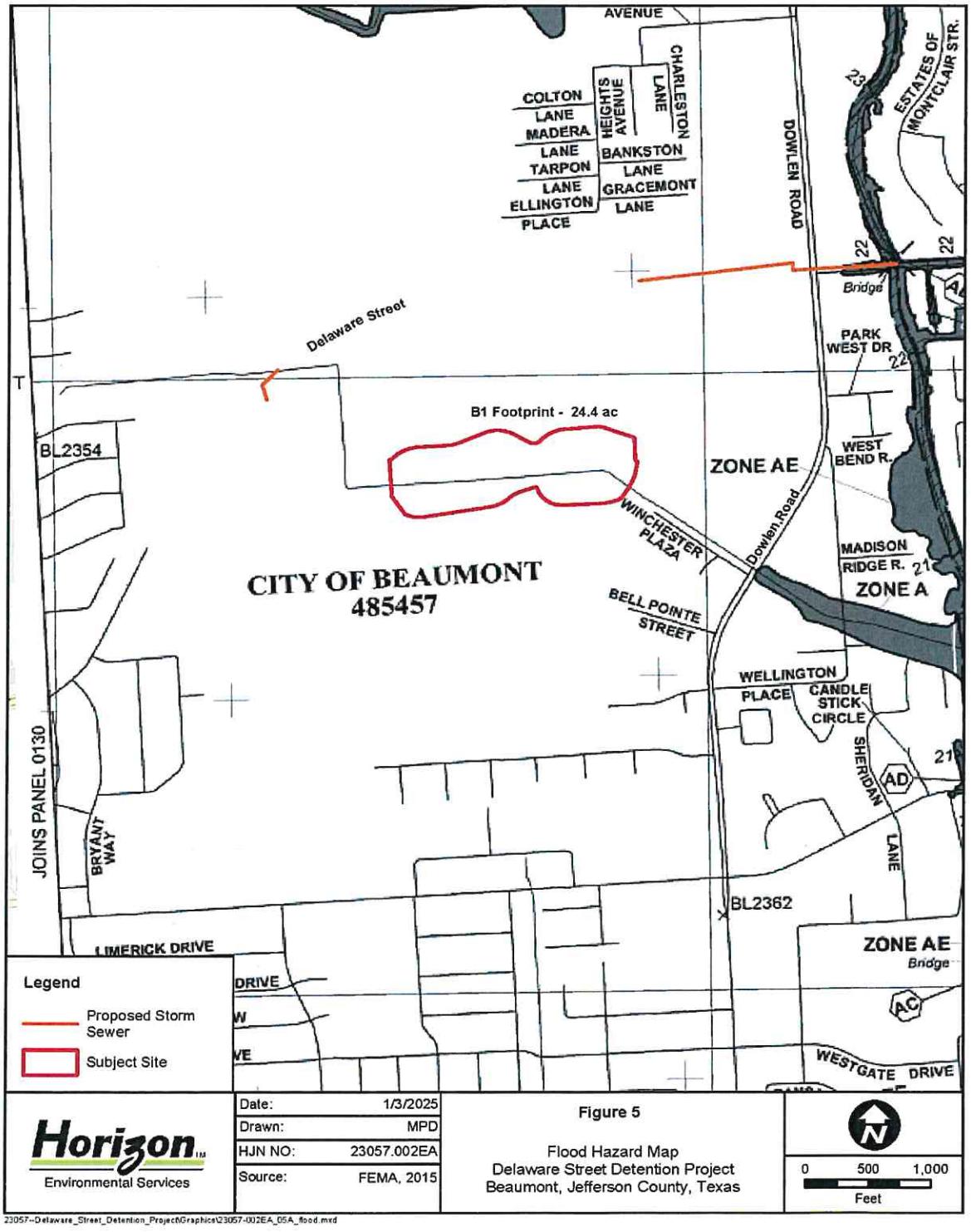
Before taking an action, each agency shall determine whether the proposed action will occur in a floodplain. For major federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, the evaluation would be included in any statement prepared under Section 102(2)(C) of the NEPA. The agency shall make a determination of the location of the floodplain based on the best available information.

There are many flood mitigation activities within areas of Jefferson County. The County has land use, building code, and permit authority over the land within its boundaries, including the authority to regulate development proposed within the special flood hazard areas designated on the county's Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs). The Applicant seeks to obtain a FEMA grant that would help reduce the flooding of existing structures in the Benefit Area.

According to FEMA Revised Preliminary FIRM panel number 48245C0135G, dated December 11, 2015, the majority of proposed improvements are located in Zone X (unshaded), which is an area that is not inundated by 100- or 500-year flooding (Figure 5). Small portions of the proposed storm sewer along the western portion of Delaware Street is located in the AE Floodway, area of 100-year flooding. Significant structure flooding in the Benefit Area occurs under moderate to heavy storm events due to the inadequacy of existing drainage and retention conveyances. The proposed improvements would provide a flood reduction benefit to all residential areas within the Benefit Area.

3.1.3.1 No-Action Alternative

The no-action alternative would not adversely affect the floodplain. However, the purpose of the proposed action to relieve flooding for numerous structures in Beaumont would not be realized, and repetitive losses would continue to occur.


AVENUE
CHARLESTON LANE
COLTON LANE
MADERA LANE
TARPON LANE
ELLINGTON PLACE
HEIGHTS AVENUE
BANKSTON LANE
GRACEMONT LANE
DOWLEN ROAD
ESTATES OF MONTCLAIR STR.
Bridge
PARK WEST DR
Delaware Street
B1 Footprint - 24.4 ac
BL2354
ZONE AE
WEST BEND R.
WINCHESTER PLAZA
Dowlen Road
MADISON RIDGE R.
ZONE A
CITY OF BEAUMONT
485457
BELL POINTE STREET
WELLINGTON PLACE
CANDLE STICK CIRCLE
SHERIDAN LANE
JOINS PANEL 0130
BRYANT WAY
BL2362
LIMERICK DRIVE
WESTGATE DRIVE
Legend
Proposed Storm Sewer
Subject Site
Horizon
Environmental Services
Date: 1/3/2025
Drawn: MPD
HJN NO: 23057.002EA
Source: FEMA, 2015
Figure 5
Flood Hazard Map
Delaware Street Detention Project
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas
0 500 1,000
Feet
23057--Delaware_Street_Detention_Project\Graphics\23057-002EA_05A_flood.mxd

3.1.3.2 Buyout Alternative

This alternative would not adversely affect the 100- or 500-year floodplain. The buyout alternative may restore some natural or beneficial functions of the floodplain by reducing impervious cover in the watershed. It would remove potential repetitive loss structures and infrastructure from areas that are subject to flooding.

3.1.3.3 Proposed Alternative

As mentioned previously, the Benefit Area suffers from frequent and severe structure flooding due to ponding of local runoff caused by an inadequate drainage system. The project has been carefully designed so that it will not aggravate any downstream flooding situations. The project will provide the greatest benefit to the most severely flooded areas in the local watershed. Frequent flooding presently occurs within the Benefit Area. The improvements would help retain floodwaters and relieve the frequent flooding within the Benefit Area. This project will not require a Letter of Map Adjustment (LOMA) or Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) since the majority of the Benefit Area is not within the 100-year floodplain.

The majority of the Benefit Area includes residential development. Significant amounts of land transformation have occurred in this area in the past due to historical agricultural uses and residential/commercial development with streets and other infrastructure. Residential development has not previously been restricted due to flooding issues since the majority of the Benefit Area is not within the mapped floodplain. The project is intended to reduce flooding hazards that exist for established residential development in the watershed. Therefore, it is not expected that this project will lead to other significant secondary impacts. The 8-step decision-making process for EO 11988 and 44 CFR Part 9 compliance is documented in Attachment 2.

JCDD6 must coordinate with the local floodplain administrator and obtain required permits prior to initiating work, including any necessary certifications that encroachments within the adopted regulatory floodway would not result in any increase in flood levels within the community during the occurrence of the base flood discharge. JCDD6 must comply with any conditions of the permit to ensure harm to and from the floodplain is minimized. All coordination pertaining to these activities should be retained as part of the project file in accordance with the respective grant program instructions.

3.1.4 Air Resources and Air Quality

Jefferson County is located in extreme southeastern Texas and exhibits a subtropical climate. Extremely high summer temperatures are rare due to sea breezes from the Gulf of Mexico, and winter cold temperatures are generally moderate due to the county's southern location. Average temperatures range from 52.5 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) in January to 82.5°F in August. Relative humidity is high due to the nearby Gulf of Mexico. Yearly rainfall averages 65 inches and is distributed unevenly throughout the year. Heavy rains associated with tropical disturbances generally strike the area from June through August. Eighty to 100 inches of precipitation have not been uncommon in certain areas over the past several years.

Jefferson County is currently unclassified or is in attainment of the National Air Quality Standards for all six criteria air pollutants. Therefore, general conformity rules for these standards do not apply. Two precursors to ozone formation are volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and nitrogen oxides (NOx). An increase of 100 tons per year for VOCs or NOx resulting from the proposed project could trigger general conformity analysis. However, the proposed project would be expected to be well below the 100 tons per year significance level.

3.1.4.1 No-Action Alternative

This alternative would not be expected to adversely affect ambient air quality.

3.1.4.2 Buyout Alternative

Demolition of purchased structures would be expected to have temporary impacts to air quality from fugitive dust and equipment exhaust. This alternative would not have any expected long-term adverse effects on air quality.

3.1.4.3 Proposed Alternative

During construction, if dry weather conditions prevailed, fugitive dust emissions could occur from equipment movements and earth-moving activities. Additionally, some minor and temporary exhaust emissions from equipment during construction could also occur, but the proposed project would have no long-term adverse effect on air quality.

To reduce the temporary impacts, contractors will be required to water down construction areas as needed in order to mitigate excess dust. To reduce emissions, vehicle running times on-site will be kept to a minimum and engines will be properly maintained.

3.2 BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

3.2.1 Terrestrial and Aquatic Environment

The surrounding area is generally characterized as residential and commercial development with a few undeveloped spaces. The basin sites are wooded or disturbed due to past oil and gas activity. Typical vegetation species include various trees such as water oak, loblolly pine, cedar elm, sugarberry, live oak, Chinese tallow, and juniper. Shrubs include yaupon, ligustrum, and wax myrtle.

Limited and temporary aquatic habitat is provided in the various drainage ditches, many of which are concrete-lined (see Section 3.2.2).

Attachment 4 provides representative on-site photographs of the project area and surrounding Benefit Area.

3.2.1.1 No-Action Alternative

The no-action alternative would not adversely affect terrestrial or aquatic habitats.

3.2.1.2 Buyout Alternative

The buyout of existing structures would not adversely affect terrestrial or aquatic habitats.

3.2.1.3 Proposed Alternative

The proposed detention basin will be cleared of existing trees, shrubs, and herbaceous vegetation for construction. Approximately 24.4 acres of existing vegetation will be cleared in the basins. The construction of the underground drainage utilities will largely be in street ROWs with no significant vegetation removal. The disturbed areas will be revegetated with herbaceous species following construction.

3.2.2 Wetlands (Executive Order 11990)

Executive Order 11990 provides that, in order to avoid to the extent possible the long- and short-term adverse impacts associated with the destruction or modification of wetlands and to avoid direct or indirect support of new construction in wetlands wherever there is a practicable alternative, all federal agencies shall provide leadership and shall take action to minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands, and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands in carrying out the agency's responsibilities for (1) acquiring, managing, and disposing of federal lands and facilities; (2) providing federally undertaken, financed, or assisted construction and improvements; and (3) conducting federal activities and programs affecting land use, including, but not limited to, water and related land resources planning, regulating, and licensing activities. Under the Clean Water Act (CWA), the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is the regulatory authority for the discharge of dredged or fill material into "waters of the United States" (WOTUS), including jurisdictional wetlands, pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA.

According to the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map (USFWS, 2025), the proposed detention basin may contain forested wetlands (PFO1A) and excavated ditches (R2UBHx) (Figure 6). The PFO1A signature areas were noted to contain dense yaupon and ligustrum undergrowth which is often mischaracterized as wetlands from aerial photo interpretation.

A field reconnaissance conducted in the proposed detention basin area and interpretation of aerial photography did not identify any wetland areas within the project footprint (Figure 7). One man-made ditch in the project footprint is excavated in uplands and drains only uplands, and thus is considered non-jurisdictional.

3.2.2.1 No-Action Alternative

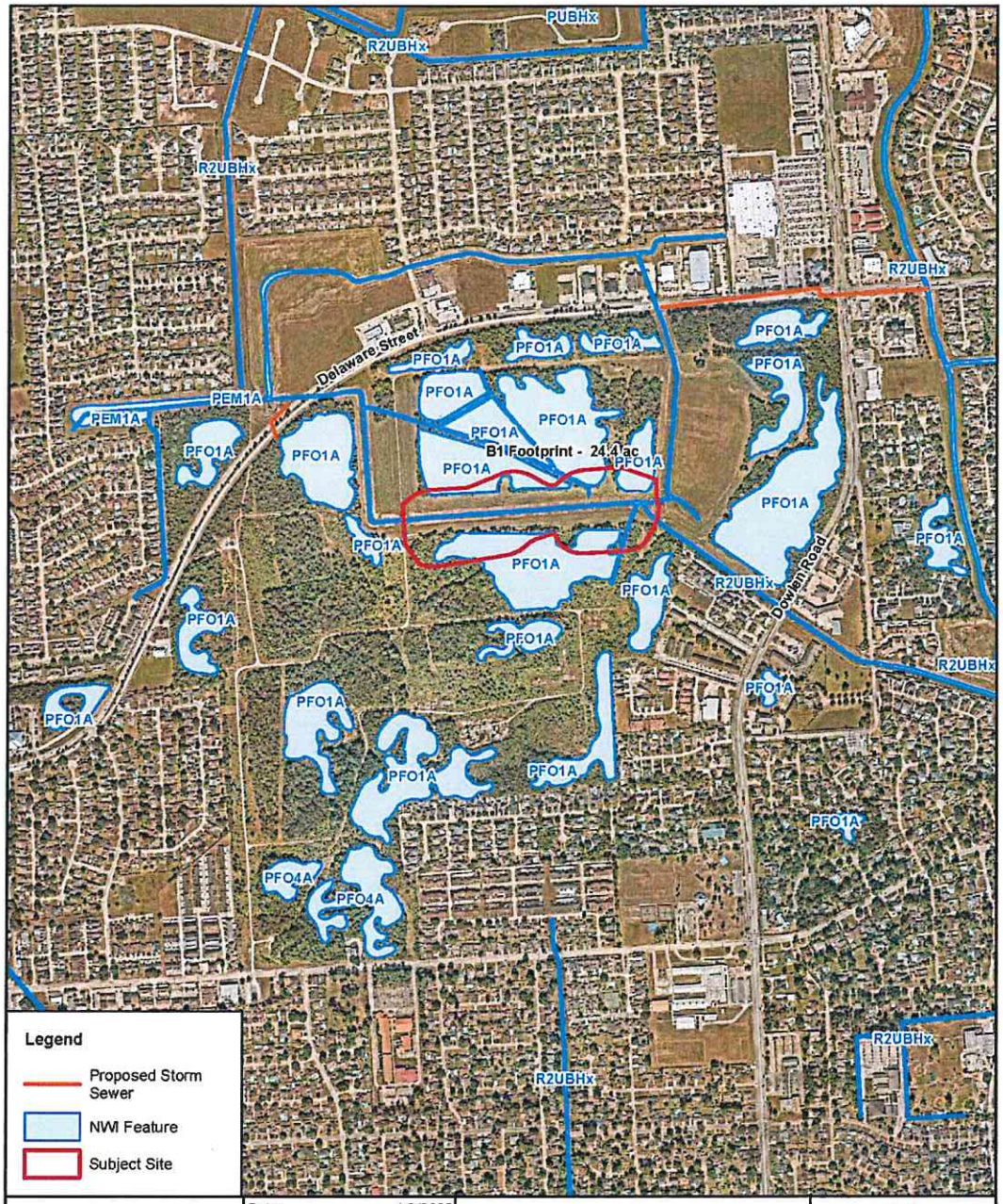
The no-action alternative would not adversely affect wetlands or other WOTUS.

3.2.2.2 Buyout Alternative

The buyout of existing structures would not adversely affect wetlands or other WOTUS.

3.2.2.3 Proposed Alternative

JCDD6 is responsible for coordinating with and obtaining any required Section 404 Permit(s) from the USACE and/or any Section 401/402 Permit(s) from the State prior to initiating work and complying with all permit conditions. However, the proposed drainage improvements will not affect any areas determined to be jurisdictional under Section 404 of the CWA. No jurisdictional wetlands or WOTUS were identified within the proposed construction areas. A request for jurisdictional verification has been made to the USACE and their response remained pending at the time of the issuance of this Draft EA (Attachment 5).



23057-Delaware_Street_Detention_Project\Graphics\23057-002EA_06A_NWI.mxd

FIGURE 7
JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION
DELAWARE STREET DETENTION PROJECT
BEAUMONT, TEXAS

Horizon
Environmental Services

3.2.3 Threatened or Endangered Species and Critical Habitat

Federally listed threatened or endangered (T/E) species of potential occurrence in Jefferson County include the eastern black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis*), piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*), rufa red knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*), whooping crane (*Grus americana*), green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), Atlantic hawksbill sea turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), Kemp's ridley sea turtle (*Lepidochelys kempii*), leatherback sea turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*), and loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*) (USFWS, 2025). The US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) additionally lists two proposed species of potential occurrence in Jefferson County including the tricolored bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*) and the monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*).

There is no designated critical habitat for any listed species within this portion of Jefferson County.

Birds

Piping plover habitat in Texas consists of sandy beaches and lakeshores that provide marine worms, flies, beetles, spiders, crustaceans, mollusks, and other small marine

invertebrates during the over-wintering portion of their migration. None have been reported from the project area, and no suitable habitat is present.

The rufa red knot has similar distribution and habitat preferences to the piping plover. No red knots have been reported in the project vicinity and suitable habitat is not present.

The eastern black rail inhabits fresh and saltwater marshes and wet meadows. The project area does not contain marshes or wet meadows that would typically be associated with the species; therefore, the species would not be expected to be impacted by the project as currently proposed.

The whooping crane winters on the Texas coast, primarily along the central coast, utilizing salt marshes and agricultural fields for foraging on crabs, crayfish, and other crustaceans. Whooping cranes have occasionally been seen in Jefferson County during winter migration. The highly developed nature of the project area would not provide foraging habitat for whooping cranes and the species would not be expected to be impacted by the project as currently proposed.

Sea Turtles

All five federally listed sea turtle species are known to occur sporadically along the Texas Coast in bays and along the Gulf shore. Sea turtles do not occur upstream of saltwater influence and would not be affected by the proposed project.

Proposed Species

The tricolored bat (TCB) and the monarch butterfly are currently listed as proposed species.

The TCB occurs in forests, woodlands, and riparian areas. Most foraging occurs in riparian areas. Caves are important to this species. Roosts probably occur in tree foliage, caves, mines, and rock crevices. Potentially suitable woodland habitat for the TCB was observed on the project area.

The preferred forage species for the proposed monarch butterfly, milkweed (*Asclepias* spp.), was not observed in the project area during the site reconnaissance, and impacts to the proposed species are not expected to occur with the proposed project.

3.2.3.1 No-Action Alternative

The no action alternative would not affect habitat for any listed, proposed, or candidate species; therefore, the no-action alternative would not affect listed species.

3.2.3.2 Buyout Alternative

The buyout and demolition of existing structures would not affect habitat for any listed, proposed, or candidate species; therefore, the buyout alternative would have no effect on listed species.

3.2.3.3 Proposed Alternative

Based on a review of the species' habitat requirements, the TCB and monarch's wide range and distribution, and the scope of the proposed project, FEMA has determined that the proposed action is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of these proposed species.

To evaluate the effects of the action on TCB, the project proponent's consultant (Horizon) entered the project through the Service's Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) Beta Determination Key (Ecosphere project code 2025-0001875), which resulted in a "may affect" determination (Attachment 6). However, due to the fact that only 10 acres of trees are proposed for removal, JCDD6 proposes implementation of conservation measures to reduce effects to TCB. JCDD6 also reviewed the potential suitable TCB habitat as outlined in the Draft Consultation Guidance for Construction Projects using the "clamped grid" approach (USFWS 2024) and estimated 10 acres of potential TCB roosting and foraging habitat would be removed from the action area (Attachment 6). The proposed project area intersects one 0 to 9.9% forest density category grid (USFWS 2024) and the amount of trees to be removed is 10 acres greater than the threshold in that grid. However, the action area is surrounded by residential neighborhoods and commercial operations with significant human disturbances and noise, the project site is located greater than 0.5 miles from a known bat hibernaculum, and there are no permanent water sources in the action area. These characteristics are likely to deter TCB occurrence in the action area (Lehrer et al., 2021). Although it is possible that TCB may fly through, forage, or roost in the action area, the applicant will be implementing seasonal clearing restrictions to avoid interactions with maternal colonies and pups during extreme winter temperatures.

To reduce effects of the proposed project on TCB, the JCDD6 will voluntarily implement the following species-specific conservation measures:

- JCDD6 will avoid clearing trees during the active pup season (15 May to 15 July) when flightless pups may be present.
- Within the portion of the TCB range where bats remain active year-round and continue to roost in trees during the winter, and where mean winter temperatures fall below 40 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) (4.4 degrees Celsius [°C]) for 3 consecutive days between 15 December and 15 February, JCDD6 will immediately halt tree clearing activities until temperatures remain above 40°F (4.4°C) for a 24-hour period after the initial temperature drop.

Critical habitat is not present within the project area; therefore, the proposed alternative will not adversely modify any critical habitat.

In compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, JCDD6 will limit vegetation management work during the peak migratory bird-nesting period of March through August as

much as possible to avoid destruction of individuals, nests, or eggs. If vegetation reduction activities must occur during the nesting season, applicant will deploy a qualified biological monitor with experience conducting breeding bird surveys to survey the vegetation management area for nests prior to conducting work. The biologist will determine the appropriate timing of surveys in advance of work activities. If an occupied migratory bird nest is found, work within a buffer zone around the nest will be postponed until the nest is vacated and juveniles have fledged. The biological monitor will determine an appropriate buffering radius based on species present, real-time site conditions, and proposed vegetation management methodology and equipment. For work near an occupied nest, the biological monitor would prepare a report documenting the migratory species present and the rationale for the buffer radius determination and submit that report to FEMA for inclusion in project files.

3.2.4 Coastal Zone Management

The project does not lay within the Coastal Zone Management (CZM) boundary of Texas (Figure 8).

3.2.4.1 No-Action Alternative

The no-action alternative would not affect significant resources within the Coastal Zone.

3.2.4.2 Buyout Alternative

The buyout alternative would not affect significant resources within the Coastal Zone.

3.2.4.3 Proposed Alternative

The proposed alternative would not affect significant resources within the Coastal Zone. The Texas General Land Office (GLO) has been contacted regarding Coastal Zone effects (Attachment 3). GLO confirmed in a March 24, 2025, response that the project is not located within the coastal zone and a federal consistency review is not required.

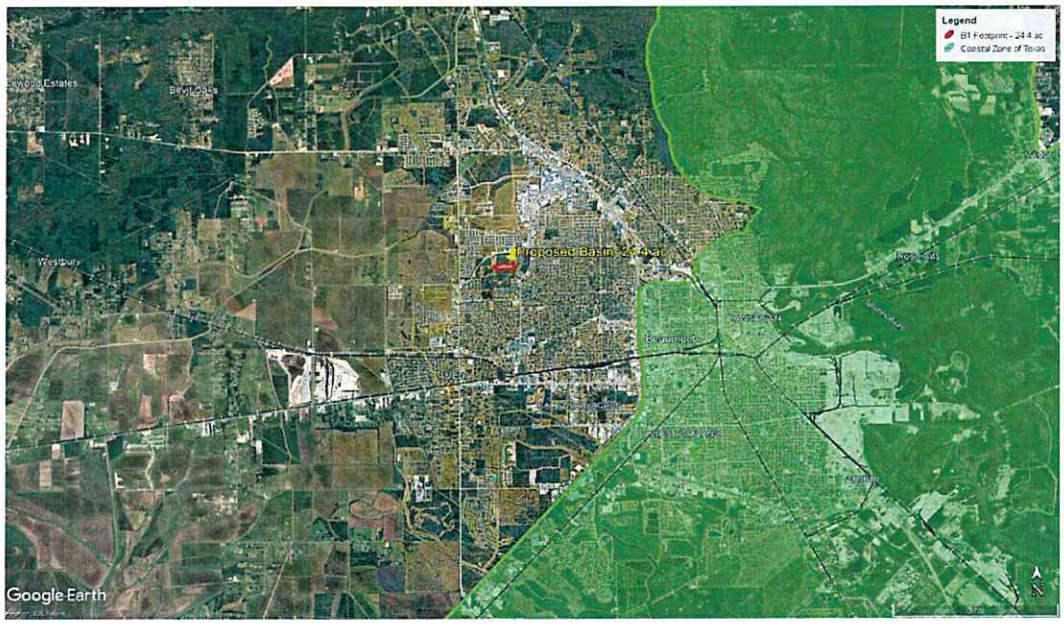


FIGURE 8
PROJECT IN RELATION TO COASTAL ZONE OF TEXAS
DELAWARE STREET DETENTION PROJECT
BEAUMONT, TEXAS

Horizon
Environmental Services

3.2 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Horizon commissioned Environmental Risk Information Services (ERIS) of Austin, Texas, to review state and federal agency records required by ASTM Practice E1527-21. ERIS conducted its data search using minimum search distances outlined in the ASTM standard (ASTM, 2021). ERIS's search results for Standard Environmental Records can be found within its complete Database Report provided in Attachment 7.

ERIS found seven (7) records in the database search in the vicinity of the project area. One record was a leaking petroleum storage tank (LPST) located at Gators West, 2890 Dowlen Road (0.42 miles from the project area). The records indicate that groundwater was impacted but with no apparent threats or impacts to receptors. Another record was an inactive or no longer registered Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) or non-RCRA facility (HIST RCRA NONRCRA) identified as the CVS Pharmacy at 2950 Dowlen Road (0.49 miles from the project site). The records indicate this registration is inactive. ERIS also noted five (5) historical listings of facilities that store hazardous chemicals and are required to report them under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986 (TIER 2). These sites are not specifically identified but are shown on the map as 0.07 miles south of the proposed basins and are likely related to historical oil and gas production on the larger property on which the basins are located.

Railroad Commission of Texas (RRC) records were investigated to determine the presence of active natural gas, crude oil, or refined product pipelines, as well as oil or gas wells that may exist on or within 1000 feet from the Property. The records reviewed indicated the presence of several plugged oil and gas wells within and adjacent to the proposed basin as well as numerous pipeline corridors crossing the basin site (RRC, 2025) (Figure 9). Historical aerial photography reviewed between 1987 and present indicates oil and gas activity on and surrounding the project area, with three or four potential oil/gas well sites and numerous pipelines evident within the basin site (Figure 10). No active wells were observed during Horizon's field reconnaissance, but numerous pipeline corridors and previous site disturbances likely related to oil and gas activity, as well as several existing groundwater monitoring wells, were evident in the area.

Horizon also reviewed site investigation reports prepared by InControl Technologies (IT) for the 366-acre property within which the project is located regarding potential hazardous materials (IT, 2022 and 2023). The 2022 Site Investigation report referenced a previous Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) by Timberwolf Environmental in May of 2017 that concluded the historical oil and gas activity on the property represented recognized or potential recognized environmental conditions (RECs), noting numerous wells, tank batteries, pits, and compressor/separator stations. IT (2022) also noted that Timberwolf Environmental had additionally conducted limited Phase II ESA investigations in September and October of 2017 and concluded that the historical oil and gas activities had affected soil and/or groundwater.


Delaware Street
B1 Footprint - 24.4 ac
NATURAL GAS
Dowlen Road
CRUDE OIL
Legend
Permitted Location
Dry Hole
Oil Well
Oil/Gas Well
Plugged Oil
Plugged Gas
Canceled/Aband... Location
Plugged Oil/Gas Well
Shut In Gas
Pipelines
Proposed Storm Sewer
Subject Site
Horizon Environmental Services
Date: 1/3/2025
Drawn: MPD
HJN NO: 23057.002EA
Source: Nearmap, 2024 RRC, 2025
FIGURE 9
Oil and Gas Wells and Pipeline Map
Delaware Street Detention Project
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas
0 500 1,000
Feet
23057-Delaware_Street_Detention_Project\Graphics\23057-002EA_08A_Oil.mxd

FIGURE 10
OIL AND GAS ACTIVITY (1989)
DELAWARE STREET DETENTION PROJECT
BEAUMONT, TEXAS

Horizon
Environmental Services

IT's additional site assessment in 2022 provided soil and groundwater sampling at additional sites within the property to further define and characterize potential contamination areas. Results of these analyses indicated soil and shallow groundwater contamination by total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) and chlorides. A number of sampling sites also had exceedances of TCEQ Tier 1 Protective Concentration Limits (PCLs) for residential soils of various RCRA metals in soil, including arsenic, barium, cadmium, lead, and mercury. IT recommended additional soil and groundwater sampling to delineate elevated TPH and chlorides in soils and groundwater and additional soil sampling around wellhead locations within the project area to better delineate mercury contamination.

IT conducted additional soil and groundwater sampling in January of 2023 per the recommendation above. Elevated TPH and chlorides were again detected in soils and shallow groundwater at various locations. Additional samples for barium and mercury indicated that the concentrations were within naturally occurring limits. IT recommended that a soil remediation plan be developed for TPH and chlorides. They also recommended that any soils excavated from the site be additionally tested for TPH to make sure they met criteria for disposal on-site or at other locations.

3.3.1 No-Action Alternative

The no-action alternative would not contribute to potential downstream pollution as a result of any identified sources of pollution in the project area.

3.3.2 Buyout Alternative

The buyout and demolition of structures in the Benefit Area has the potential to encounter and potentially release asbestos, lead-based paint, and other potentially hazardous household, lawn, or agricultural chemicals that might be stored on these properties into the environment.

3.3.3 Proposed Alternative

The proposed alternative has the possibility to uncover hazardous substances during excavation activities due to identified sources of potential pollution in the project area, particularly TPH and chlorides. In the event potential contaminants (or evidence thereof) are discovered during implementation of the project, the TCEQ shall be notified, and the applicant shall handle, manage, and dispose of petroleum products, hazardous materials, and toxic waste in accordance with the requirements and to the satisfaction of the governing local, state, and federal agencies.

3.4 SOCIOECONOMICS

US Census Bureau estimates for 2021 indicate a population of 115,000 for the City of Beaumont (DataUSA, 2024). A demographic profile of the area shows that approximately 29.4% of the population is reported as white, 45.8% as Black, 19.2% as Hispanic, and 5.6% as other. The project is not expected to affect the population of the area.

Local employment in the City of Beaumont is dominated by healthcare, retail trade, and construction (DataUSA, 2024). The median household income is reported as $51,248 (2023) and is approximately $11,595 less than the US average.

3.4.1 Zoning and Land Use

The majority of the project area is within the city limits of Beaumont and is affected by the City's development and zoning laws. The surrounding area is generally developed for residential, commercial, and retail uses.

3.4.2 Visual Resources

The proposed project area is adjacent to residential development and open spaces with commercial and retail development along the major roadways.

3.4.3 Noise

The project location is currently open space with nearby residential development. Existing noise is generally generated by traffic on residential and connector streets and is noise associated with residential areas. The noise level is generally low to moderate.

3.4.4 Public Services and Utilities

Public services and utilities are provided to local residents by the City of Beaumont, Entergy, and JCDD6. Residential streets and arterials are maintained by the City.

3.4.5 Traffic and Circulation

Major transportation arteries in the area include Major Drive, Delaware Street, Dowlen Road, and Gladys Avenue. Temporary traffic diversions or congestion may be necessary during mobilization for the project construction, particularly on Delaware Street where new drainage facilities will be constructed.

3.4.6 Safety and Security

The property within the project area is privately owned and currently undeveloped. JCDD6 will purchase fee titles or obtain easements for the facilities. Current safety issues in the area include construction traffic traversing residential and arterial streets as necessary for construction of the facilities. The completed facilities (basin) will be fenced.

3.4.7 No-Action Alternative

The no-action alternative will not provide relief of concerns for property, health, and welfare protection during flood events. Continued flooding of structures in the Benefit Area would continue to place a burden on local, state, and federal flood relief resources and would also continue to depress property values. The no-action alternative has a cost of nearly $38 million in repetitive damages.

3.4.8 Buyout Alternative

The buyout alternative would remove 1,024 private properties from the local tax rolls with a substantial loss in future tax revenues to local governments and service providers. The buyout alternative would cost more than $284,000,0000.

3.4.9 Proposed Alternative

The project yields $53,824,268 in benefits (avoided damages). The proposed project alternative has a total cost of $13,181,257 with a benefit-cost ratio of 4.08.

The proposed project would not significantly affect or change current land uses. The site selected for the detention basin is currently vacant land. Surrounding areas would remain in their current residential and commercial uses.

Visual resources (aesthetics) are not expected to be significantly changed by the proposed drainage improvements. The selected detention basin site is currently partially wooded with an excavated drainage ditch and would be converted to an open, excavated grassy area.

The only anticipated significant noises associated with the project would be due to heavy equipment operation during the construction phase. Following construction activities, there would be no noise-generating activities at the site other than occasional mowing. To minimize the effects of elevated noise levels during construction, construction activities will take place during normal business hours. No equipment or machinery will be installed at the proposed project site.

The proposed project is not expected to impede the access of nearby residents to any public services. There may be temporary traffic congestion due to construction activities, particularly along Delaware Street, where new underground storm sewers will be constructed. Appropriate construction barricades and signage will be utilized during construction. There will be no anticipated impediments to traffic due to the operation of the proposed drainage improvements.

The benefits of the proposed project are expected to be proportional to all residents in the Benefit Area. No existing residential properties or structures will be eliminated by the project.

No significant safety or security issues are expected with the proposed project. The appropriate signage and barriers will be in place prior to construction activities to alert pedestrians and motorists of project activities.

3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, requires federal agencies "to take into account" the "effect" that an undertaking would have on historic properties. Historic properties are those included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and may include archeological sites, buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts. In accordance with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations pertaining to the protection of historic properties (36 CFR 800.4), federal agencies are required to identify and evaluate historic resources for NRHP eligibility and assess the effects that the undertaking would have on historic properties. Additionally, since the proposed improvements would be sponsored by a subdivision of the state, the project is also regulated by the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT).

To assess the potential for intact, significant cultural resources within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) of the proposed project, Horizon conducted an archival review of the project area. The archival review consisted of a review of existing maps and records to determine the degree of prior disturbances in the area, the potential for intact cultural deposits, and the presence

or absence of significant cultural resources. The APE for the project was the extent of disturbance for the project (approximately 24 acres). The APE is shown on Figure 1.

3.5.1 Archival Research

Environmental Setting

The project area is situated within the city limits of Beaumont, Texas. The proposed stormwater detention pond tract has remained largely undeveloped except for historical agricultural and oil and gas activity and is currently characterized by forest and an open, excavated drainage ditch. The proposed storm sewer pipeline segments are located within the existing ROW of Delaware Street. No natural streams traverse the project area.

Geologically, the project area is underlain by the Beaumont Formation (Qbc) (USGS 2025). The Beaumont, or Prairie, terrace is the youngest continuous coastwise terrace fronting the modern Gulf (Abbot 2001). The Beaumont Formation consists of clay, silt, and fine sand arranged in spatial patterns that reflect the distribution of fluvial (e.g., channel, point bar, levee, and backswamp) and mudflat/coastal marsh facies (Van Siclen 1985). Sandy deposits associated with littoral facies are also frequently considered part of the Beaumont. Many investigators (cf. DuBar et al. 1991; Fisk 1938, 1940) have correlated the Beaumont terrace with the Sangamon Interglacial (ca. 130 to 75 thousand years ago [kya]), although age estimates range from Middle Wisconsinan (Alford and Holmes 1985) to 100 to 600 kya (Blum and Price 1994). While debate about the temporal affiliations of and correlations among the deposits that underlie the major coastline terraces remain active, they are of little direct geoarcheological relevance because virtually all investigators agree that these deposits considerably predate the earliest demonstrated dates of human occupation in North America.

Soils within the project area consist of a mosaic of loamy fluviomarine deposits of Pleistocene age associated with the Labelle and Morey soil units and urban land, which consist of various historical and modern artificial fills deposited to provide a level grade for urban and suburban construction (Figure 4) (NRCS 2025). The majority of the project area is characterized by natural fluviomarine sediments of Pleistocene age. No alluvial sediments or natural soils of Holocene age are mapped within the project area.

Previously Recorded Archeological Sites and Cemeteries

Records on file on the Texas Historical Commission's (THC) online Texas Archeological Sites Atlas (TASA) and Texas State Historical Association (TSHA) databases were examined for information on previously recorded archeological sites and previous archeological investigations conducted within a 1.0-mile radius of the project area (THC 2025). This archival research revealed that no previously recorded archeological sites, cemeteries, or historic properties listed on the NRHP or designated as State Archeological Landmarks (SALs) are present within 1.0 mile of the project area.

Historical Map Research

Examination of historical US Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dating from 1932 to the present and aerial photographs dating from 1930 to the present indicate that several standing structures of historic age (i.e., 50 years of age or older) are or were formerly present within the project area (NETR 2025).

Numerous oil and gas wells sites, storage tanks, and pipelines are visible on historical USGS maps dating from 1962 to the present in the area. No structures of historic age are visible on historical imagery within the proposed stormwater detention basin tract or along either of the proposed storm sewer lines. Historical land use within the project area has been predominantly agricultural since at least the early 20th century, though the agricultural fields were abandoned in the 1980s; by 1989, the detention basin tract has become partially overgrown in forest vegetation and a drainage ditch extended through the site. Delaware Street was constructed in the late 1990s to early 2000s, though an earlier roadway ran along the east-to-west-oriented segment of Delaware Street extending westward from Dowlen Road as early as the 1950s. Oil and gas extraction and storage activities have also occurred within the stormwater detention basin tract since the early 20th century. Development in the area surrounding the project area is predominantly residential.

Previous Cultural Resources Surveys

According to the THC's online TASA database, one prior cultural resources survey has been conducted within one of the project area segments (THC 2025). The ROW of an artificial irrigation ditch that flows north to south across Delaware Street at the eastern end of the Delaware Street stormwater sewer segment of the project area was surveyed for cultural resources. The date and purpose of this survey are unknown, and there is no technical report available in the THC's TASA database. This survey covered only the easternmost terminus of the Delaware Street stormwater sewer segment of the project area. The remaining segments of the project area have not been surveyed for cultural resources.

3.5.2 Assessment of Cultural Resources Potential

In Southeast Texas, aboriginal cultural resources are relatively common on alluvial terraces adjacent to prominent rivers, creeks, and springs, as well as in upland settings. While significant aboriginal sites may occur at great depths adjacent to streams that contain deep Holocene-age alluvial packages, deeply buried aboriginal sites are uncommon in upland areas. In upland settings, aboriginal sites tend to be constrained to the modern ground surface or in shallowly buried contexts and subject to erosive processes.

Based on the physiographic setting of the project area on an undeveloped coastal flat surrounded by residential neighborhoods and industrial facilities that is set well away from natural water bodies, it is Horizon's opinion that there exists a low potential for undocumented prehistoric archeological resources within the boundaries of the project area.

Historic-age cultural resources may occur in virtually any physiographic setting but are most common in urban settings and in rural areas suitable for agriculture. Based on the presence of historic-age oil and gas objects within the project area's boundaries on historical aerial photographs and topographic maps, it is Horizon's opinion that there exists at least a moderate potential for historic-age architectural and/or archeological resources within the boundaries of the project area.

3.5.3 No-Action Alternative

The no-action alternative would have the continued possibility to result in flood damage to any potentially significant historical properties that may exist in the Benefit Area. No impacts to prehistoric resources would be anticipated.

3.5.4 Buyout Alternative

The buyout alternative would not likely affect prehistoric cultural resources since no significant ground disturbance would be involved in previously undisturbed areas. However, none of the 1,024 structures to be bought out and torn down in the Benefit Area has been evaluated for historic significance. That evaluation would need to be conducted to determine the level of impact that might occur.

3.5.5 Proposed Alternative

It is Horizon's opinion that no cultural resources determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP will be affected by the project. The proposed project has been coordinated with the THC, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Correspondence documenting coordination activities with the THC-SHPO is included in Attachment 8. The THC's concurrence of no historic properties affected is also included in Attachment 8.

In accordance with 36 CFR §800.2(c)(2)(i)(B), FEMA conducted tribal consultations with federally recognized Indian tribal governments with interest to exchange information, receive input, and consider their views on actions that have tribal implications (Attachment 8). Consultation with the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas, Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma (Kiowa Tribe), and Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma was conducted per 36 CFR §800.2(c)(2)(i)(B), dated April 2, 2025. Tribes are given 30 days to respond and or identify possible historic properties effected by this Project. At the time of issuance of the Draft EA, the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas, Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma (Kiowa Tribe), and Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma had not provided comments. Should comments be received during the remainder of the 30 day comment period, FEMA will address accordingly at that time as part of the completion of the environmental and historic preservation compliance review.

In the event that archeological deposits, including any Native American pottery, stone tools, bones, or human remains, are uncovered, the project shall be halted and the applicant shall stop all work immediately in the vicinity of the discovery and take all reasonable measures to avoid

or minimize harm to the finds. All archeological findings will be secured by JCDD6, and access to the sensitive area will be restricted by JCDD6. JCDD6 will inform FEMA immediately, and FEMA will consult with the SHPO. Work in sensitive areas shall not resume until consultation is completed and until FEMA determines that the appropriate measures have been taken to ensure complete project compliance with the NHPA and its implementing regulations.

4.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

An assessment of cumulative impacts takes into consideration the consequences that past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects have had, have, or will have on an ecosystem. Every project must be considered on its own merits. However, its impacts on the environment must be assessed in light of historical activity, along with anticipated future activities in the area. Although a particular project may constitute a minor impact in itself, the cumulative impacts that result from a large number of such projects could cause significant impairment of natural resources.

Cumulative impacts can result from many different activities, including the introduction of materials into the environment from multiple sources, repeated removal of materials or organisms from the environment, and repeated environmental changes over large areas and long periods. More complicated cumulative effects occur when stresses of different types combine to produce a single effect or accumulation of effects. Large, contiguous habitats can become fragmented, making it difficult for organisms to locate and maintain populations between disjunctive habitat fragments. Cumulative impacts may also occur when the timing of perturbations are so closely spaced that their effects overlap.

4.1 NO-ACTION ALTERNATIVE

The no-action alternative would not have any additive effects to other regional impacts to environmental resources. However, the continued flooding and cost of responses and damages in the Benefit Area would continue to contribute to regional financial and socioeconomic impacts.

4.2 BUYOUT ALTERNATIVE

The buyout alternative would not have many additive effects to other regional impacts to environmental resources. However, this alternative would temporarily affect regional air quality due to emissions of fugitive dust and equipment exhaust during demolition of purchased residences and outbuildings. The potential also exists for the encounter and release of toxic or harmful materials during the demolition process that could include asbestos, lead-based paint, and other potentially hazardous household or agricultural chemicals into the soil, surface water, and groundwater. These materials could temporarily affect air or surface water quality. These impacts would generally be short-term in nature.

The only long-term effect that would contribute to regional cumulative effects would be the loss of at least 1,024 private properties from the local tax rolls, with a substantial loss in future

tax revenues to local governments and service providers as well as the displacement of those residents.

4.3 PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE

The primary purpose of the proposed project is to reduce potential future flood damage to existing structures in the Benefit Area. The project is not intended to provide for increased development potential in the area since the Benefit Area is almost entirely developed. Therefore, it is not expected that this project will lead to other significant secondary impacts.

The proposed drainage improvement project will have minimal impacts to natural resources. These impacts include temporary disturbance to about 24 acres of vacant land in an area that consists largely of residential and commercial/retail development. The disturbed areas would be revegetated and maintained as open space.

No prime farmland soils will be affected. The NRCS has been contacted to evaluate the proposed project for impacts to prime farmland soils under requirements of the FPPA (Attachment 1). The project area is classified as "land committed to urban development" and would be expected to be exempt from the provisions of the FPPA. The response from the NRCS is included in Attachment 1.

The project may affect the tricolored bat, a species proposed for listing as endangered. Approximately 10 acres of woodland habitat that could provide roosting habitat for tricolored bats will be cleared for the project. The USFWS has determined that this impact could adversely affect the bat. Conservation measures, including timing restrictions for clearing, are proposed to compensate for loss of potential habitat resources. Approximately 300 acres of potentially suitable roosting habitat for the tricolored bat will remain within the immediately surrounding area of the project basin. The remainder of the area beyond that is largely developed for residential or commercial purposes, with minimal remaining woodland habitat. The future of the remaining habitat is uncertain, but could be further reduced if additional development takes place by the landowner.

The proposed project does not have any other impacts that are of such significance as to add materially to cumulative impacts in the region. Impacts are summarized in Table 1.

5.0 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

A Notice of Availability for the Draft Environmental Assessment will be published in the *Beaumont Enterprise* (Attachment 9) and on JCDD6's website (https://dd6.org/public-notices-news/) requesting public comments. The Draft EA will be made available on JCDD6's website, in hard copy at Beaumont Public Library and the JCDD6 Office, and upon request electronically or in hard copy from FEMA. The public comment period will last for 30 days upon publication of the initial public notice. FEMA will consider and respond to all public comments in the Final EA. If no substantive comments are received, the Draft EA will become final and a FONSI will be issued for the project.

6.0 CONSULTATIONS

Consultation letters to resource agencies such as the NRCS (Attachment 1), TPWD, TCEQ, TWDB, and GLO (Attachment 3), USFWS (Attachment 6), and the THC-SHPO and Tribes (Attachment 8) are provided.

7.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

C. Lee Sherrod, Senior Project Director, Horizon Environmental Services

Greg Sherrod, Senior Environmental Project Manager, Horizon Environmental Services

Doug Canant, Acting District Manager, Jefferson County Drainage District No. 6

Government Contributors

La Toya Leger-Taylor, Regional Environmental Officer, FEMA Region 6

Dorothy Cook, Senior Environmental Specialist, FEMA Region 6

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES AND MITIGATION MEASURES FOR THE PROPOSED DELAWARE STREET DETENTION PROJECT

RESOURCE	ANTICIPATED EFFECTS	MITIGATION MEASURES
Geology, Seismicity, and Soils	Geology – no impacts Seismicity – no impacts Soils – No Prime Farmland Soils	No mitigation measures proposed.
Water Resources and Water Quality	Groundwater – no impacts Surface water quality – minor, temporary effects Developed water resources – no impacts	JCDD6 will comply with conditions of Construction Stormwater General Permit TXR 150000, including preparation of SWPPP and implementing BMPs.
Floodplains	No adverse impacts to the 100-year or 500-year floodplain	JCDD6 must coordinate with the local floodplain administrator and obtain required permits prior to initiating work.
Air Quality	Temporary increase of fugitive dust and exhaust emissions during construction. No post-construction effects	Contractors will be required to water down construction areas as needed in order to mitigate excess dust. Vehicle running times on site will be kept to a minimum and engines will be properly maintained.
Terrestrial and Aquatic Environment	Approximately 24 acres of vacant property will be temporarily disturbed	Disturbed areas will be revegetated.
Wetlands	No jurisdictional wetlands or WOTUS will be adversely affected	No mitigation measures proposed.
Threatened or Endangered Species and Critical Habitat	Not likely to jeopardize the tricolored bat or monarch butterfly.	Seasonal restriction of clearing to avoid pupping season and migratory bird nesting season. Halt tree clearing when temperature drops 40 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) (4.4 degrees Celsius (°C)) for 3 consecutive days.
Coastal Zone Management	No impacts	Project is not within the Coastal Management Plan (CMP) Boundary. Consistency verified by GLO.
Hazardous Materials	Likelihood of encountering hazardous materials during construction	In the event potential contaminants (or evidence thereof) are discovered during implementation of the project, the TCEQ shall be notified, and JCDD6 shall handle, manage, and dispose of petroleum products, hazardous materials, and toxic waste in accordance with the requirements and to the satisfaction of the governing local, state, and federal agencies.
Zoning and Land Use	No impacts	No mitigation measures proposed.
Visual Resources	No impacts	No mitigation measures proposed.

RESOURCE	ANTICIPATED EFFECTS	MITIGATION MEASURES
Noise	Temporary construction equipment noise	Construction activities will take place during normal business hours. Machinery operating at the proposed project site will meet all local, state, and federal noise regulations.
Public Services/Utilities	Public services – no impacts Utilities – no impacts Pipelines – no impacts	No mitigation measures proposed.
Traffic and Circulation	Possible, short-duration traffic interruptions during construction	Implement traffic control procedures as needed.
Safety and Security	No impacts	The appropriate signage and barriers will be in place prior to construction activities to alert pedestrians and motorists of project activities.
Cultural Resources	No impacts to significant historic or prehistoric resources are anticipated	In the event that archeological deposits, including any Native American pottery, stone tools, bones, or human remains, are uncovered, the project shall be halted, and the applicant shall stop all work immediately in the vicinity of the discovery and take all reasonable measures to avoid or minimize harm to the finds. All archeological findings will be secured by JCDD6, and access to the sensitive area will be restricted by JCDD6. JCDD6 will inform FEMA immediately, and FEMA will consult with the SHPO. Work in sensitive areas shall not resume until consultation is completed and until FEMA determines that the appropriate measures have been taken to ensure complete project compliance with the NHPA and its implementing regulations.

8.0 REFERENCES

Abbott, J.T. Houston Area Geoarcheology—A Framework for Archeological Investigation, Interpretation, and Cultural Resource Management in the Houston Highway District. Archeological Studies Program, Report No. 27, Environmental Affairs Division, Texas Department of Transportation, Austin. Published 2001.

Alford, J.J., and J.C. Holmes. Meander Scars as Evidence of Major Climate Changes in Southeast Louisiana. Annals of the Association of American Geographers 75:395-403. Published 1985.

(ASTM) American Society for Testing and Materials. ASTM Standards on Environmental Site Assessments for Commercial Real Estate, E1527-21. West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania: ASTM, 2021.

Blum, M.D., and D.M. Price. Glacio-Eustatic and Climatic Controls on Quaternary Alluvial Plain Deposition, Texas Coastal Plain. *Transactions of the Gulf Coast Association of Geological Societies* 44:85-92. Published 1994.

DataUSA. Economic profile of Beaumont, Texas, <https://datausa.io/profile/geo/beaumont-tx/>. Accessed March 2024.

DuBar, J.R., T.E. Ewing, E.L. Lundelius, E.G. Otvos, and C.D. Winkler. Quaternary Geology of the Gulf of Mexico Coastal Plain. In The Geology of North America, Volume K2: Quaternary Non-Glacial Geomophology, Conterminous United States, edited by R.B. Morrison, pp. 583-610. Geological Society of America, Boulder, Colorado. Published 1991.

(FEMA) Federal Emergency Management Agency. Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Panel No. 4854570050D, Jefferson County, Texas. Published 6 August 2002.

Fisk, H.N. Geology of Grant and LaSalle Parishes. Geological Bulletin No. 10. Louisiana Department of Conservation, Baton Rouge. Published 1938.

_____. Geology of Avoyelles and Rapides Parishes. Geological Bulletin No. 18. Louisiana Department of Conservation, Baton Rouge. Published 1940.

Hentz, Tucker F. *The Handbook of Texas Online*. "Geology," <https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/geology>. Updated 29 November 2019.

(IT) InControl Technologies. *Site Assessment Report, West Beaumont Tract, Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas.* Prepared for Plow Realty, LP. Published 15 August 2022.

_____. Draft *Supplemental Site Investigation Report, West Beaumont Tract, Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas.* Prepared for Plow Realty, LP. and Hillcorp Ventures, Inc. Published 17 July 2023.

Lehrer, E.W., et al. Urban Bat Occupancy Influenced by Noise and the Location of Water: Considerations for Nature-Based Urban Planning. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, Vol 210. Published 2021.

(Nearmap) Nearmap US, Inc. Nearmap VerticalTM digital orthographic photograph, <https://go.nearmap.com>. Imagery date October 2024.

(NETR) Nationwide Environmental Title Research. *Historic Aerials*, <https://www.historicaerials .com>. Accessed 22 January 2025.

(NRCS) US Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. Texas Online Soil Survey Manuscripts, <http://soils.usda.gov/survey/online_surveys/texas/>. Accessed 20 December 2024.

(OSM) OpenStreetMap contributors. OpenStreetMap, <http://www.openstreetmap .org>. Available under the Open Database License (www.opendatacommons.org/ licenses/odbl). Accessed 4 March 2025.

(RRC) Railroad Commission of Texas. GIS Map Viewer, <http://wwwgisp.rrc.state.tx.us/ GISViewer2/>. Accessed 3 January 2025.

(TCEQ) Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. Texas 303(d) List, <www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/water-quality/assessment/integrated-report-2022/2022-303d.pdf>. Published 13 November 2024.

(THC) Texas Historical Commission. *Texas Archeological Sites Atlas* Restricted-Access Database. <https://atlas.thc.texas.gov/>. Accessed 22 January 2025.

(TWDB) Texas Water Development Board. Water Information Integration and Dissemination System. TWDB Groundwater Database (ArcIMS), <http://wiid.twdb.state.tx.us/ims/ wwm_drl/viewer.htm?DISCL=1&>. Accessed December 2024.

(USFWS) US Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. National Wetlands Inventory Maps; Beaumont, Texas quadrangle. Digital data updated 2022. Accessed 22 January 2025.

_____. Northern Long-eared Bat and Tricolored Bat voluntary environmental review process for development projects. Version 1.0. Published 15 October 2024.

_____. IPac Information for Planning and Consultation, <https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>. Accessed 2025.

(USGS) US Geological Survey. Beaumont West, Texas 7.5-minute Series Topographic Quadrangle. Printed 1994.

_____. Texas Geology Web Map Viewer. <https://txpub.usgs.gov/txgeology/>. Accessed 10 January 2025.

(UT-BEG) University of Texas Bureau of Economic Geology. *Geologic Atlas of Texas*, Beaumont Sheet. The University of Texas at Austin. Revised 1992.

Van Siclen, D.C. Pleistocene Meander-Belt Ridge Patterns in the Vicinity of Houston, Texas. Transactions of the Gulf Coast Association of Geological Societies 35:525-532. Published 1985.

ATTACHMENT 1

NRCS PRIME FARMLAND DETERMINATION

ATTACHMENT 2

8-STEP DECISION MAKING PROCESS

ATTACHMENT 3

AGENCY CONSULTATION/LETTERS OF CONCURRENCE

ATTACHMENT 4

ON-SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

ATTACHMENT 5

SECTION 404 DETERMINATION INFORMATION

ATTACHMENT 6

LISTED SPECIES INFORMATION

ATTACHMENT 7

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AGENCY DATABASE SEARCH

ATTACHMENT 8

CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSULTATION LETTERS

ATTACHMENT 9

DRAFT NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY

ATTACHMENT 10

DRAFT FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

JEFFERSON COUNTY DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 6
DELAWARE STREET DETENTION PROJECT
EXECUTIVE ORDER 11988/11990 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT/WETLANDS
8-STEP DECISION MAKING PROCESS (44 CFR PART 9)

Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management) requires federal agencies "to avoid to the extent possible the long- and short-term adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of the floodplain and to avoid direct or indirect support of floodplain development wherever there is a practicable alternative." Executive Order (EO) 11990 Protection of Wetlands directs federal agencies to avoid long and short-term adverse impacts associated with the destruction or modification of wetlands; avoid direct or indirect support of new construction in wetlands; minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands; preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values served by wetlands; and (5) involve the public throughout the wetlands protection decision-making process. FEMA's implementing regulations for both Executive Orders are at 44 CFR Part 9, which includes an eight-step decision-making process for compliance with this part. This eight-step process is applied to the proposed Delaware Street Detention Project.

Step 1 **Determine if the proposed action is located in the Base Floodplain and/or Wetland.**

No jurisdictional wetlands or waters of the U.S. will be adversely affected.

According to FEMA Revised Preliminary FIRM panel number 48245C0135G, dated December 11, 2015, the majority of proposed improvements are located in Zone X (unshaded), which is an area that is not inundated by 100- or 500-year flooding. The proposed storm sewer along the western portion of Delaware Street discharges into the Hillebrandt Bayou in the AE Floodway, area of 100-year flooding.

Step 2 **Early public notice (Preliminary Notice).**

Early public notice was accomplished via the Notice of Funding Opportunity for the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) grant posted online September 30, 2021.

Step 3 **Identify and evaluate alternatives to locating in the base floodplain and wetland.**

The No Action Alternative does not meet the purpose and need for the project and would result in continued flood risk in the Delaware Street Benefit Area.

For an alternative Action (Buyout Alternative), JCDD6 would buyout at least 1,024 existing residential properties that experience repetitive flood damage for which Benefit-Cost Analyses (BCAs) were run within the Benefit Area. Based on Jefferson County Central Appraisal District (JCCAD) values plus ancillary fees, it is estimated that it would cost nearly $284 million to acquire and demolish the 1,024 homes and relocate residents for which benefits were calculated. Buyouts would displace many residents, and the redevelopment of this land would not be recommended due to the low-lying topography of the region. No offer to purchase these homes has been made to date. If this alternative were determined to be the least-damaging practicable alternative and pursued

further, it is likely that funding for the buyout would be sought from federal sources and local matches.

No practicable alternative is available outside of the floodplain that would adequately and effectively mitigate the floodplain risk in the project area.

Step 4 **Identify impacts of proposed action associated with occupancy or modification of the floodplain and wetland.**

Per 44 CFR 9.10 FEMA must consider whether the proposed action will result in an increase in the useful life of any structure or facility in question, maintain the investment at risk and exposure of lives to the flood hazard, or forego an opportunity to restore the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains or wetlands. FEMA should specifically consider and evaluate impacts associated with modification of floodplains; additional impacts which may occur when certain types of actions may support subsequent action which have additional impacts of their own; adverse impacts of the proposed actions on lives and property and on natural and beneficial floodplain values; and these three categories of factors: flood hazard-related factors, natural values-related factors, and factors relevant to a proposed action's effects on the survival and quality of wetlands.

Per 44 CFR, natural values-related factors include water resource values (natural moderation of floods, water quality maintenance, and ground water recharge); living resource values (fish and wildlife and biological productivity); cultural resource values (archaeological and historic sites, and open space recreation and green belts); and agricultural, aqua cultural and forestry resource values. Factors relevant to a proposed action's effects on the survival and quality of wetlands include public health, safety, and welfare, including water supply, quality, recharge and discharge; pollution; flood and storm hazards; and sediment and erosion; maintenance of natural systems, including conservation and long term productivity of existing flora and fauna, species and habitat diversity and stability, hydrologic utility, fish, wildlife, timber, and food and fiber resources; and other uses of wetlands in the public interest, including recreational, scientific, and cultural uses.

The Delaware Street Detention Project will not negatively affect the functions and values of floodplains and wetlands. The proposed project will provide flood relief within the Delaware Street Benefit Area through stormwater storage and drainage system improvements. The proposed project would not promote future development within floodplains beyond the current conditions.

The proposed improvements will provide a significant increase in storm water storage capacity. The total inundated area within the benefit area with these improvements is reduced by 11% for the 25-year, 24-hour storm event. The depth reduction provided by the improvements in the benefit area range from 0.25 to 0.8 feet The flood water that is diverted from Hillebrandt Bayou at Delaware St. will be re-introduced back into the bayou 3,200 feet south of Delaware St just north of Sheridan Oaks Drive (30.09618, -94.165185). At this point, and all points in between, the flowrates for each rain event will be smaller than the existing conditions, and will have zero rise in the floodway, according to JCDD6 Professional Engineer.

The proposed improvements are anticipated to extend the useful life of the surrounding communities' infrastructure.

The function of the floodplain is to provide flood storage and conveyance, filter nutrients and impurities from runoff, reduce flood velocities, reduce flood peaks, moderate temperature of water, reduce sedimentation, promote infiltration and aquifer recharge, and reduce frequency and duration of low surface flows. Construction of detention pond and storm sewer will bring positive impacts to these services provided by the floodplain. The proposed project will not impact groundwater recharge. The project is not anticipated to have any adverse effects to water resources or water quality. Water quality may be impacted during the construction phase due to sedimentation and run-off. These impacts are considered to be minor and temporary effects to water quality that would be at or below water quality standards or criteria. The proposed action would not cause or contribute to the exceedance of current water quality standards on a short-term or prolonged basis.

No prime farmland soils will be affected, and the project is exempt from FPPA consideration.

Floodplains also provide services in the form of providing fish and wildlife habitat, breeding, and feeding grounds. These floodplain and wetland values will not be adversely impacted, and the overall integrity of the ecosystem will not be impacted. FEMA has determined the project will have no effect on threatened and endangered species and will not adversely modify or otherwise affect critical habitat. Native wildlife may be disturbed by construction noise, light, and earth moving activities. Wildlife can temporarily relocate to other areas during construction activities, thereby decreasing species diversity and abundance within the Project Area. However, wildlife is expected to recolonize the area after construction is completed.

The potential for adverse impacts to migratory bird species would be avoided either by conducting the work during the fall and winter seasons when migratory species are not breeding or by deploying a biological monitor. The proposed action will not adversely affect the societal and recreational benefits provided by floodplains and wetlands. Open space and recreational uses in project area will not be affected by the proposed action.

***Step 5* Design or modify the proposed action to minimize threats to life and property and preserve its natural and beneficial floodplain and wetland values.**

Implementation of the Best management practices (BMPs) identified in the EA is a requirement of the EA's Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). As explained above, construction of the proposed drainage improvements is not expected to result in an increased base discharge, nor will it increase flood hazard to other structures or encourage further development in the floodplain. The project is expected to contribute in general to floodplain functions, improving the drainage in the benefit area during heavy rain events and mitigating flooding in the project area.

The following conditions will be placed on the grant to minimize impacts to floodplains:

- JCDD6 must prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and file a Notice of Intent (NOI) with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) at least 48

hours prior to start of construction. Monitoring and maintenance of emplaced Best Management Practices (BMPs) for storm water management will be conducted on a regular basis as prescribed by the Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) General Permit.

- JCDD6 must coordinate with the local floodplain administrator and obtain required permits prior to initiating work, including any necessary certifications that encroachments within the adopted regulatory floodway would not result in any increase in flood levels within the community during the occurrence of the base flood discharge. Applicant must comply with any conditions of permit and all coordination pertaining to these activities should be retained as part of the project file in accordance with the respective grant program instructions.

- JCDD6 is responsible for coordinating with and obtaining any required Section 404 Permit(s) from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and/or any Section 401/402 Permit(s) from the State prior to initiating work and complying with all permit conditions.

- JCDD6 will avoid clearing trees and vegetation during the active pup season for the tricolored bat (May 15 to July 15) when flightless pups may be present.

- Within the portion of the tricolored bat range where bats remain active year-round and continue to roost in trees during the winter, and where mean winter temperatures fall below 40 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) (4.4 degrees Celsius (°C)) for 3 consecutive days between December 15 and February 15, JCDD6 will immediately halt tree clearing activities until temperatures remain above 40°F (4.4°C) for a 24-hour period after the initial temperature drop.

- JCDD6 will limit vegetation management work during the peak migratory bird-nesting period of March through August as much as possible to avoid destruction of individuals, nests, or eggs. If vegetation reduction activities must occur during the nesting season, applicant will deploy a qualified biological monitor with experience conducting breeding bird surveys to survey the vegetation management area for nests prior to conducting work. The biologist will determine the appropriate timing of surveys in advance of work activities. If an occupied migratory bird nest is found, work within a buffer zone around the nest will be postponed until the nest is vacated and juveniles have fledged. The biological monitor will determine an appropriate buffering radius based on species present, real-time site conditions, and proposed vegetation management methodology and equipment. For work near an occupied nest, the biological monitor would prepare a report documenting the migratory species present and the rationale for the buffer radius determination and submit that report to FEMA for inclusion in project files.

- In the event potential contaminants (or evidence thereof) are discovered during implementation of the project, the TCEQ shall be notified, and JCDD6 shall handle, manage, and dispose of petroleum products, hazardous materials, and toxic waste in

accordance with the requirements and to the satisfaction of the governing local, state, and federal agencies.

- In the event that archeological deposits, including any Native American pottery, stone tools, bones, or human remains, are uncovered, the project shall be halted and the applicant shall stop all work immediately in the vicinity of the discovery and take all reasonable measures to avoid or minimize harm to the finds. All archeological findings will be secured by JCDD6, and access to the sensitive area will be restricted by JCDD6. JCDD6 will inform FEMA immediately, and FEMA will consult with the SHPO. Work in sensitive areas shall not resume until consultation is completed and until FEMA determines that the appropriate measures have been taken to ensure complete project compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations.

***Step 6* Re-evaluate the proposed action.**

FEMA maintains that the proposed action alternative is the only practicable alternative to meet the purpose and need of the project.

***Step 7* Final Notification.**

In accordance with 44 CFR Part 9.8(b)(2), a final public notice will be published together with the Notice of Availability of the draft EA for public review. Public comment on the proposed project and draft Environmental Assessment will be open for 30 calendar days. The notice will include the name, proposed locations and description of the activities, and an indication that portions of the action are in the floodplain.

***Step 8* Implement the action.**

The proposed project will be conducted in accordance with applicable floodplain and wetland development requirements and any applicable permit conditions. JCDD6 will adhere to the grant conditions outlined in the Finding of No Significant Impact issued for the EA for the proposed action. Failure to comply with conditions enumerated in the Record of Environmental Consideration may jeopardize federal funding.

Horizon™
Environmental Services

19 March 2025

Natural Resources Conservation Service
US Department of Agriculture
101 South Main
Temple, Texas 76501-6624

RE: Proposed Jefferson County Drainage District No. 6 Project:
Delaware Street Detention Project
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas
HJN 24057-001EA

Dear Sirs:

Jefferson County Drainage District No. 6 (DD6) implements and maintains drainage projects throughout the Districts' 486 square mile area located in Jefferson County and includes the cities of Beaumont, Bevil Oaks, China and Nome, Texas. DD6 also works with other jurisdictions to identify flood-prone areas, and to encourage inclusion of flood-damage avoidance measures in land development. DD6 has applied to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for grant funding to assist with the construction of new detention basins and storm sewers to facilitate improved drainage to the Delaware Street area of west Beaumont (Figure 1). Environmental reviews are required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Council on Environmental Quality Guidelines, 40 CFR Parts 1500 to 1508. This coordination letter is being provided for your agency's' response in conformance with NEPA procedures.

The Delaware Street Detention Project will address shallow and moderate home flooding that has and will recur in the Delaware Street Benefit area of Beaumont (Figure 2). The proposed detention facilities and storm sewer improvements are intended to provide relief to Hillebrandt Bayou by diversion of flow from the mainstem Hillebrant Bayou into a large sub-regional detention basin and free up capacity in the channels that the neighborhoods can drain to. The detention basin will provide increased capacity for the system and critical storage during extreme events when Hillebrandt Bayou is overwhelmed.

The proposed improvements in the Delaware Detention Project include a detention basin totaling 24.4 acres south of Delaware Street and approximately 6,700 linear feet of triple 8' x 6' reinforced concrete boxes (RCBs) within the ROW of Delaware Street. This improvement operates as a diversion system for Hillebrandt Bayou by directing flow from Hillebrandt through proposed RCBs to the west along Delaware Street, then into the detention basin via existing ditches. The basin then outfalls to DD6 ditch 121 and back to Hillebrandt Bayou. These improvements provide a significant increase in storm water storage capacity. The total inundated area within the benefit area with these improvements is reduced by 11% for the 25-year, 24-hour storm event. The depth reduction provided by the improvements in the benefit area range from 0.25 to 0.8 feet.

Attachment 1 contains maps depicting the location of the proposed project, including an aerial view of the project area and a soils map of the project area (Attachment 1). Land use of the surrounding areas includes residential and commercial properties with scattered vacant and open spaces. Proposed detention basins will be constructed on vacant properties.

The property is composed of two (2) soil map units, Morey Urban Land Complex (MouA), and Labelle Urban Land Complex (LauA) (Attachment 1).

Please review the attached figures and information concerning the proposed project to determine if the project is consistent with the FPPA. Please respond by letter or email (lsherrod@horizon-esi.com) at your earliest convenience. Your prompt attention to this matter would be greatly appreciated, as your signed concurrence letter is necessary to complete the application for grant funding from FEMA.

Please call me (512-431-3562) should you have any questions concerning this project or if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,
For Horizon Environmental Services

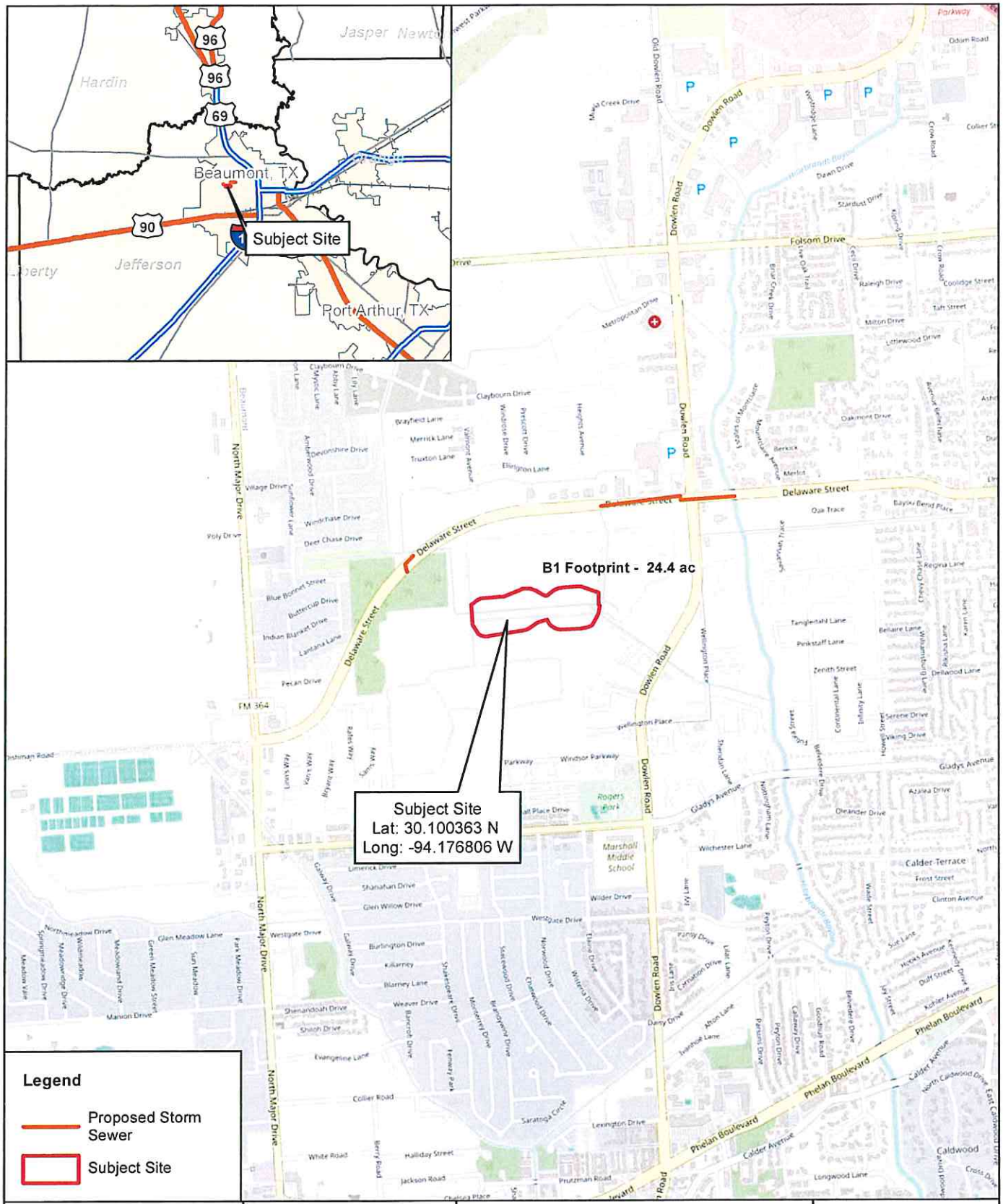
C. Lee Sherrod

C. Lee Sherrod
Senior Project Director

C: Dorothy Cook, FEMA
Doug Canant, JCDD6

ATTACHMENT 1

PROJECT FIGURES



Date:	3/4/2025
Drawn:	MPD
HJN NO:	23057.003EA
Source:	OSM, 2025

Horizon™ Environmental Services

Figure 1

Vicinity Map
Delaware Street Detention Project
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas

N

0 1,000 2,000
Feet

23057–Delaware_Street_Detention_Project\Graphics\23057-003EA_01A_VIC.mxd

Horizon Environmental Services

Date:	1/3/2025
Drawn:	MPD
HJN NO:	23057.002EA
Source:	Nearmap, 2024

Figure 2

Benefit Area Map
Delaware Street Detention Project
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas

N

0 750 1,500
Feet

23057--Delaware_Street_Detention_Project\Graphics\23057-002EA_02A_Benefit.mxd

Legend

- Proposed Storm Sewer
- Soil Units
- Subject Site

Horizon Environmental Services

Date:	1/3/2025
Drawn:	MPD
HJN NO:	23057.002EA
Source:	Nearmap, 2024 NRCS, 2025

Figure 4

NRCS Soils Map
Delaware Street Detention Project
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas

N

0 500 1,000
Feet

23057–Delaware_Street_Detention_Project\Graphics\23057-002EA_04A_Soils.mxd

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Texas State Office
101 S. Main Street
Temple, TX, 76501

March 24, 2025

Horizon Environmental Services
1507 S Interstate 35
Austin, Texas 78741-2502

Attention: C. Lee Sherrod, Senior Project Manager

Subject: Proposed Jefferson County Drainage District No. 6 Project: Delaware Street Detention Project

We have reviewed the information provided in your correspondence dated March 19, 2025 concerning the Proposed Jefferson County Drainage District No. 6 Project: Delaware Street Detention Project. This review is part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) evaluation for the United States Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). We have evaluated the proposed site as required by the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA).

The proposed site may involve areas of Prime Farmland; however, we consider the location to be "land committed to urban development" due to its location within the city limits of Beaumont, Texas. Due to this reason, this project is exempt from provisions of FPPA and no further consideration from protection is necessary. We strongly encourage the use of acceptable erosion control methods during the construction of this project.

If you have further questions, please contact me at (254) 742-9951 or by email at chris.holle@usda.gov.

Sincerely,

Chris Holle

Chris Holle
USDA/NRCS

Horizon™
Environmental Services

19 March 2025

Consistency Review Coordinator
Texas General Land Office
P. O. Box 12873
Austin, Texas 78711-2873
Federal Consistency <Federal.Consistency@GLO.TEXAS.GOV>

RE: Proposed Jefferson County Drainage District No. 6 Project:
Delaware Street Detention Project
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas
HJN 24057-001EA

Dear Sirs:

Jefferson County Drainage District No. 6 (DD6) implements and maintains drainage projects throughout the Districts' 486 square mile area located in Jefferson County and includes the cities of Beaumont, Bevil Oaks, China and Nome, Texas. DD6 also works with other jurisdictions to identify flood-prone areas, and to encourage inclusion of flood-damage avoidance measures in land development. DD6 has applied to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for grant funding to assist with the construction of a new detention basin and storm sewers to facilitate improved drainage to the Delaware Street area of west Beaumont (Figure 1). Environmental reviews are required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Council on Environmental Quality Guidelines, 40 CFR Parts 1500 to 1508. This coordination letter is being provided for your agency's' response in conformance with NEPA procedures.

The Delaware Street Detention Project will address shallow and moderate home flooding that has and will recur in the Delaware Street Benefit area of Beaumont (Figure 2). The proposed detention facilities and storm sewer improvements are intended to provide relief to Hillebrandt Bayou by diversion of flow from the mainstem Hillebrant Bayou into a large sub-regional detention basin and free up capacity in the channels that the neighborhoods can drain to. The detention basin will provide increased capacity for the system and critical storage during extreme events when Hillebrandt Bayou is overwhelmed.

The proposed improvements in the Delaware Detention Project include a detention basin totaling 24.4 acres south of Delaware Street and approximately 6,700 linear feet of triple 8' x 6' reinforced concrete boxes (RCBs) within the ROW of Delaware Street. This improvement operates as a diversion system for Hillebrandt Bayou by directing flow from Hillebrandt through proposed RCBs to the west along Delaware Street, then into the detention basin via existing ditches. The basin then outfalls to DD6 ditch 121 and back to Hillebrandt Bayou.

These improvements provide a significant increase in storm water storage capacity. The total inundated area within the benefit area with these improvements is reduced by 11% for the

25-year, 24-hour storm event. The depth reduction provided by the improvements in the benefit area range from 0.25 to 0.8 feet.

Attachment 1 contains maps depicting the location of the proposed ditch work, including an aerial view of the project area and a FEMA FIRM map of the project area (Attachment 1). Note that the project area is predominately not located within the FEMA floodplain. Land use of the surrounding areas includes residential and commercial properties with scattered vacant and open spaces. Proposed detention basins will be constructed on vacant properties.

The project is not located within the Texas Coastal Zone Management Boundary (Attachment 1). No wetlands or other sensitive resources will be affected and no permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will be required.

Please review the attached figures and information concerning the proposed project to determine if the project is consistent with your agency's environmental regulations or policies. Please respond by letter or email (lsherrod@horizon-esi.com) at your earliest convenience. Your prompt attention to this matter would be greatly appreciated, as your signed concurrence letter is necessary to complete the application for grant funding from FEMA.

Please call me (512-431-3562) should you have any questions concerning this project or if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,
For Horizon Environmental Services

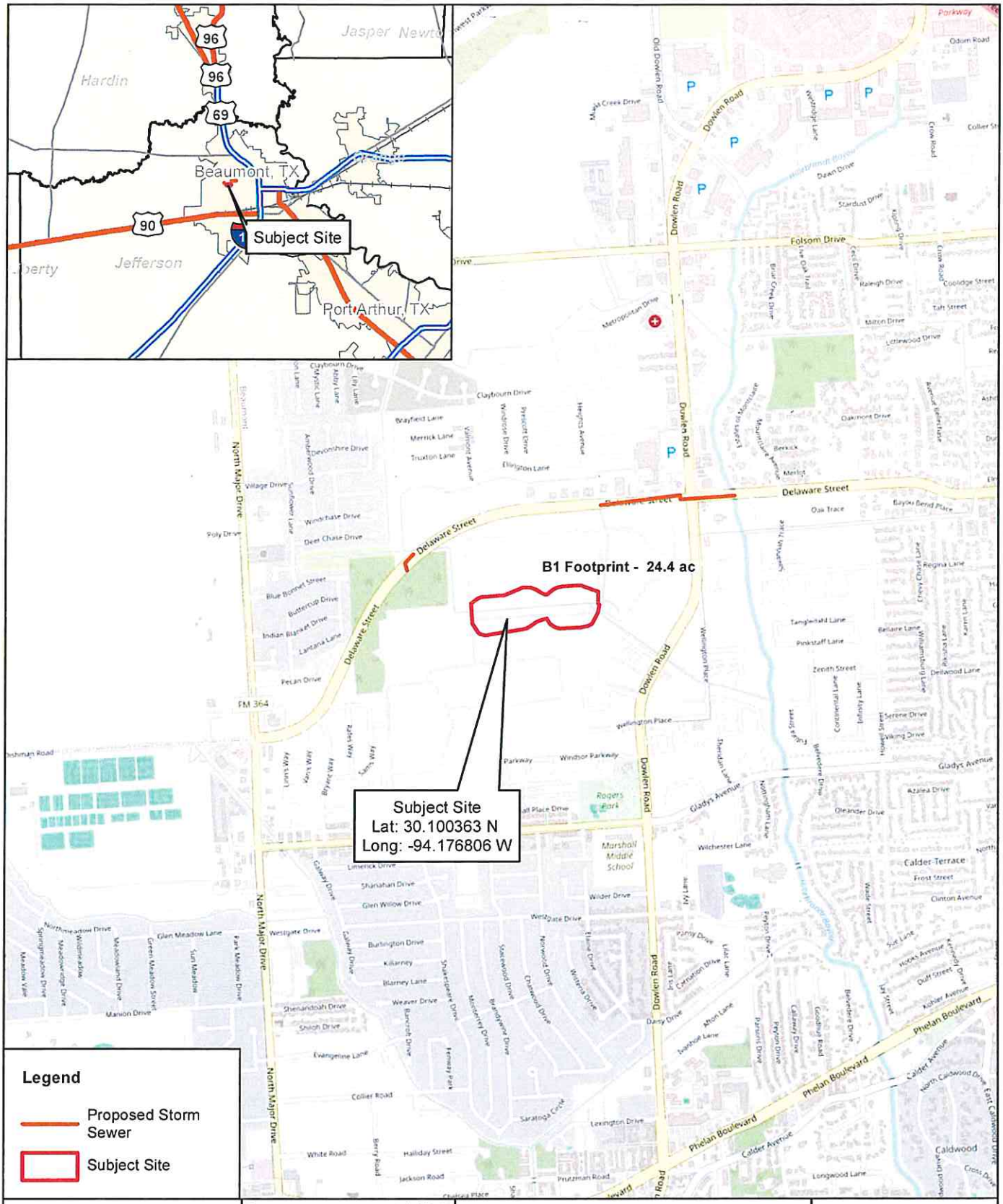
C. Lee Sherrod

C. Lee Sherrod
Senior Project Director

C: Dorothy Cook, FEMA
Doug Canant, JCDD6

ATTACHMENT 1

PROJECT FIGURES



Date:	3/4/2025
Drawn:	MPD
HJN NO:	23057.003EA
Source:	OSM, 2025

Horizon Environmental Services

Figure 1

Vicinity Map
Delaware Street Detention Project
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas

0 1,000 2,000
Feet

23057--Delaware_Street_Detention_Project\Graphics\23057-003EA_01A_VIC.mxd

Legend

- Benefit
- Proposed Storm Sewer
- Subject Site

Horizon™ Environmental Services

Date:	1/3/2025
Drawn:	MPD
HJN NO:	23057.002EA
Source:	Nearmap, 2024

Figure 2

Benefit Area Map
Delaware Street Detention Project
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas

N

0 750 1,500
Feet

23057–Delaware_Street_Detention_Project\Graphics\23057-002EA_02A_Benefit.mxd

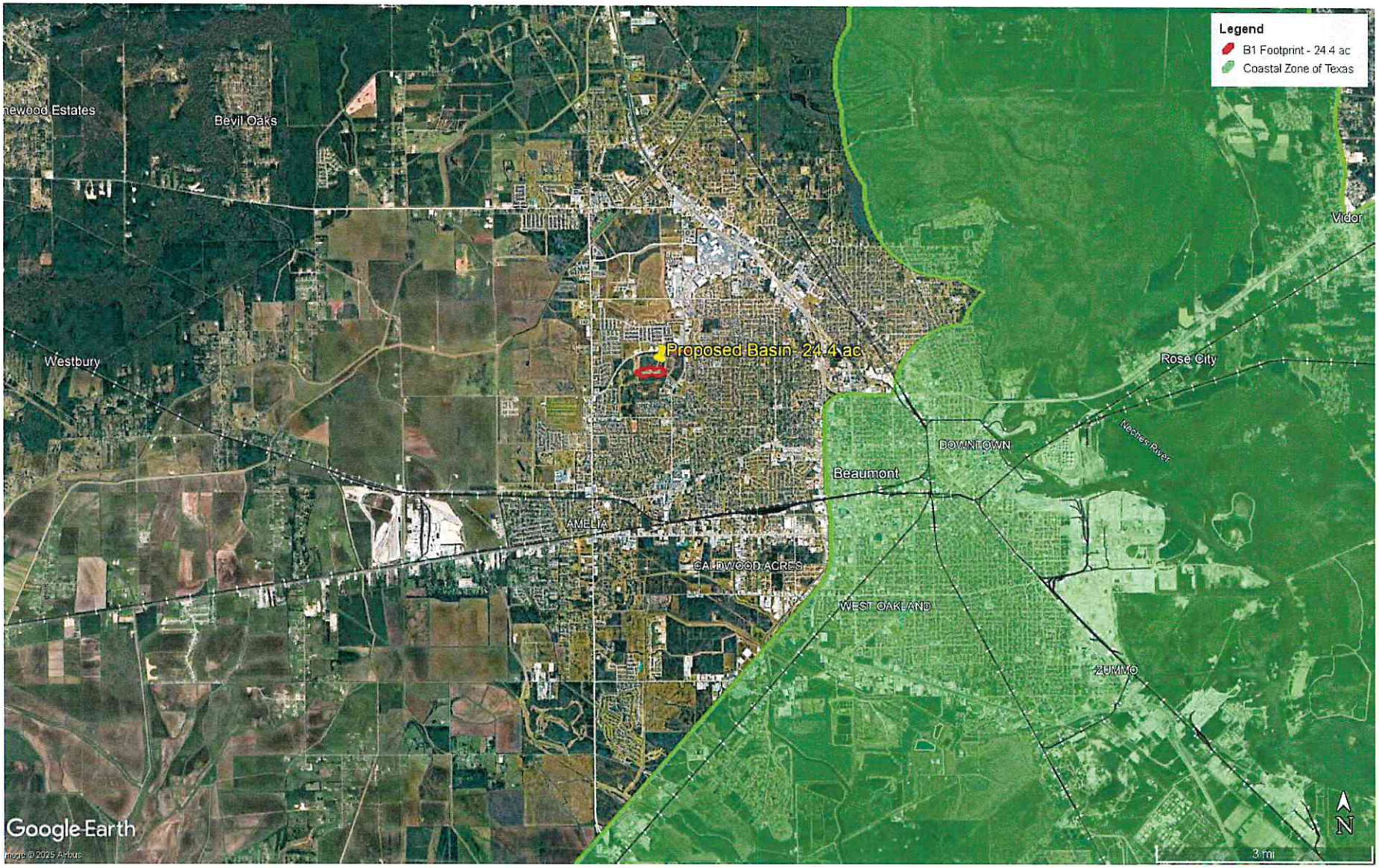


FIGURE 8
PROJECT IN RELATION TO COASTAL ZONE OF TEXAS
DELAWARE STREET DETENTION PROJECT
BEAUMONT, TEXAS

Horizon
Environmental Services

From:	Federal Consistency
To:	Lee Sherrod
Subject:	RE: Delaware Detention - FEMA Grant Project
Date:	Monday, March 24, 2025 12:27:32 PM
Attachments:	image001.png image002.png image003.png image004.png image005.png image006.png

---

[EXTERNAL EMAIL]

Mr. Sherrod,

Thank you for your e-mail.

As the project is not located within the coastal zone a federal consistency review is not required.

Leslie Koza
Federal Consistency Coordinator
512-463-7497
leslie.koza@glo.texas.gov
Federal.Consistency@glo.texas.gov
Texas General Land Office
Commissioner Dawn Buckingham, M.D.

From: Lee Sherrod <lsherrod@horizon-esi.com>
Sent: Monday, March 24, 2025 11:59 AM
To: Federal Consistency <Federal.Consistency@GLO.TEXAS.GOV>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Delaware Detention - FEMA Grant Project

For your review.

Thank you.

C. LEE SHERROD | SENIOR PROJECT DIRECTOR
LJA Environmental Services, LLC
Horizon Environmental Services
O: 512-328-2430 | D: 512-439-4788 | C: 512-431-3562
1507 South IH 35, Austin, TX 78741
EMPLOYEE-OWNED. CLIENT FOCUSED.
www.lja.com

[EXTERNAL EMAIL] Exercise caution. Do not open attachments or click links from unknown senders or

Horizon™
Environmental Services

19 March 2025

County Flood Plain Administrator
County of Jefferson
1149 Pearl Street, 5th Floor
Beaumont, Texas 77701

RE: Proposed Jefferson County Drainage District No. 6 Project:
Delaware Street Detention Project
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas
HJN 24057-001EA

Dear Sirs:

Jefferson County Drainage District No. 6 (DD6) implements and maintains drainage projects throughout the Districts' 486 square mile area located in Jefferson County and includes the cities of Beaumont, Bevil Oaks, China and Nome, Texas. DD6 also works with other jurisdictions to identify flood-prone areas, and to encourage inclusion of flood-damage avoidance measures in land development. DD6 has applied to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for grant funding to assist with the construction of new detention basins and storm sewers to facilitate improved drainage to the Delaware Street area of west Beaumont (Figure 1). Environmental reviews are required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Council on Environmental Quality Guidelines, 40 CFR Parts 1500 to 1508. This coordination letter is being provided for your agency's' response in conformance with NEPA procedures.

The Delaware Street Detention Project will address shallow and moderate home flooding that has and will recur in the Delaware Street Benefit area of Beaumont (Figure 2). The proposed detention facilities and storm sewer improvements are intended to provide relief to Hillebrandt Bayou by diversion of flow from the mainstem Hillebrant Bayou into a large sub-regional detention basin and free up capacity in the channels that the neighborhoods can drain to. The detention basin will provide increased capacity for the system and critical storage during extreme events when Hillebrandt Bayou is overwhelmed.

The proposed improvements in the Delaware Detention Project include a detention basin totaling 24.4 acres south of Delaware Street and approximately 6,700 linear feet of triple 8' x 6' reinforced concrete boxes (RCBs) within the ROW of Delaware Street. This improvement operates as a diversion system for Hillebrandt Bayou by directing flow from Hillebrandt through proposed RCBs to the west along Delaware Street, then into the detention basin via existing ditches. The basin then outfalls to DD6 ditch 121 and back to Hillebrandt Bayou. These improvements provide a significant increase in storm water storage capacity. The total inundated area within the benefit area with these improvements is reduced by 11% for the 25-year, 24-hour storm event. The depth reduction provided by the improvements in the benefit area range from 0.25 to 0.8 feet.

Attachment 1 contains maps depicting the location of the proposed ditch work, including an aerial view of the project area and a FEMA FIRM map of the project area (Attachment 1). Note that the project area is predominately not located within the FEMA floodplain. No floodplain modification is anticipated. Land use of the surrounding areas includes residential and commercial properties with scattered vacant and open spaces. Proposed detention basins will be constructed on vacant properties.

Please review the attached figures and information concerning the proposed project to determine if the project is consistent with your agency's environmental regulations or policies. Please respond by letter or email (lsherrod@horizon-esi.com) at your earliest convenience. Your prompt attention to this matter would be greatly appreciated, as your signed concurrence letter is necessary to complete the application for grant funding from FEMA.

Please call me (512-431-3562) should you have any questions concerning this project or if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,
For Horizon Environmental Services

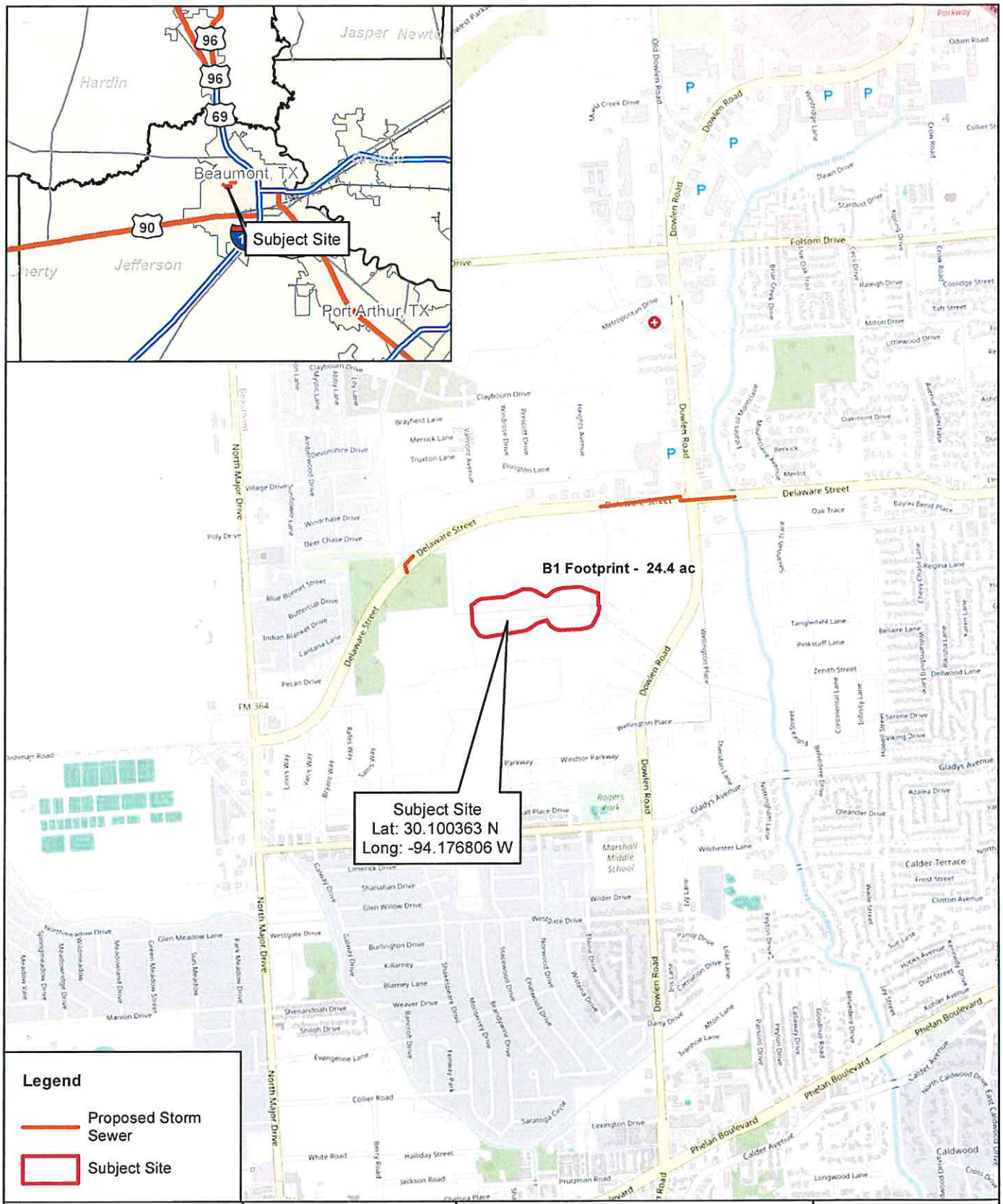
C. Lee Sherrod

C. Lee Sherrod
Senior Project Director

C: Dorothy Cook, FEMA
Doug Canant, JCDD6

ATTACHMENT 1

PROJECT FIGURES



Date:	3/4/2025
Drawn:	MPD
HJN NO:	23057.003EA
Source:	OSM, 2025

Horizon Environmental Services

Figure 1

Vicinity Map
Delaware Street Detention Project
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas

0 1,000 2,000
Feet

23057–Delaware_Street_Detention_Project\Graphics\23057-003EA_01A_VIC.mxd

Horizon™ Environmental Services

Date:	1/3/2025
Drawn:	MPD
HJN NO:	23057.002EA
Source:	Nearmap, 2024

Figure 2

Benefit Area Map
Delaware Street Detention Project
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas

N

0 750 1,500
Feet

23057--Delaware_Street_Detention_Project\Graphics\23057-002EA_02A_Benefit.mxd

Legend

- Proposed Storm Sewer
- Subject Site
- Zone A - Areas of 100 year flood. No base flood elevations determined.

Horizon™
Environmental Services

Date:	1/3/2025
Drawn:	MPD
HJN NO:	23057.002EA
Source:	Nearmap, 2024 FEMA, 2008

Figure 5

Flood Hazard Map
Delaware Street Detention Project
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas

N

0 500 1,000
Feet

23057--Delaware_Street_Detention_Project\Graphics\23057-002EA_05A_flood.mxd

Horizon™
Environmental Services

19 March 2025

Intergovernmental Relations Division
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
12100 Park 35 Circle
Austin, Texas 78753

RE: Proposed Jefferson County Drainage District No. 6 Project:
Delaware Street Detention Project
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas
HJN 24057-001EA

Dear Sirs:

Jefferson County Drainage District No. 6 (DD6) implements and maintains drainage projects throughout the Districts' 486 square mile area located in Jefferson County and includes the cities of Beaumont, Bevil Oaks, China and Nome, Texas. DD6 also works with other jurisdictions to identify flood-prone areas, and to encourage inclusion of flood-damage avoidance measures in land development. DD6 has applied to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for grant funding to assist with the construction of new detention basins and storm sewers to facilitate improved drainage to the Delaware Street area of west Beaumont (Figure 1). Environmental reviews are required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Council on Environmental Quality Guidelines, 40 CFR Parts 1500 to 1508. This coordination letter is being provided for your agency's' response in conformance with NEPA procedures.

The Delaware Street Detention Project will address shallow and moderate home flooding that has and will recur in the Delaware Street Benefit area of Beaumont (Figure 2). The proposed detention facilities and storm sewer improvements are intended to provide relief to Hillebrandt Bayou by diversion of flow from the mainstem Hillebrant Bayou into a large sub-regional detention basin and free up capacity in the channels that the neighborhoods can drain to. The detention basin will provide increased capacity for the system and critical storage during extreme events when Hillebrandt Bayou is overwhelmed.

The proposed improvements in the Delaware Detention Project include a detention basin totaling 24.4 acres south of Delaware Street and approximately 6,700 linear feet of triple 8' x 6' reinforced concrete boxes (RCBs) within the ROW of Delaware Street. This improvement operates as a diversion system for Hillebrandt Bayou by directing flow from Hillebrandt through proposed RCBs to the west along Delaware Street, then into the detention basin via existing ditches. The basin then outfalls to DD6 ditch 121 and back to Hillebrandt Bayou. These improvements provide a significant increase in storm water storage capacity. The total inundated area within the benefit area with these improvements is reduced by 11% for the 25-year, 24-hour storm event. The depth reduction provided by the improvements in the benefit area range from 0.25 to 0.8 feet.

Attachment 1 contains maps depicting the location of the proposed project, including an aerial view of the project area and a topographic map of the project area (Attachment 1). Land use of the surrounding areas includes residential and commercial properties with scattered vacant and open spaces. Proposed detention basins will be constructed on vacant properties.

Please review the attached figures and information concerning the proposed project to determine if the project is consistent with your agency's regulations and policies. Please respond by letter or email (lsherrod@horizon-esi.com) at your earliest convenience. Your prompt attention to this matter would be greatly appreciated, as your signed concurrence letter is necessary to complete the application for grant funding from FEMA.

Please call me (512-431-3562) should you have any questions concerning this project or if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,
For Horizon Environmental Services

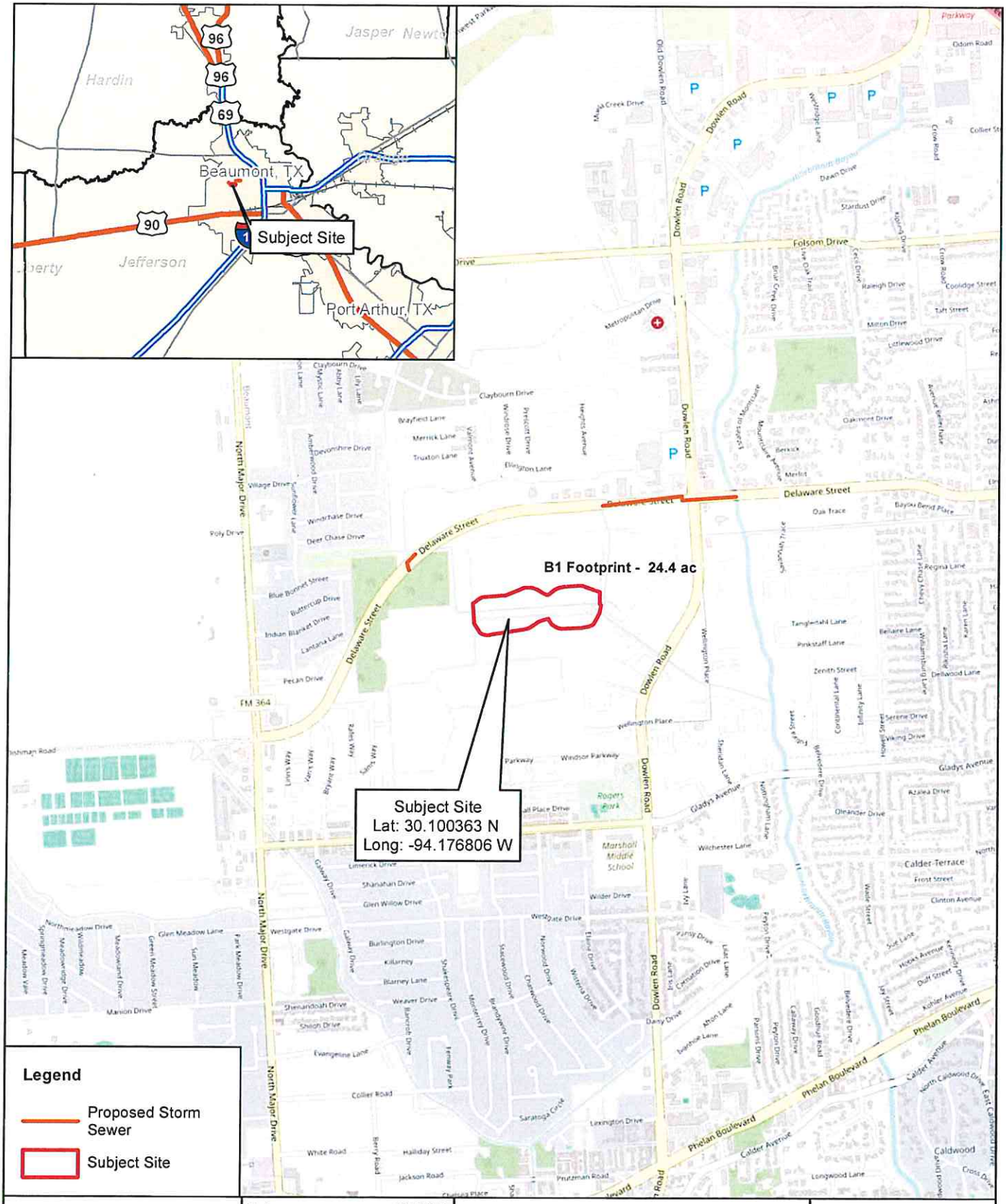
C. Lee Sherrod

C. Lee Sherrod
Senior Project Director

C: Dorothy Cook, FEMA
Doug Canant, JCDD6

ATTACHMENT 1

PROJECT FIGURES



Date:	3/4/2025
Drawn:	MPD
HJN NO:	23057.003EA
Source:	OSM, 2025

Horizon™ Environmental Services

Figure 1

Vicinity Map
Delaware Street Detention Project
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas

N

0 1,000 2,000
Feet

23057--Delaware_Street_Detention_Project\Graphics\23057-003EA_01A_VIC.mxd

Horizon Environmental Services

Date:	1/3/2025
Drawn:	MPD
HJN NO:	23057.002EA
Source:	Nearmap, 2024

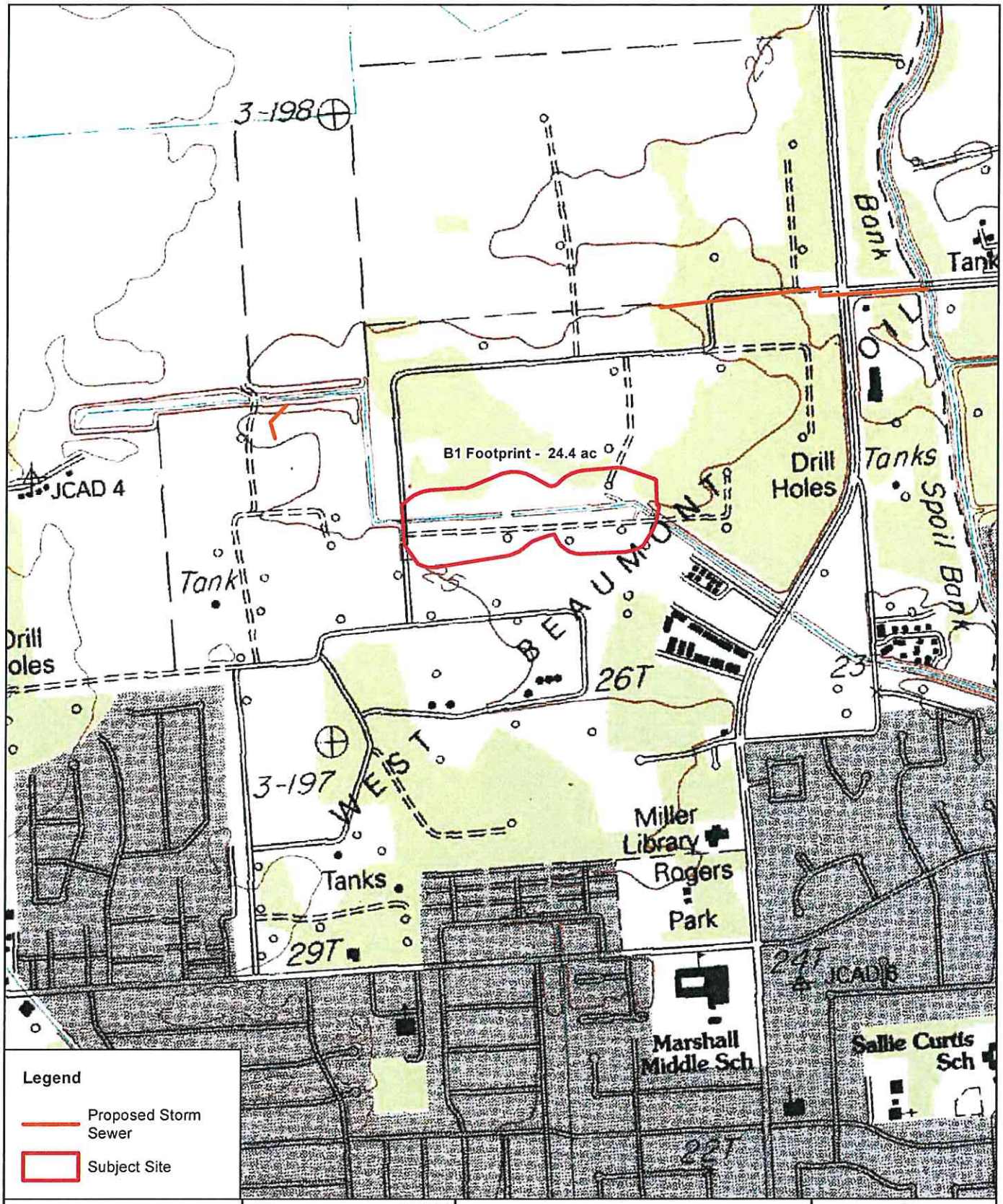
Figure 2

Benefit Area Map
Delaware Street Detention Project
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas

N

0 750 1,500
Feet

23057–Delaware_Street_Detention_Project\Graphics\23057-002EA_02A_Benefit.mxd



Date:	1/3/2025
Drawn:	MPD
HJN NO:	23057.002EA
Source:	USGS, 1994

Horizon™ Environmental Services

Figure 3

Topographic Map
Delaware Street Detention Project
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas

N

0 500 1,000
Feet

23057--Delaware_Street_Detention_Project\Graphics\23057-002EA_03A_Topo.mxd

Brooke Paup, *Chairwoman*
Bobby Janecka, *Commissioner*
Catarina R. Gonzales, *Commissioner*
Kelly Keel, *Executive Director*

TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Protecting Texas by Reducing and Preventing Pollution

April 8, 2025

C. Lee Sherrod
Senior Project Director
LJA Environmental Services, LLC
1507 South IH 35
Austin, TX 78741

Via: **E-mail**

Re: **TCEQ NEPA Request #2025-142. PROPOSED JEFFERSON COUNTY DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 6 PROJECT: DELAWARE STREET DETENTION PROJECT. Jefferson County.**

Dear C. Lee Sherrod,

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has reviewed the above-referenced project and offers the following comments:

The proposed action is located in Jefferson County, which is currently designated as attainment/unclassifiable for the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for all six criteria air pollutants. However, the TCEQ is evaluating the *South Coast Air Quality Management District v. EPA*, No. 15-1115 (D.C. Cir. 2018), which may reinstate general conformity requirements for County name County as part of the Beaumont-Port Arthur maintenance area for the revoked 1997 eight-hour ozone NAAQS. Per federal general conformity regulations at 40 CFR §93.153, a conformity demonstration may be required when the total projected direct and indirect volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NO_X) emissions—precursor pollutants that lead to the formation of ozone—from an applicable federal action are equal to or exceed the *de minimis* emissions level of 100 tons per year for ozone NAAQS maintenance areas. Please consult with the lead federal agency associated with this project for National Environmental Policy Act compliance and/or with the United States Environmental Protection Agency to determine whether this proposed action is subject to federal general conformity regulations.

The Office of Water does not anticipate significant long term environmental impacts from this project as long as construction and waste disposal activities associated with it are completed in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal environmental permits, statutes, and regulations. We recommend that the applicant take necessary steps to ensure that best management practices are used to control runoff from construction sites to prevent detrimental impact to surface and ground water.

Any debris or waste disposal should be at an appropriately authorized disposal facility.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this project. If you have any questions, please contact the agency NEPA coordinator at (512) 239-5538 or NEPA@tceq.texas.gov

Sincerely,

Ryan Vise,
Division Director
External Relations

Horizon™
Environmental Services

19 March 2025

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
Wildlife Habitat Assessment Program
4200 Smith School Road
Austin, Texas 78744

RE: Proposed Jefferson County Drainage District No. 6 Project:
Delaware Street Detention Project
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas
HJN 24057-001EA

Dear Sirs:

Jefferson County Drainage District No. 6 (DD6) implements and maintains drainage projects throughout the Districts' 486 square mile area located in Jefferson County and includes the cities of Beaumont, Bevil Oaks, China and Nome, Texas. DD6 also works with other jurisdictions to identify flood-prone areas, and to encourage inclusion of flood-damage avoidance measures in land development. DD6 has applied to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for grant funding to assist with the construction of new detention basins and storm sewers to facilitate improved drainage to the Delaware Street area of west Beaumont (Figure 1). Environmental reviews are required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Council on Environmental Quality Guidelines, 40 CFR Parts 1500 to 1508. This coordination letter is being provided for your agency's' response in conformance with NEPA procedures.

The Delaware Street Detention Project will address shallow and moderate home flooding that has and will recur in the Delaware Street Benefit area of Beaumont (Figure 2). The proposed detention facilities and storm sewer improvements are intended to provide relief to Hillebrandt Bayou by diversion of flow from the mainstem Hillebrant Bayou into a large sub-regional detention basin and free up capacity in the channels that the neighborhoods can drain to. The detention basin will provide increased capacity for the system and critical storage during extreme events when Hillebrandt Bayou is overwhelmed.

The proposed improvements in the Delaware Detention Project include a detention basin totaling 24.4 acres south of Delaware Street and approximately 6,700 linear feet of triple 8' x 6' reinforced concrete boxes (RCBs) within the ROW of Delaware Street. This improvement operates as a diversion system for Hillebrandt Bayou by directing flow from Hillebrandt through proposed RCBs to the west along Delaware Street, then into the detention basin via existing ditches. The basin then outfalls to DD6 ditch 121 and back to Hillebrandt Bayou. These improvements provide a significant increase in storm water storage capacity. The total inundated area within the benefit area with these improvements is reduced by 11% for the 25-year, 24-hour storm event. The depth reduction provided by the improvements in the benefit area range from 0.25 to 0.8 feet.

Attachment 1 contains maps depicting the location of the proposed project, including an aerial view of the project area and a topographic map of the project area (Attachment 1). Land use of the surrounding areas includes residential and commercial properties with scattered vacant and open spaces. Proposed detention basins will be constructed on vacant properties.

The proposed basin site is partially wooded and is generally vegetated with tree species that include water oak, loblolly pine, cedar elm, sugarberry, live oak, Chinese tallow, and juniper. Shrubs include yaupon, ligustrum, and waxmyrtle. Limited and temporary aquatic habitat is provided in the drainage ditch that bisects the site. On-site photographs are provided in Attachment 1.

Federally listed threatened or endangered (T/E) species of potential occurrence in Jefferson County include the eastern black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis*), piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*), red knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*), whooping crane (*Grus americana*), green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), Atlantic hawksbill sea turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), Kemp's ridley sea turtle (*Lepidochelys kempii*), leatherback sea turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*), and loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*) (USFWS, 2024). The US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) additionally lists two proposed or candidate species of potential occurrence in Jefferson County including the tricolored bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*) and the monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*). There is no designated critical habitat for any listed species within this portion of Jefferson County.

The TPWD lists the following terrestrial, aquatic, and migratory species as a potential inhabitants of Jefferson County, reddish egret (*Egretta rufescens*), white faced ibis (*Plegadis chihi*), wood stork (*Mycteris americana*), swallow-tailed kite (*Elanoides forficatus*), Bachman's sparrow (*Peucaea aestivalis*), Rafineque's big eared bat (*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*), Louisiana black bear (*Ursus americanus*) , alligator snapping turtle, (*Macrochelys temminchii*), Texas horned lizard (*Phrynosoma conutum*), northern scarlet snake (*Cemophora coccinea*), and five (5) mollusks, although most of these species have not been federally listed.

Please review the attached figures and information concerning the proposed project to determine if the project is consistent with your agency's regulations and policies. Please respond by letter or email (lsherrod@horizon-esi..com) at your earliest convenience. Your prompt attention to this matter would be greatly appreciated, as your signed concurrence letter is necessary to complete the application for grant funding from FEMA.

Please call me (512-431-3562) should you have any questions concerning this project or if I can be of any further assistance.

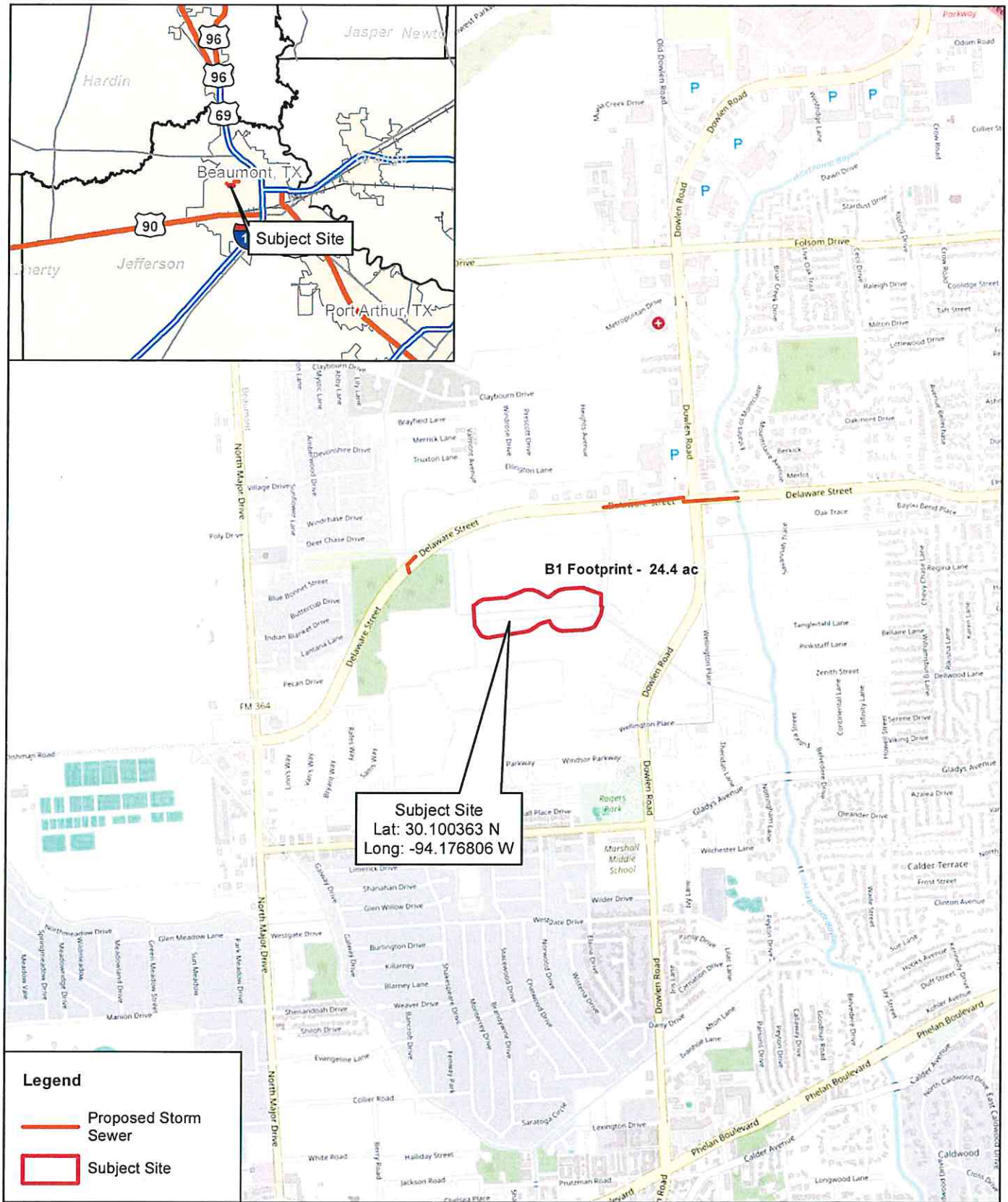
Sincerely,
For Horizon Environmental Services

C. Lee Sherrod

C. Lee Sherrod
Senior Project Director
C: Dorothy Cook, FEMA, Doug Canant, JCDD6

ATTACHMENT 1

PROJECT FIGURES AND PHOTOGRAPHS



Date:	3/4/2025
Drawn:	MPD
HJN NO:	23057.003EA
Source:	OSM, 2025

Horizon™ Environmental Services

Figure 1

Vicinity Map
Delaware Street Detention Project
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas

0 1,000 2,000
Feet

23057–Delaware_Street_Detention_Project\Graphics\23057-003EA_01A_VIC.mxd

Legend

- Benefit
- Proposed Storm Sewer
- Subject Site

Horizon™
Environmental Services

Date:	1/3/2025
Drawn:	MPD
HJN NO:	23057.002EA
Source:	Nearmap, 2024

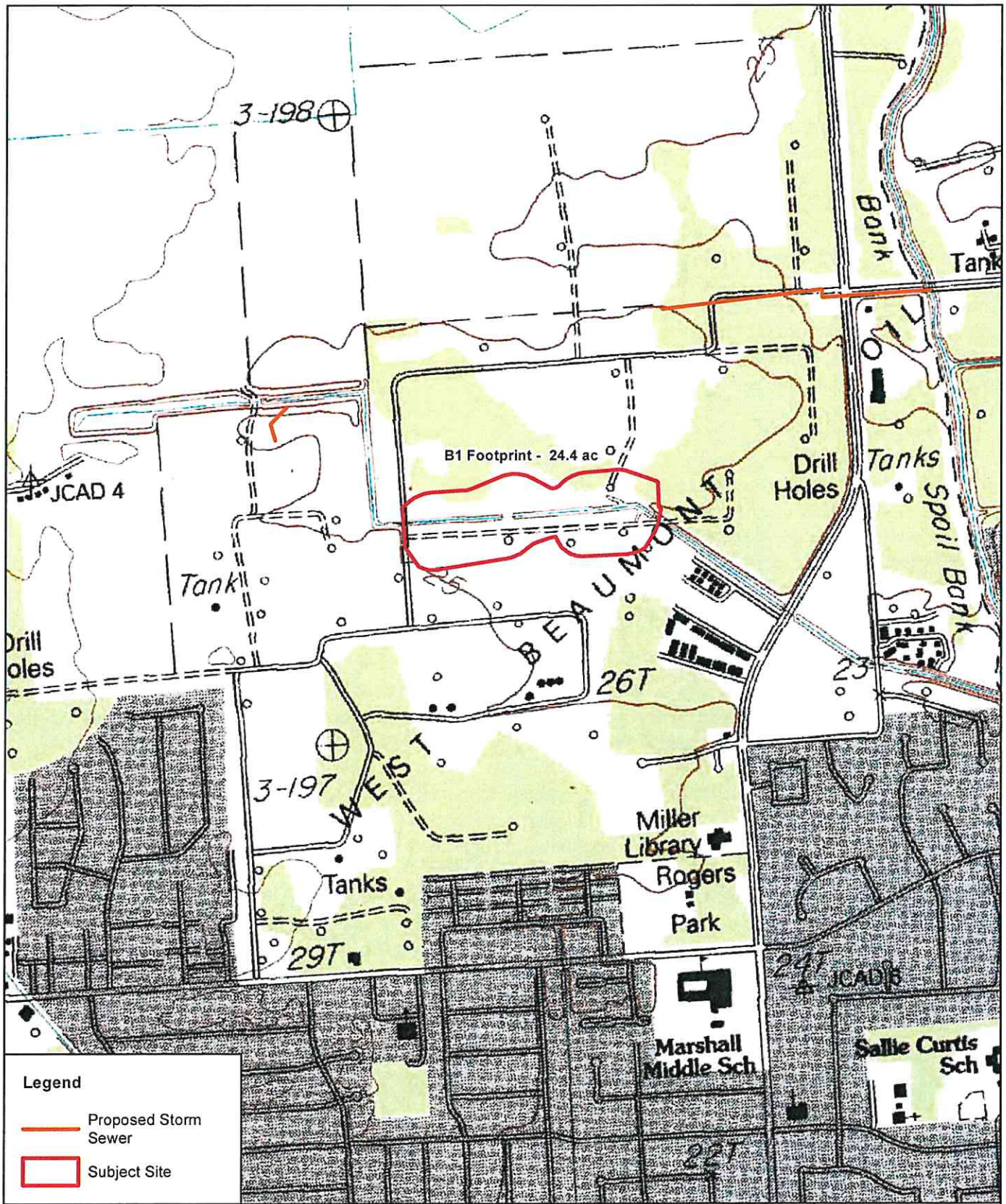
Figure 2

Benefit Area Map
Delaware Street Detention Project
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas

N

0 750 1,500
Feet

23057--Delaware_Street_Detention_Project\Graphics\23057-002EA_02A_Benefit.mxd



Horizon Environmental Services

Date:	1/3/2025
Drawn:	MPD
HJN NO:	23057.002EA
Source:	USGS, 1994

Figure 3

Topographic Map
Delaware Street Detention Project
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas

N

0 500 1,000
Feet

23057–Delaware_Street_Detention_Project\Graphics\23057-002EA_03A_Topo.mxd

Horizon
Environmental Services

PHOTO 1
Existing Drainage Ditch in Proposed Detention Basin

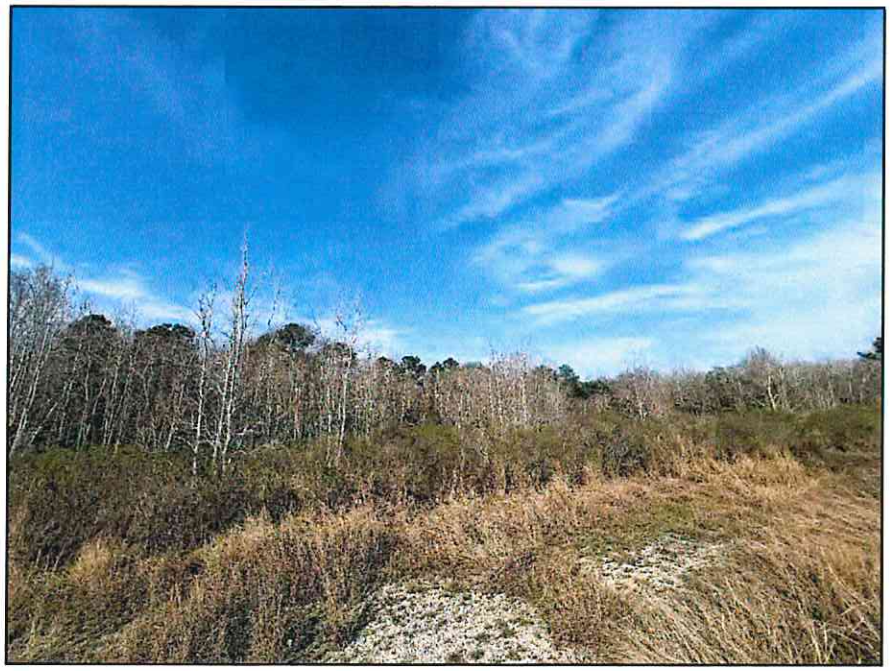


PHOTO 2
Typical Site Condition in Proposed Detention Basins

Horizon
Environmental Services

PHOTO 5
Typical Site Condition in Proposed Detention Basins

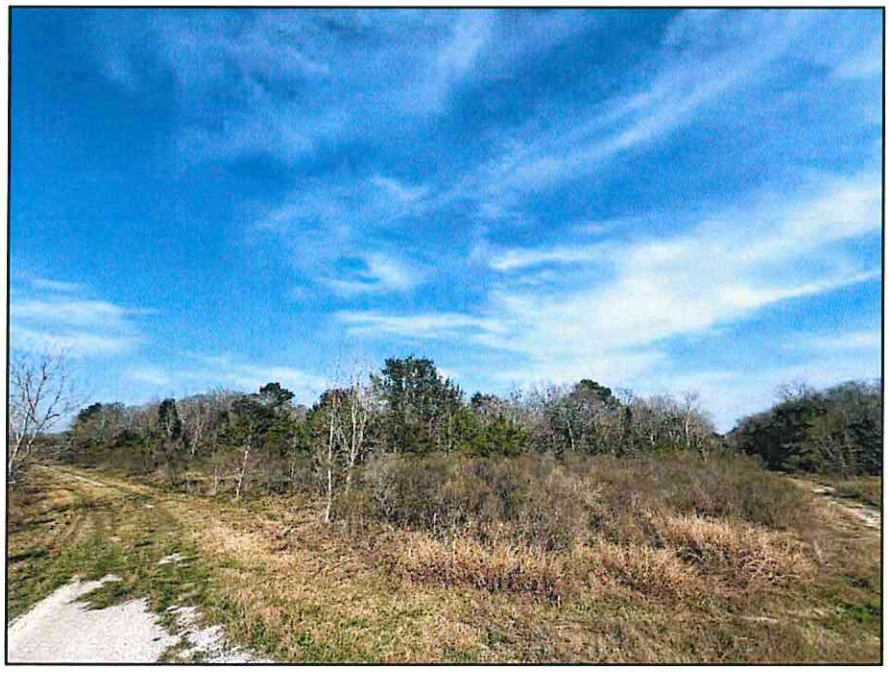


PHOTO 6
Typical Site Condition in Proposed Detention Basins

Horizon™
Environmental Services

19 March 2025

NFIP State Coordinator
Texas Water Development Board
P. O. Box 13231
Austin, Texas 78711-3231

RE: Proposed Jefferson County Drainage District No. 6 Project:
Delaware Street Detention Project
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas
HJN 24057-001EA

Dear Sirs:

Jefferson County Drainage District No. 6 (DD6) implements and maintains drainage projects throughout the Districts' 486 square mile area located in Jefferson County and includes the cities of Beaumont, Bevil Oaks, China and Nome, Texas. DD6 also works with other jurisdictions to identify flood-prone areas, and to encourage inclusion of flood-damage avoidance measures in land development. DD6 has applied to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for grant funding to assist with the construction of new detention basins and storm sewers to facilitate improved drainage to the Delaware Street area of west Beaumont (Figure 1). Environmental reviews are required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Council on Environmental Quality Guidelines, 40 CFR Parts 1500 to 1508. This coordination letter is being provided for your agency's' response in conformance with NEPA procedures.

The Delaware Street Detention Project will address shallow and moderate home flooding that has and will recur in the Delaware Street Benefit area of Beaumont (Figure 2). The proposed detention facilities and storm sewer improvements are intended to provide relief to Hillebrandt Bayou by diversion of flow from the mainstem Hillebrant Bayou into a large sub-regional detention basin and free up capacity in the channels that the neighborhoods can drain to. The detention basin will provide increased capacity for the system and critical storage during extreme events when Hillebrandt Bayou is overwhelmed.

The proposed improvements in the Delaware Detention Project include a detention basin totaling 24.4 acres south of Delaware Street and approximately 6,700 linear feet of triple 8' x 6' reinforced concrete boxes (RCBs) within the ROW of Delaware Street. This improvement operates as a diversion system for Hillebrandt Bayou by directing flow from Hillebrandt through proposed RCBs to the west along Delaware Street, then into the detention basin via existing ditches. The basin then outfalls to DD6 ditch 121 and back to Hillebrandt Bayou. These improvements provide a significant increase in storm water storage capacity. The total inundated area within the benefit area with these improvements is reduced by 11% for the 25-year, 24-hour storm event. The depth reduction provided by the improvements in the benefit area range from 0.25 to 0.8 feet.

Attachment 1 contains maps depicting the location of the proposed project, including an aerial view of the project area and a topographic map of the project area (Attachment 1). Land use of the surrounding areas includes residential and commercial properties with scattered vacant and open spaces. Proposed detention basins will be constructed on vacant properties.

Please review the attached figures and information concerning the proposed project to determine if the project is consistent with your agency's regulations and policies. Please respond by letter or email (lsherrod@horizon-esi.com) at your earliest convenience. Your prompt attention to this matter would be greatly appreciated, as your signed concurrence letter is necessary to complete the application for grant funding from FEMA.

Please call me (512-431-3562) should you have any questions concerning this project or if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,
For Horizon Environmental Services

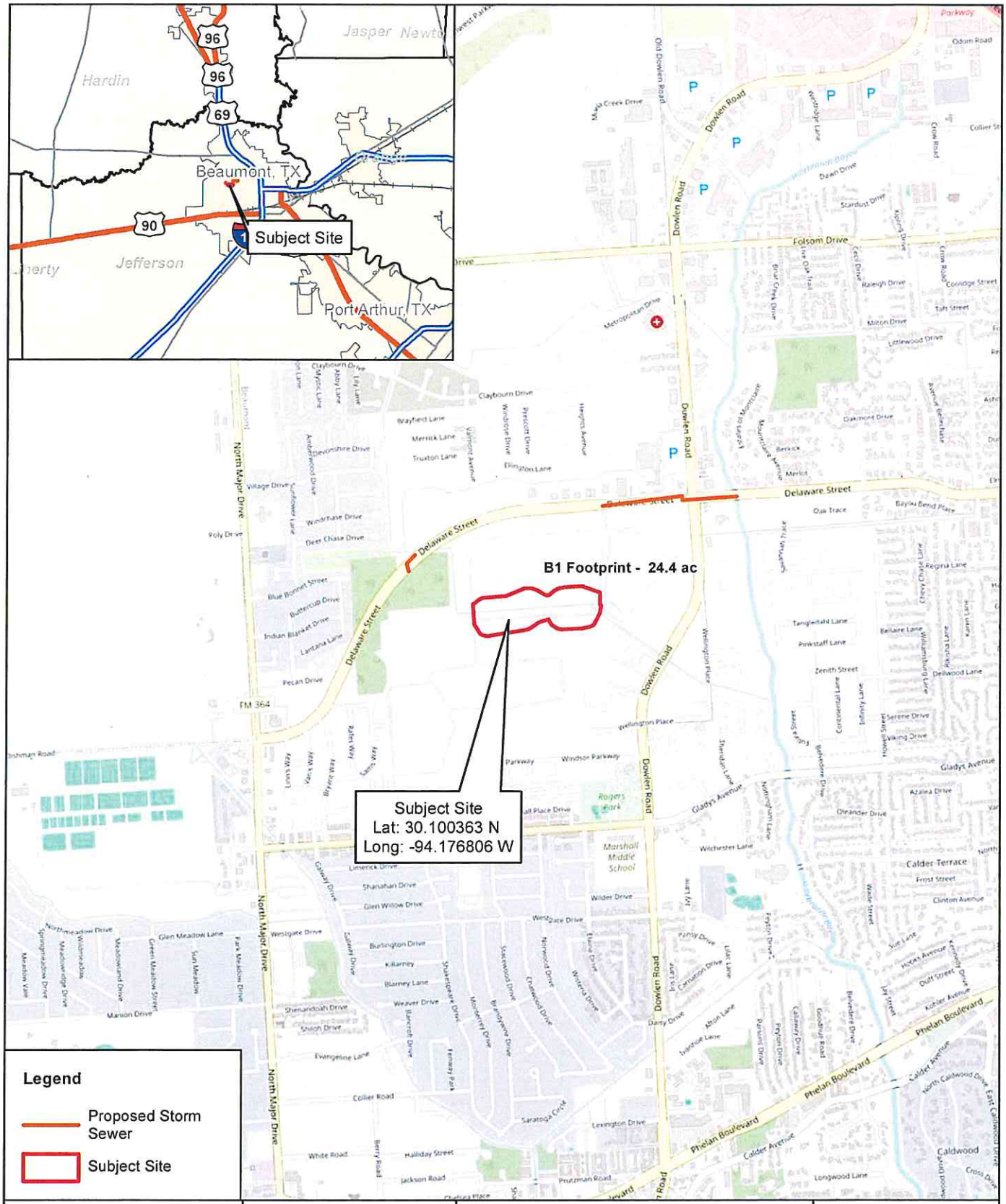
C. Lee Sherrod

C. Lee Sherrod
Senior Project Director

C: Dorothy Cook, FEMA
Doug Canant, JCDD6

ATTACHMENT 1

PROJECT FIGURES



Date:	3/4/2025
Drawn:	MPD
HJN NO:	23057.003EA
Source:	OSM, 2025

Horizon Environmental Services

Figure 1

Vicinity Map
Delaware Street Detention Project
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas

0 1,000 2,000
Feet

23057–Delaware_Street_Detention_Project\Graphics\23057-003EA_01A_VIC.mxd

Horizon Environmental Services

Date:	1/3/2025
Drawn:	MPD
HJN NO:	23057.002EA
Source:	Nearmap, 2024

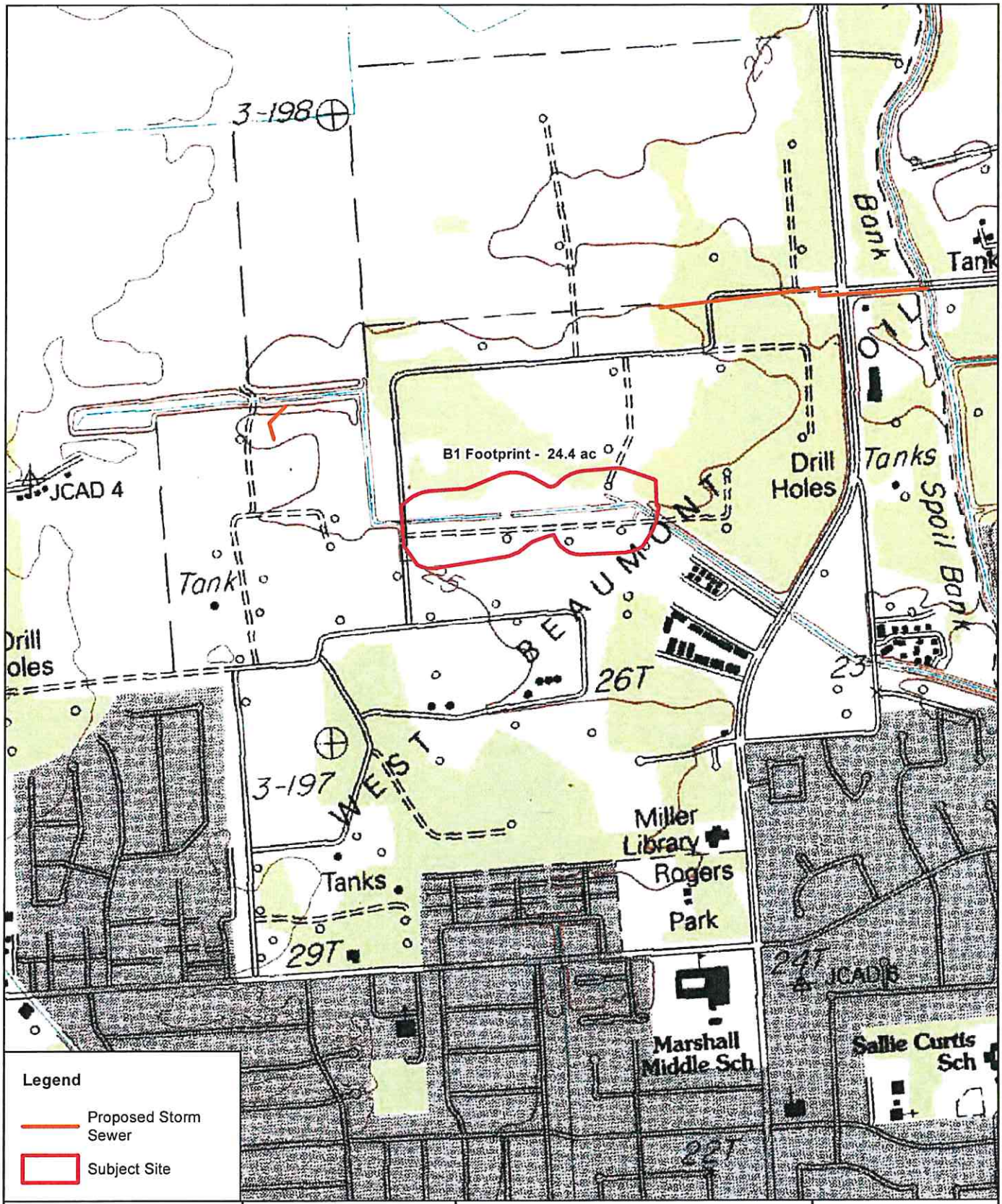
Figure 2

Benefit Area Map
Delaware Street Detention Project
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas

N

0 750 1,500
Feet

23057--Delaware_Street_Detention_Project\Graphics\23057-002EA_02A_Benefit.mxd



Date:	1/3/2025
Drawn:	MPD
HJN NO:	23057.002EA
Source:	USGS, 1994

Horizon™ Environmental Services

Figure 3

Topographic Map
Delaware Street Detention Project
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas

0 500 1,000
Feet

23057--Delaware_Street_Detention_Project\Graphics\23057-002EA_03A_Topo.mxd

TEXAS WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD

P.O. Box 13231, 1700 N. Congress Ave.
Austin, TX 78711-3231, www.twdb.texas.gov
Phone (512) 463-7847, Fax (512) 475-2053

April 1, 2025

C. Lee Sherrod
Senior Project Director
1507 S Interstate 35
Austin, Texas 78741-2502

Dear C. Lee Sherrod:

This is in response to your letter dated March 19, 2025, regarding the Proposed Jefferson County Drainage District No. 6 Project: Delaware Street Detention Project in Beaumont, Texas.

Thank you for coordinating with the Texas Water Development Board regarding floodplain management regulations. After reviewing the information provided for possible activity in a floodplain, our findings indicate that the City of Beaumont, as a participant in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), has authority for projects within their jurisdiction. Please ensure all project activities are in accordance with the local flood damage prevention ordinance for the city.

Please feel free to contact Belle Gonzalez, of our Community Assistance Program at 512-694-3623 or belle.gonzalez@twdb.texas.gov if you have questions or need further information.

Sincerely,

Richie Hernandez

Richie Hernandez, CFM
State Coordinator, National Flood Insurance Program

Our Mission
Leading the state's efforts in ensuring a secure water future for Texas

Board Members
L'Oreal Stepney, P.E., Chairwoman | Tonya R. Miller, Board Member
Bryan McMath, Executive Administrator

Horizon
Environmental Services

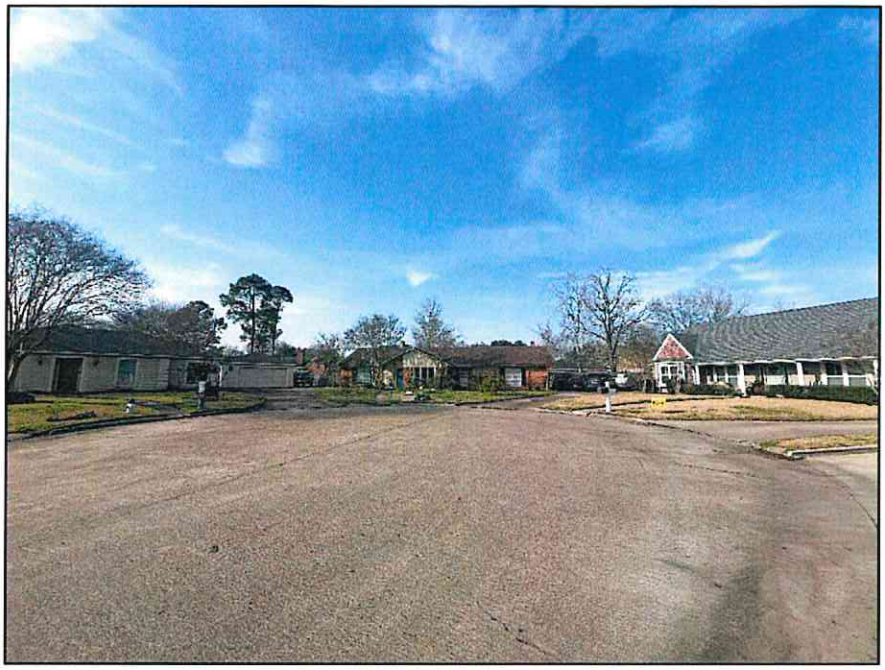


PHOTO 1
Delaware Street Benefit Area

PHOTO 2
Delaware Street Benefit Area

Horizon
Environmental Services

PHOTO 3
Existing Drainage Ditch in Benefit Area

PHOTO 4
Existing Drainage Ditch in Proposed Detention Basin

Horizon
Environmental Services

PHOTO 5
Typical Site Condition

PHOTO 6
Typical Site Condition

Horizon™
Environmental Services

19 March 2025

US Army Corps of Engineers
Galveston District
Compliance Section
PO Box 1229
Galveston, TX 77553-1229

RE: Proposed Jefferson County Drainage District No. 6 Project:
Delaware Street Detention Project
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas
HJN 24057-001EA

Dear Sirs:

Jefferson County Drainage District No. 6 (DD6) implements and maintains drainage projects throughout the Districts' 486 square mile area located in Jefferson County and includes the cities of Beaumont, Bevil Oaks, China and Nome, Texas. DD6 also works with other jurisdictions to identify flood-prone areas, and to encourage inclusion of flood-damage avoidance measures in land development. DD6 has applied to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for grant funding to assist with the construction of new detention basins and storm sewers to facilitate improved drainage to the Delaware Street area of west Beaumont (Figure 1). Environmental reviews are required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Council on Environmental Quality Guidelines, 40 CFR Parts 1500 to 1508. This coordination letter is being provided for your agency's' response in conformance with NEPA procedures.

The Delaware Street Detention Project will address shallow and moderate home flooding that has and will recur in the Delaware Street Benefit area of Beaumont (Figure 2). The proposed detention facilities and storm sewer improvements are intended to provide relief to Hillebrandt Bayou by diversion of flow from the mainstem Hillebrant Bayou into a large sub-regional detention basin and free up capacity in the channels that the neighborhoods can drain to. The detention basin will provide increased capacity for the system and critical storage during extreme events when Hillebrandt Bayou is overwhelmed.

The proposed improvements in the Delaware Detention Project include a detention basin totaling 24.4 acres south of Delaware Street and approximately 6,700 linear feet of triple 8' x 6' reinforced concrete boxes (RCBs) within the ROW of Delaware Street. This improvement operates as a diversion system for Hillebrandt Bayou by directing flow from Hillebrandt through proposed RCBs to the west along Delaware Street, then into the detention basin via existing ditches. The basin then outfalls to DD6 ditch 121 and back to Hillebrandt Bayou. These improvements provide a significant increase in storm water storage capacity. The total inundated area within the benefit area with these improvements

is reduced by 11% for the 25-year, 24-hour storm event. The depth reduction provided by the improvements in the benefit area range from 0.25 to 0.8 feet.

Appendix 1 contains maps depicting the location of the proposed project, including an aerial view of the project area and a FEMA FIRM map of the project area (Appendix 1). Note that the project area is not located within the FEMA floodplain. Land use of the surrounding area includes residential and commercial development.

Horizon has conducted a preliminary Section 404 jurisdictional analysis for the project site. The preliminary jurisdictional analysis was conducted by review of existing map sources, a brief field investigation; and the pre-2015 rule and guidance (Rapanos) as currently modified by the 2023 Supreme Court decision in *Sackett v EPA*.

The project site is generally characterized as partially wooded, undeveloped land, although there has been past oil and gas exploration and production activities on the site. Dominant vegetation of the wooded areas in the project footprint included water oak (*Quercus nigra*), loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*), live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), cedar elm (*Ulmus crassifolia*), Chinese tallow (*Triadica* sebifera), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), yaupon (*Ilex vomitoria*), and Chinese ligustrum (*ligustrum sinense*).

A field reconnaissance conducted in the proposed detention basin areas identified one man-made drainage ditch excavated in uplands.

Soils within the project footprint include two (2) soil map units, Morey Urban Land Complex (MouA), and Labelle Urban Land Complex (LauA) (Attachment 1). These soils are non-hydric but may have minor hydric inclusions.

A map showing the upland-cut drainage ditch within the project footprint is included in Attachment 1.

Jurisdictional Determination

A determination of Section 404 jurisdiction for identified wetlands and/or water features was made in accordance with the 2008 CWA Jurisdictional Determination Guidance (*Rapanos* Guidance) and Horizon's interpretation of the recent Supreme Court decision in *Sackett v EPA*. Horizon's opinion of jurisdiction is also informed by a recent 5th Circuit of Appeals decision in *Lewis v. United States.*

A review of USGS topo maps, USFWS NWI map, and USDA soils map (Attachment 1) indicates the project area to largely be upland with scattered NWI mapping units. Analysis of historical aerial photography (1938 to present) indicates the area was formerly agricultural fields and became overgrown in woody vegetation when agriculture was abandoned. Oil and gas development activity occurred in the 1970s through the early 2000s. Various man-made drainage ditches have been present in the project area since before 1938, initially serving to drain agricultural fields, then providing drainage for surrounding residential areas. Upper

Hillebrandt Bayou (a relatively permanent water of the US) is approximately 1/2 mile east of the project area. The upland-cut drainage ditch passing through the project site drains only uplands.

On-site photographs are provided in Attachment 1.

Based on the on-site jurisdictional analysis conducted by Horizon, it is our opinion that the upland-cut drainage ditch is not considered waters of the US.

Please respond by letter or email (lsherrod@horizon-esi.com) at your earliest convenience. Your prompt attention to this matter would be greatly appreciated, as your response is necessary to complete the application for grant funding from FEMA.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please feel free to contact me at (512) 431-3562 or lsherrod@horizon-esi.com.

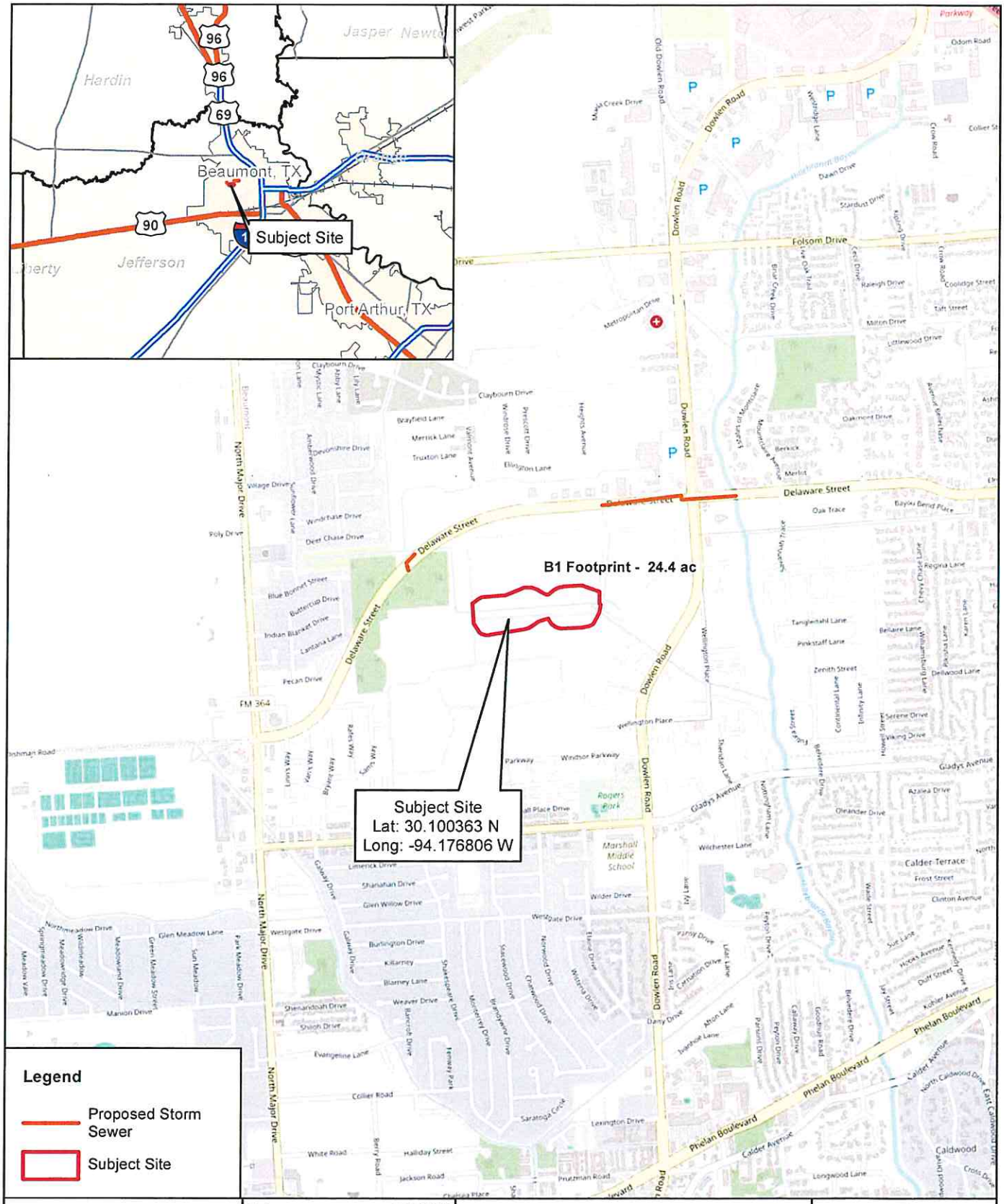
Sincerely,
For Horizon Environmental Services

C. Lee Sherrod

C. Lee Sherrod
Senior Project Director

ATTACHMENT 1

PROJECT FIGURES AND PHOTOGRAPHS



Date:	3/4/2025
Drawn:	MPD
HJN NO:	23057.003EA
Source:	OSM, 2025

Horizon™ Environmental Services

Figure 1

Vicinity Map
Delaware Street Detention Project
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas

0 1,000 2,000
Feet

23057–Delaware_Street_Detention_Project\Graphics\23057-003EA_01A_VIC.mxd

Horizon Environmental Services

Date:	1/3/2025
Drawn:	MPD
HJN NO:	23057.002EA
Source:	Nearmap, 2024

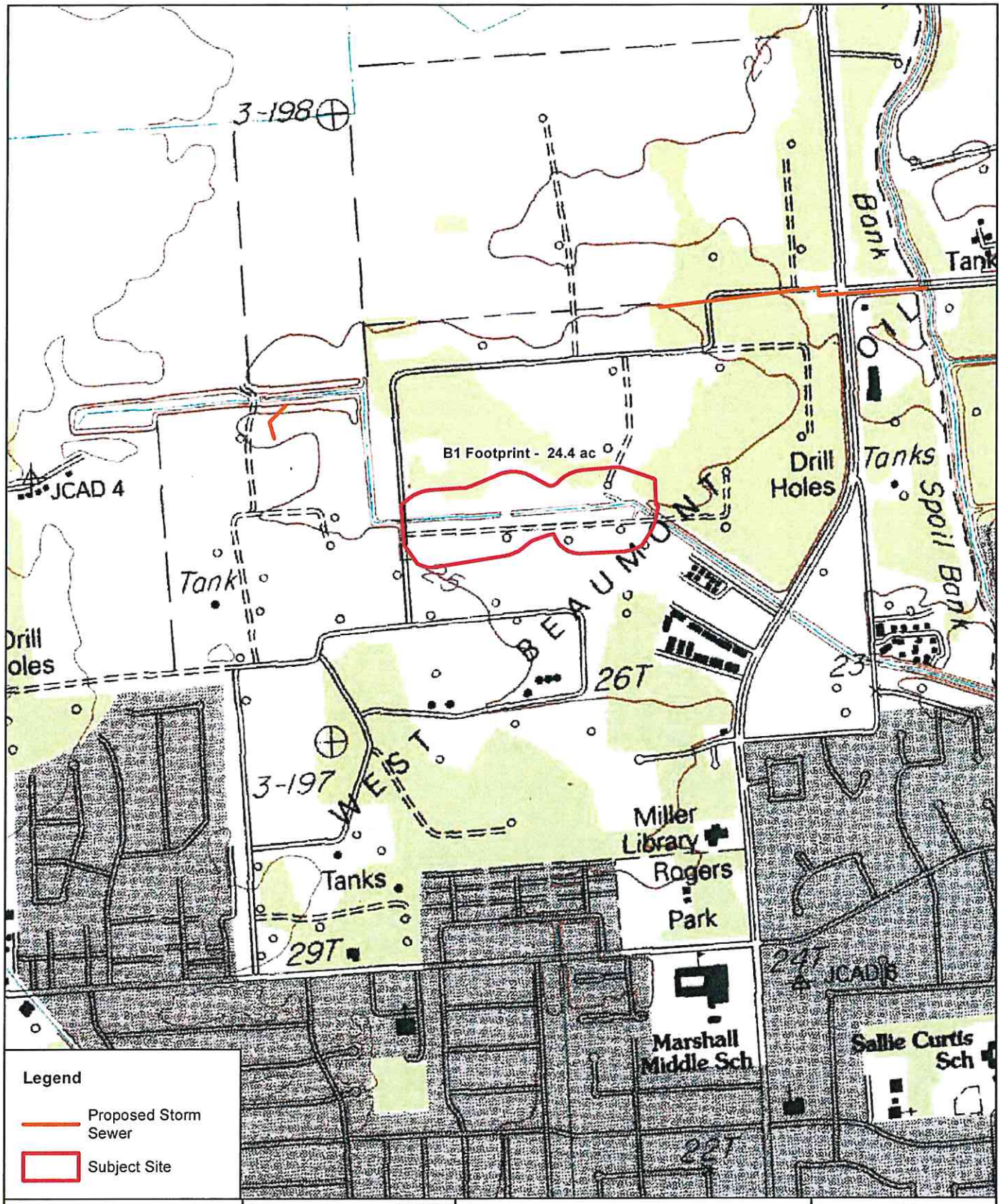
Figure 2

Benefit Area Map
Delaware Street Detention Project
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas

N

0 750 1,500
Feet

23057--Delaware_Street_Detention_Project\Graphics\23057-002EA_02A_Benefit.mxd



Date:	1/3/2025
Drawn:	MPD
HJN NO:	23057.002EA
Source:	USGS, 1994

Horizon Environmental Services

Figure 3

Topographic Map
Delaware Street Detention Project
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas

N

0 500 1,000
Feet

23057--Delaware_Street_Detention_Project\Graphics\23057-002EA_03A_Topo.mxd

Legend

- Proposed Storm Sewer
- Soil Units
- Subject Site

Horizon Environmental Services

Date:	1/3/2025
Drawn:	MPD
HJN NO:	23057.002EA
Source:	Nearmap, 2024 NRCS, 2025

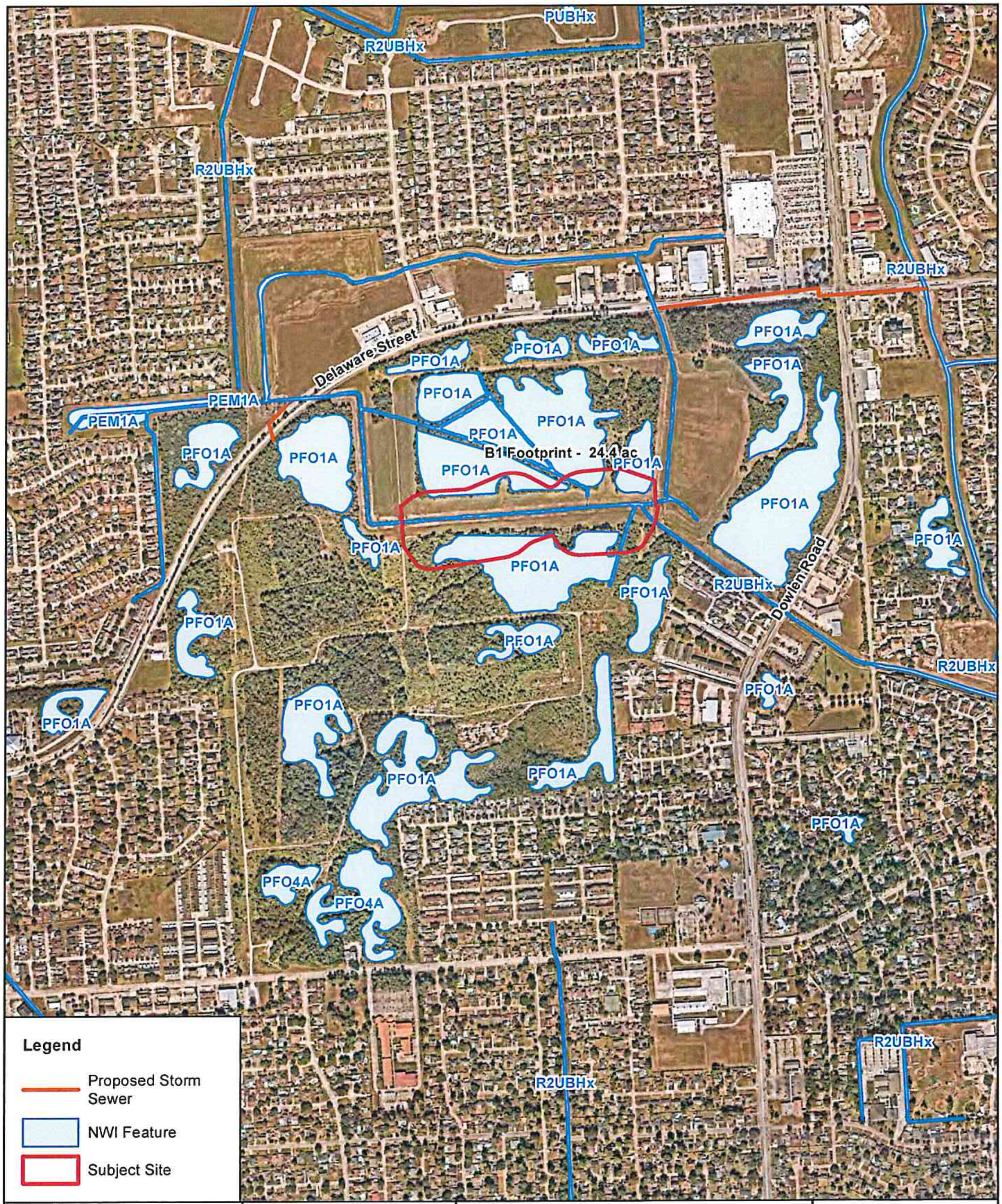
Figure 4

NRCS Soils Map
Delaware Street Detention Project
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas

N

0 500 1,000
Feet

23057–Delaware_Street_Detention_Project\Graphics\23057-002EA_04A_Soils.mxd



Legend

- Proposed Storm Sewer
- NWI Feature
- Subject Site

Horizon Environmental Services	Date: 1/3/2025	Figure 6	
	Drawn: MPD	NWI Map	0 500 1,000 Feet
	HJN NO: 23057.002EA	Delaware Street Detention Project	
	Source: Nearmap, 2024 USFWS, 2025	Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas	

23057–Delaware_Street_Detention_Project\Graphics\23057-002EA_06A_NWI.mxd

FIGURE 7
JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION
DELAWARE STREET DETENTION PROJECT
BEAUMONT, TEXAS

Horizon
Environmental Services

Horizon
Environmental Services

PHOTO 1
Existing Drainage Ditch in Proposed Detention Basin

PHOTO 2
Typical Site Condition in Proposed Detention Basins

Horizon
Environmental Services

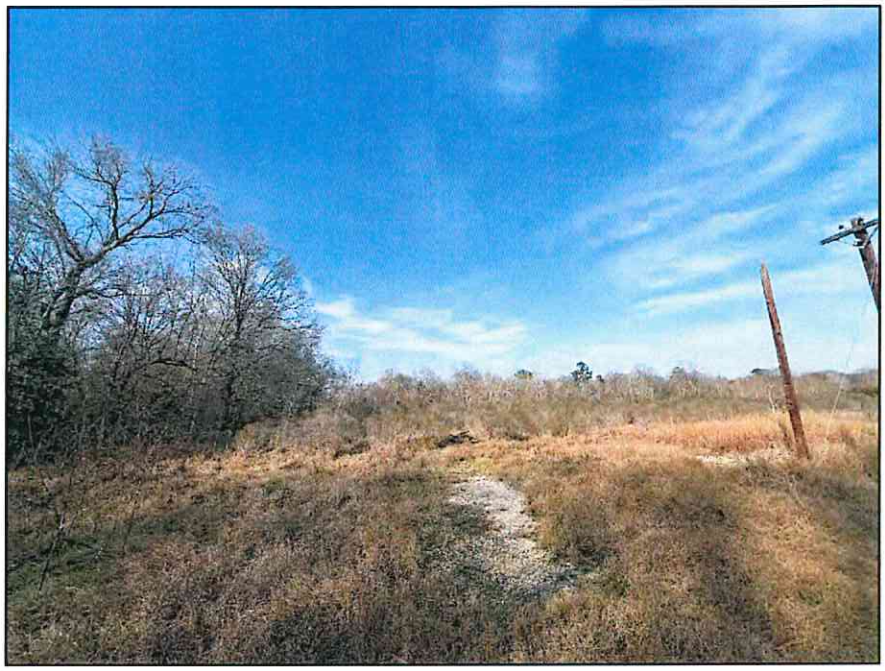


PHOTO 5
Typical Site Condition in Proposed Detention Basins

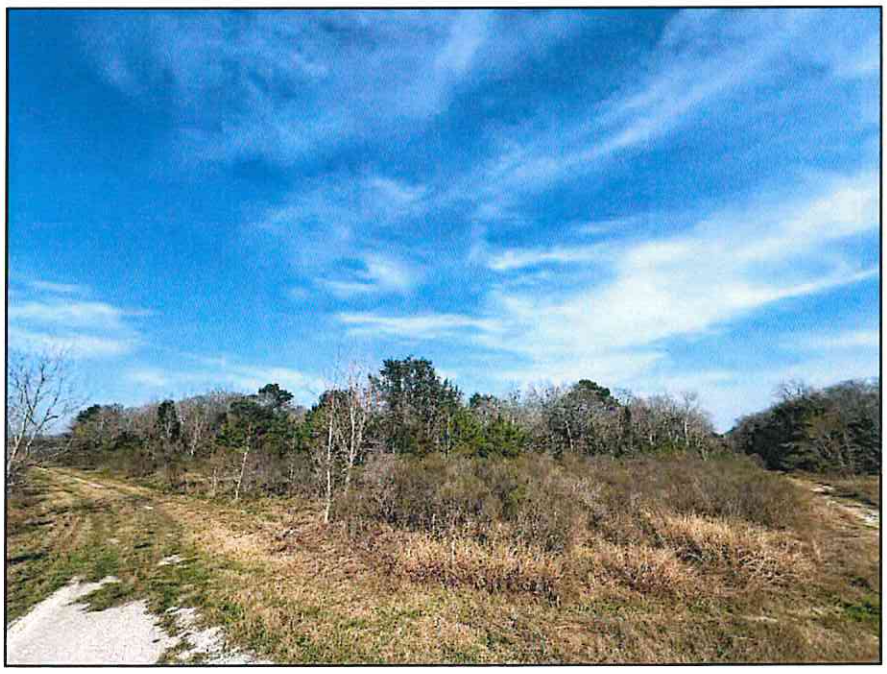


PHOTO 6
Typical Site Condition in Proposed Detention Basins

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Texas Coastal Ecological Services Field Office
17629 El Camino Real, Suite 211
Houston, TX 77058-3051
Phone: (281) 286-8282 Fax: (281) 488-5882

TEST PROJECT TEST ONLY

In Reply Refer To: 02/05/2025 16:30:20 UTC
Project code: 2025-0001875
Project Name: Delaware Street Detention Project

Federal Nexus: yes
Federal Action Agency (if applicable): Department of Homeland Security

Subject: Technical assistance for 'Delaware Street Detention Project'

Dear Lee Sherrod:

This letter records your determination using the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system provided to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) on February 05, 2025, for 'Delaware Street Detention Project' (here forward, Project). This project has been assigned Project Code 2025-0001875 and all future correspondence should clearly reference this number. **Please carefully review this letter. Your Endangered Species Act (Act) requirements are not complete.**

Ensuring Accurate Determinations When Using IPaC

The Service developed the IPaC system and associated species' determination keys in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA; 87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) and based on a standing analysis. All information submitted by the Project proponent into IPaC must accurately represent the full scope and details of the Project. **Failure to accurately represent or implement the Project as detailed in IPaC or the Northern Long-eared Bat and Tricolored Bat Range-wide Determination Key (Dkey), invalidates this letter.**

Determination for the Northern Long-Eared Bat and Tricolored Bat

Based on your IPaC submission and a standing analysis completed by the Service, you determined the proposed Project will have the following effect determinations:

Species	Listing Status	Determination
Tricolored Bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*)	Proposed Endangered	May affect

Other Species and Critical Habitat that May be Present in the Action Area

The IPaC-assisted determination key for the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat does not apply to the following ESA-protected species and/or critical habitat that also may occur in your Action area:

- Eastern Black Rail *Laterallus jamaicensis ssp. jamaicensis* Threatened
- Green Sea Turtle *Chelonia mydas* Threatened
- Hawksbill Sea Turtle *Eretmochelys imbricata* Endangered
- Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle *Lepidochelys kempii* Endangered
- Leatherback Sea Turtle *Dermochelys coriacea* Endangered
- Loggerhead Sea Turtle *Caretta caretta* Threatened
- Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* Candidate
- Piping Plover *Charadrius melodus* Threatened
- Red Knot *Calidris canutus rufa* Threatened
- Whooping Crane *Grus americana* Endangered

You may coordinate with our Office to determine whether the Action may cause prohibited take of the species listed above.

Conclusion

Consultation with the Service is not complete. Further consultation or coordination with the Service is necessary for those species or designated critical habitats with a determination of "May Affect." A "May Affect" determination in this key indicates that the project, as entered, is not consistent with the questions in the key. Not all projects that reach a "May Affect" determination are anticipated to result in adverse impacts to listed species. These projects may result in a "No Effect", "May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect", or "May Affect, Likely to Adversely Affect" determination depending on the details of the project. Please contact our Texas Coastal Ecological Services Field Office to discuss methods to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects to those species or designated critical habitats.

Federal agencies must consult with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) when an action *may affect* a listed species. Tricolored bat is proposed for listing as endangered under the ESA, but not yet listed. For actions that may affect a proposed species, agencies cannot consult, but they can *confer* under the authority of section 7(a)(4) of the ESA. Such conferences can follow the procedures for a consultation and be adopted as such if and when the proposed species is listed. Should the tricolored bat be listed, agencies must review projects that are not yet complete, or projects with ongoing effects within the tricolored bat range that previously received a NE or NLAA determination from the key to confirm that the determination is still accurate. Projects that receive a may affect determination for tricolored bat through the key, should contact the appropriate Ecological Services Field Office if they want to conference on this species.

PROJECT REVIEW ONLY

Action Description
You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

1. Name

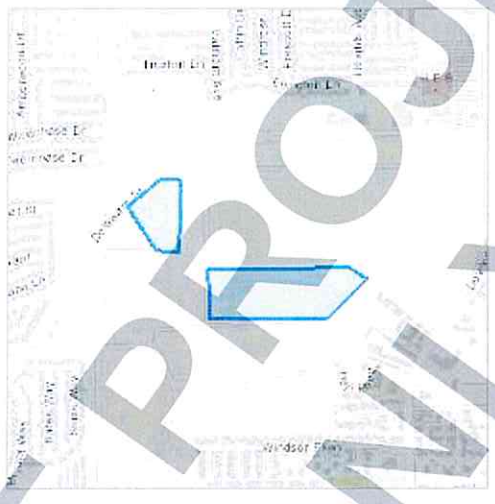
Delaware Street Detention Project

2. Description

The following description was provided for the project 'Delaware Street Detention Project':

Drainage and Flood Control

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@30.09922685,-94.17649059352173,14z



TEST PROJECT ONLY

DETERMINATION KEY RESULT

Based on the answers provided, the proposed Action is consistent with a determination of "may affect" for a least one species covered by this determination key.

QUALIFICATION INTERVIEW

1. Does the proposed project include, or is it reasonably certain to cause, intentional take of listed bats or any other listed species?

   Note: Intentional take is defined as take that is the intended result of a project. Intentional take could refer to research, direct species management, surveys, and/or studies that include intentional handling/encountering, harassment, collection, or capturing of any individual of a federally listed threatened, endangered or proposed species?

   No

2. Is the action area wholly within Zone 2 of the year-round active area for northern long-eared bat and/or tricolored bat?

   Automatically answered
   Yes

3. Your project overlaps with Zone 2 of the area where northern long-eared bats and tricolored bats may be present and roosting in trees year-round.

   Do you understand that your project may impact bats at any time during the year?

   Yes

4. Does any component of the action involve leasing, construction or operation of wind turbines? Answer 'yes' if the activities considered are conducted with the intention of gathering survey information to inform the leasing, construction, or operation of wind turbines.

   Note: For federal actions, answer 'yes' if the construction or operation of wind power facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for a federal agency action (federal permit, funding, etc.).

   No

5. Is the proposed action authorized, permitted, licensed, funded, or being carried out by a Federal agency in whole or in part?

   Yes

6. Is the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), or Federal Transit Administration (FTA) funding or authorizing the proposed action, in whole or in part?

   No

TEST PROJECT ONLY

7. Are you an employee of the federal action agency or have you been officially designated in writing by the agency as its designated non-federal representative for the purposes of Endangered Species Act Section 7 informal consultation per 50 CFR § 402.08?

   Note: This key may be used for federal actions and for non-federal actions to facilitate section 7 consultation and to help determine whether an incidental take permit may be needed, respectively. This question is for information purposes only.

   Yes

8. Is the lead federal action agency the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or Federal Communications Commission (FCC)? Is the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or Federal Communications Commission (FCC) funding or authorizing the proposed action, in whole or in part?

   No

9. Is the lead federal action agency the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)?

   No

10. [Semantic] Is the action area located within 0.5 miles of a known bat hibernaculum?

    Note: The map queried for this question contains proprietary information and cannot be displayed. If you need additional information, please contact your State wildlife agency.

    Automatically answered

    No

11. Does the action area contain any winter roosts or caves (or associated sinkholes, fissures, or other karst features), mines, rocky outcroppings, or tunnels that could provide habitat for hibernating bats?

    No

12. Will the action cause effects to a bridge?

    Note: Covered bridges should be considered as bridges in this question.

    No

13. Will the action result in effects to a culvert or tunnel at any time of year?

    No

14. Are trees present within 1000 feet of the action area?

    Note: If there are trees within the action area that are of a sufficient size to be potential roosts for bats answer "Yes". If unsure, additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat can be found in Appendix A of the USFWS' Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared bat Survey Guidelines at: https://www.fws.gov/media/range-wide-indiana-bat-and-northern-long-eared-bat-survey-guidelines.

    Yes

TEST PROJECT ONLY

15. Does the action include the intentional exclusion of bats from a building or structure?

    Note: Exclusion is conducted to deny bats' entry or reentry into a building. To be effective and to avoid harming bats, it should be done according to established standards. If your action includes bat exclusion and you are unsure whether northern long-eared bats or tricolored bats are present, answer "Yes." Answer "No" if there are no signs of bat use in the building/structure. If unsure, contact your local Ecological Services Field Office to help assess whether northern long-eared bats or tricolored bats may be present. Contact a Nuisance Wildlife Control Operator (NWCO) for help in how to exclude bats from a structure safely without causing harm to the bats (to find a NWCO certified in bat standards, search the Internet using the search term "National Wildlife Control Operators Association bats"). Also see the White-Nose Syndrome Response Team's guide for bat control in structures.

    No

16. Does the action involve removal, modification, or maintenance of a human-made structure (barn, house, or other building) **known or suspected to contain roosting bats?**

    No

17. Will the action cause construction of one or more new roads open to the public?

    For federal actions, answer 'yes' when the construction or operation of these facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for an action taken by a federal agency (federal permit, funding, etc.).

    No

18. Will the action include or cause any construction or other activity that is reasonably certain to increase average daily traffic permanently or temporarily on one or more existing roads?

    Note: For federal actions, answer 'yes' when the construction or operation of these facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for an action taken by a federal agency (federal permit, funding, etc.). .

    No

19. Will the action include or cause any construction or other activity that is reasonably certain to increase the number of travel lanes on an existing thoroughfare?

    For federal actions, answer 'yes' when the construction or operation of these facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for an action taken by a federal agency (federal permit, funding, etc.).

    No

20. Will the proposed Action involve the creation of a new water-borne contaminant source (e.g., leachate pond, pits containing chemicals that are not NSF/ANSI 60 compliant)?

    Note: For information regarding NSF/ANSI 60 please visit https://www.nsf.org/knowledge-library/nsf-ansi-standard-60-drinking-water-treatment-chemicals-health-effects

    No

TEST PROJECT ONLY

21. Will the proposed action involve the creation of a new point source discharge from a facility other than a water treatment plant or storm water system?

    No

22. Will the action include drilling or blasting?

    No

23. Will the action involve military training (e.g., smoke operations, obscurant operations, exploding munitions, artillery fire, range use, helicopter or fixed wing aircraft use)?

    No

24. Will the proposed action involve the use of herbicides or other pesticides other than herbicides (e.g., fungicides, insecticides, or rodenticides)?

    No

25. Will the action include or cause activities that are reasonably certain to cause chronic or intense nighttime noise (above current levels of ambient noise in the area) in suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat or tricolored bat during the active season?

    Chronic noise is noise that is continuous or occurs repeatedly again and again for a long time. Sources of chronic or intense noise that could cause adverse effects to bats may include, but are not limited to: road traffic; trains; aircraft; industrial activities; gas compressor stations; loud music; crowds; oil and gas extraction; construction; and mining.

    Note: Additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat can be found in Appendix A of the USFWS' Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared bat Survey Guidelines at: https://www.fws.gov/media/range-wide-indiana-bat-and-northern-long-eared-bat-survey-guidelines.

    No

26. Does the action include, or is it reasonably certain to cause, the use of permanent or temporary artificial lighting within 1000 feet of suitable northern long-eared bat or tricolored bat roosting habitat?

    Note: Additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat can be found in Appendix A of the USFWS' Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared bat Survey Guidelines at: https://www.fws.gov/media/range-wide-indiana-bat-and-northern-long-eared-bat-survey-guidelines.

    No

27. Will the action include tree cutting or other means of knocking down or bringing down trees, tree topping, or tree trimming?

    Yes

28. Will the proposed action occur exclusively in an already established and currently maintained utility right-of-way?

    No

TEST PROJECT ONLY

29. Does the action include emergency cutting or trimming of hazard trees in order to remove an imminent threat to human safety or property? See hazard tree note at the bottom of the key for text that will be added to response letters

    Note: A "hazard tree" is a tree that is an immediate threat to lives, public health and safety, or improved property.

    No

30. Does the project intersect with the 0- 9.9% forest density category?

    Automatically answered
    Yes

31. Does the project intersect with the 10.0- 19.9% forest density category map?

    Automatically answered
    No

32. Does the project intersect with the 20.0- 29.9% forest density category map?

    Automatically answered
    No

33. Does the project intersect with the 30.0- 100% forest density category map?

    Automatically answered
    No

34. Will the action cause trees to be cut, knocked down, or otherwise brought down across an area greater than 0.5 acre in total extent?

    Yes

35. Does the action area intersect the tricolored bat species list area?

    Automatically answered
    Yes

36. [Semantic] Is the action area located within 0.25 miles of a culvert that is known to be occupied by northern long-eared or tricolored bats?

    Note: The map queried for this question contains proprietary information and cannot be displayed. If you need additional information, please contact your State wildlife agency.

    Automatically answered
    No

37. Your project overlaps with an area where tricolored bats may be present and roosting in trees year-round.

    Has a presence/probable absence survey for the tricolored bat following the Service's Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern Long-Eared Bat Survey Guidelines been conducted within the project area? If unsure, answer "No."

    No

TEST PROJECT ONLY

38. Your project overlaps with an area where tricolored bats may be present and roosting in trees year-round.

    Is suitable tricolored bat habitat present within 1000 feet of project activities? Note: If there are trees within the action area that may provide potential roosts for tricolored bats (e.g., clusters of leaves in live and dead deciduous trees, Spanish moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*), clusters of dead pine needles of large live pines) answer "Yes." Additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat can be found in Appendix A of the USFWS' Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared bat Survey Guidelines at: https://www.fws.gov/media/range-wide-indiana-bat-and-northern-long-eared-bat-survey-guidelines.

    Yes

39. Do you have any documents that you want to include with this submission?

    No

TEST PROJECT ONLY

PROJECT QUESTIONNAIRE

Enter the extent of the action area (in acres) from which trees will be removed - round up to the nearest tenth of an acre. For this question, include the entire area where tree removal will take place, even if some live or dead trees will be left standing.

33.6

TEST PROJECT ONLY

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Private Entity
Name: Lee Sherrod
Address: 1507 S IH 35
City: Austin
State: TX
Zip: 78741
Email lsherrod@horizon-esi.com
Phone: 5124313562

LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Lead Agency: Department of Homeland Security
Name: Dorothy Cook
Email: dorothy.cook@fema.dhs.gov
Phone: 9403837250

TEST PROJECT ONLY

	Grid Number	Percent Forested Cover of Grid	Allowed Clearance (ac)	Total Acres of forest in each Grid	Proposed Acres of Forested Clearance	% trees removed	Exceeds Significant Forest Impact Threshold	AC Forest Lost Without CMs	Acres of Forest Restored or Mitigation Bank Credit as CM	Recommended Offsets*
Delaware St Basin 1& 2	1	0-9.99	0	973.88	10	1.03	YES	10	0	10
	Total			973.88	10	1.03		10	0	10

NOTES		From Table2 in bat guidance	From Table2 in bat guidance	Calculate how many acres of forest in each 25km2 grid	Proposed clearance in each grid	Percent of all trees removed in each grid	From Table 2	Assume Negative acres of forest lost are zero	IF Conservation measures such as seasonal clearance restrictions, acousical bat surveys, and or restoration of trees or mitigaiton banking credits are done as conservation measure, offsets can be reduced to zero and consultation can be conducted as informal consultation	*Offsets cannot be reduced for clearing in Hibernacula grids

Grids are 25 km2

Table 2. Forest cover thresholds within project vicinity and associated forest area removal sizes eligible for predetermined outcome in DKey for TCB.
Forest cover within the vicinity of the project (%)
Allowable forest removal when direct effects (e.g., injury or death) are avoided (acres)

0-9.9	0
10.0-19.9	1
20.0-29.9	5
30.0-39.9	15
40.0-49.9	30
50-59.9	45

These thresholds were developed through expert elicitation from a multidisciplinary team of experts asked what percentage of suitable forested habitat in TCB colony home range areas can be removed without negative impacts occurring to an individual bat, assuming varying amounts of forest cover.
We assumed a 585-acre home range for the TCB based on the average from reported studies (Helms 2010; Wisconsin DNR 2018).

ERIS

DATABASE REPORT

Project Property:	*Delaware Detention Project* *Delaware Street* *Beaumont TX*
Project No:	*23047.003EA*
Report Type:	*Database Report*
Order No:	*24042400429*
Requested by:	*Horizon Environmental Services*
Date Completed:	*April 24, 2024*

Environmental Risk Information Services
A division of Glacier Media Inc.
1.866.517.5204 | info@erisinfo.com | erisinfo.com

Table of Contents

Notice: IMPORTANT LIMITATIONS and YOUR LIABILITY

Reliance on information in Report: This report DOES NOT replace a full Phase I Environmental Site Assessment but is solely intended to be used as database review of environmental records.

License for use of information in Report: No page of this report can be used without this cover page, this notice and the project property identifier. The information in Report(s) may not be modified or re-sold.

Your Liability for misuse: Using this Service and/or its reports in a manner contrary to this Notice or your agreement will be in breach of copyright and contract and ERIS may obtain damages for such mis-use, including damages caused to third parties, and gives ERIS the right to terminate your account, rescind your license to any previous reports and to bar you from future use of the Service.

No warranty of Accuracy or Liability for ERIS: The information contained in this report has been produced by ERIS Information Inc. ("ERIS") using various sources of information, including information provided by Federal and State government departments. The report applies only to the address and up to the date specified on the cover of this report, and any alterations or deviation from this description will require a new report. This report and the data contained herein does not purport to be and does not constitute a guarantee of the accuracy of the information contained herein and does not constitute a legal opinion nor medical advice. Although ERIS has endeavored to present you with information that is accurate, ERIS disclaims, any and all liability for any errors, omissions, or inaccuracies in such information and data, whether attributable to inadvertence, negligence or otherwise, and for any consequences arising therefrom. Liability on the part of ERIS is limited to the monetary value paid for this report.

Trademark and Copyright: You may not use the ERIS trademarks or attribute any work to ERIS other than as outlined above. This Service and Report (s) are protected by copyright owned by ERIS Information Inc. Copyright in data used in the Service or Report(s) (the "Data") is owned by ERIS or its licensors. The Service, Report(s) and Data may not be copied or reproduced in whole or in any substantial part without prior written consent of ERIS.

Executive Summary

Property Information:

Project Property:		*Delaware Detention Project* *Delaware Street Beaumont TX*
Project No:		*23047.003EA*
Coordinates:		
	Latitude:	*30.10013583*
	Longitude:	*-94.17764121*
	UTM Northing:	*3,330,466.18*
	UTM Easting:	*386,529.43*
	UTM Zone:	*15R*
Elevation:		*21 FT*

Order Information:

Order No:	*24042400429*
Date Requested:	*April 24, 2024*
Requested by:	*Horizon Environmental Services*
Report Type:	*Database Report*

Historicals/Products:

Aerial Photographs	*Historical Aerials (with Project Boundaries)*
ERIS Xplorer	*ERIS Xplorer*
Excel Add-On	*Excel Add-On*
Topographic Map	*Topographic Maps*

Executive Summary: Report Summary

Database	Searched	Search Radius	Project Property	Within 0.12mi	0.125mi to 0.25mi	0.25mi to 0.50mi	0.50mi to 1.00mi	Total
Standard Environmental Records								
Federal								
NPL	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROPOSED NPL	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
DELETED NPL	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
SEMS	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
SEMS ARCHIVE	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
ODI	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
CERCLIS	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
IODI	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
CERCLIS NFRAP	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
CERCLIS LIENS	Y	PO	0	-	-	-	-	0
RCRA CORRACTS	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
RCRA TSD	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
RCRA LQG	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
RCRA SQG	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
RCRA VSQG	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
RCRA NON GEN	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
RCRA CONTROLS	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
FED ENG	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
FED INST	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
LUCIS	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
NPL IC	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
ERNS 1982 TO 1986	Y	PO	0	-	-	-	-	0
ERNS 1987 TO 1989	Y	PO	0	-	-	-	-	0
ERNS	Y	PO	0	-	-	-	-	0
FED BROWNFIELDS	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
FEMA UST	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
FRP	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0

Database	Searched	Search Radius	Project Property	Within 0.12mi	0.125mi to 0.25mi	0.25mi to 0.50mi	0.50mi to 1.00mi	Total
DELISTED FRP	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
HIST GAS STATIONS	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
REFN	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
BULK TERMINAL	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
SEMS LIEN	Y	PO	0	-	-	-	-	0
SUPERFUND ROD	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOE FUSRAP	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
State								
SUPERFUND	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHWS	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
SDA	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
DELISTED SHWS	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
SWF/LF	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
CLI	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
HGAC CLI	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
AACOG CLI	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
IHW	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
IHW RECEIVER	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
RWS	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
LPST	Y	0.5	0	0	0	1	-	1
DELISTED LST	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
UST	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
AST	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
PST	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
HIST TANK	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
UST AUSTIN	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
PETROL CAVERN	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
DTNK	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
AUL	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
VCP	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
VCP RRC	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
OP CLEANUP	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
IOP	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
BROWNFIELDS	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0

Database	Searched	Search Radius	Project Property	Within 0.12mi	0.125mi to 0.25mi	0.25mi to 0.50mi	0.50mi to 1.00mi	Total
BROWN RRC	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
MSD	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
Tribal								
INDIAN LUST	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
INDIAN UST	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
DELISTED INDIAN LST	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
DELISTED INDIAN UST	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
County	***No County standard environmental record sources available for this State.***							
Additional Environmental Records								
Federal								
PFAS GHG	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
FINDS/FRS	Y	PO	0	-	-	-	-	0
TRIS	Y	PO	0	-	-	-	-	0
PFAS NPL	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
PFAS FED SITES	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
PFAS SSEHRI	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
ERNS PFAS	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
PFAS NPDES	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
PFAS TRI	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
PFAS WATER	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
PFAS TSCA	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
PFAS E-MANIFEST	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
PFAS IND	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
HMIRS	Y	0.125	0	0	-	-	-	0
NCDL	Y	0.125	0	0	-	-	-	0
TSCA	Y	0.125	0	0	-	-	-	0
HIST TSCA	Y	0.125	0	0	-	-	-	0
FTTS ADMIN	Y	PO	0	-	-	-	-	0
FTTS INSP	Y	PO	0	-	-	-	-	0
PRP	Y	PO	0	-	-	-	-	0
SCRD DRYCLEANER	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
ICIS	Y	PO	0	-	-	-	-	0
FED DRYCLEANERS	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
DELISTED FED DRY	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0

Database	Searched	Search Radius	Project Property	Within 0.12mi	0.125mi to 0.25mi	0.25mi to 0.50mi	0.50mi to 1.00mi	Total
FUDS	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
FUDS MRS	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
FORMER NIKE	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
PIPELINE INCIDENT	Y	PO	0	-	-	-	-	0
MLTS	Y	PO	0	-	-	-	-	0
HIST MLTS	Y	PO	0	-	-	-	-	0
MINES	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
SMCRA	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MRDS	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
LM SITES	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALT FUELS	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
CONSENT DECREES	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
AFS	Y	PO	0	-	-	-	-	0
SSTS	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
PCBT	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
PCB	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
State								
PRIORITY CLEAN	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
DRYCLEANERS	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
DELISTED DRYCLEANERS	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
GWCC	Y	0.125	0	0	-	-	-	0
GWCC HIST	Y	0.125	0	0	-	-	-	0
APAR	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
SPILLS	Y	0.125	0	0	-	-	-	0
PFAS	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
IHW CORR ACTION	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND APPL	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
NOV	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
NOE	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
LIENS	Y	PO	0	-	-	-	-	0
ORD	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
HIST RCRA NONRCRA	Y	0.5	0	0	0	1	-	1
RTOL	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
UIC	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
IHW GENERATOR	Y	0.125	0	0	-	-	-	0

Database	Searched	Search Radius	Project Property	Within 0.12mi	0.125mi to 0.25mi	0.25mi to 0.50mi	0.50mi to 1.00mi	Total
IHW TRANSPORT	Y	0.125	0	0	-	-	-	0
AIR PERMITS	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
EMISSIONS	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
TIER 2	Y	0.125	0	5	-	-	-	5
EDWARDS AQUIFER	Y	PO	0	-	-	-	-	0

Tribal — ***No Tribal additional environmental record sources available for this State.***

County — ***No County additional environmental record sources available for this State.***

Total:	0	5	0	2	0	7

*** PO – Property Only***
*** 'Property and adjoining properties' database search radii are set at 0.25 miles.***

Executive Summary: Site Report Summary - Project Property

Map Key	DB	Company/Site Name	Address	Direction	Distance (mi/ft)	Elev Diff (ft)	Page Number

No records found in the selected databases for the project property.

Executive Summary: Site Report Summary - Surrounding Properties

Map Key	DB	Company/Site Name	Address	Direction	Distance (mi/ft)	Elev Diff (ft)	Page Number
1	TIER 2	West Beaumont	Beaumont Beaumont TX 77705	SE	0.07 / 380.31	3	18
1	TIER 2	West Beaumont	Beaumont Beaumont TX 77705	SE	0.07 / 380.31	3	20
1	TIER 2	West Beaumont	Beaumont Beaumont TX 77705	SE	0.07 / 380.31	3	22
1	TIER 2	West Beaumont	Beaumont Beaumont TX 77705	SE	0.07 / 380.31	3	24
1	TIER 2	West Beaumont	Beaumont Beaumont TX 77705	SE	0.07 / 380.31	3	26
2	LPST	GATORS WEST	2890 DOWLEN RD BEAUMONT TX 77706	ENE	0.42 / 2,209.49	3	29
			LPST ID: 121429 ***Closure Date | Corrective Action Status:*** 12/31/3000 | 2 - SITE ASSESSMENT				
3	HIST RCRA NONRCRA	CVS PHARMACY 8351	2950 DOWLEN RD BEAUMONT TX 77706	ENE	0.49 / 2,585.22	1	29

Executive Summary: Summary by Data Source

Standard

State

LPST - Leaking Petroleum Storage Tank Database

A search of the LPST database, dated Mar 4, 2024 has found that there are 1 LPST site(s) within approximately 0.50miles of the project property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction	Distance (mi/ft)	Map Key
GATORS WEST	2890 DOWLEN RD BEAUMONT TX 77706	ENE	0.42 / 2,209.49	2
	LPST ID: *121429* ***Closure Date | Corrective Action Status:*** *12/31/3000 | 2 - SITE ASSESSMENT*			

Non Standard

State

HIST RCRA NONRCRA - Inactive RCRA and Non-RCRA Facilities

A search of the HIST RCRA NONRCRA database, dated Mar 11, 2024 has found that there are 1 HIST RCRA NONRCRA site(s) within approximately 0.50miles of the project property.

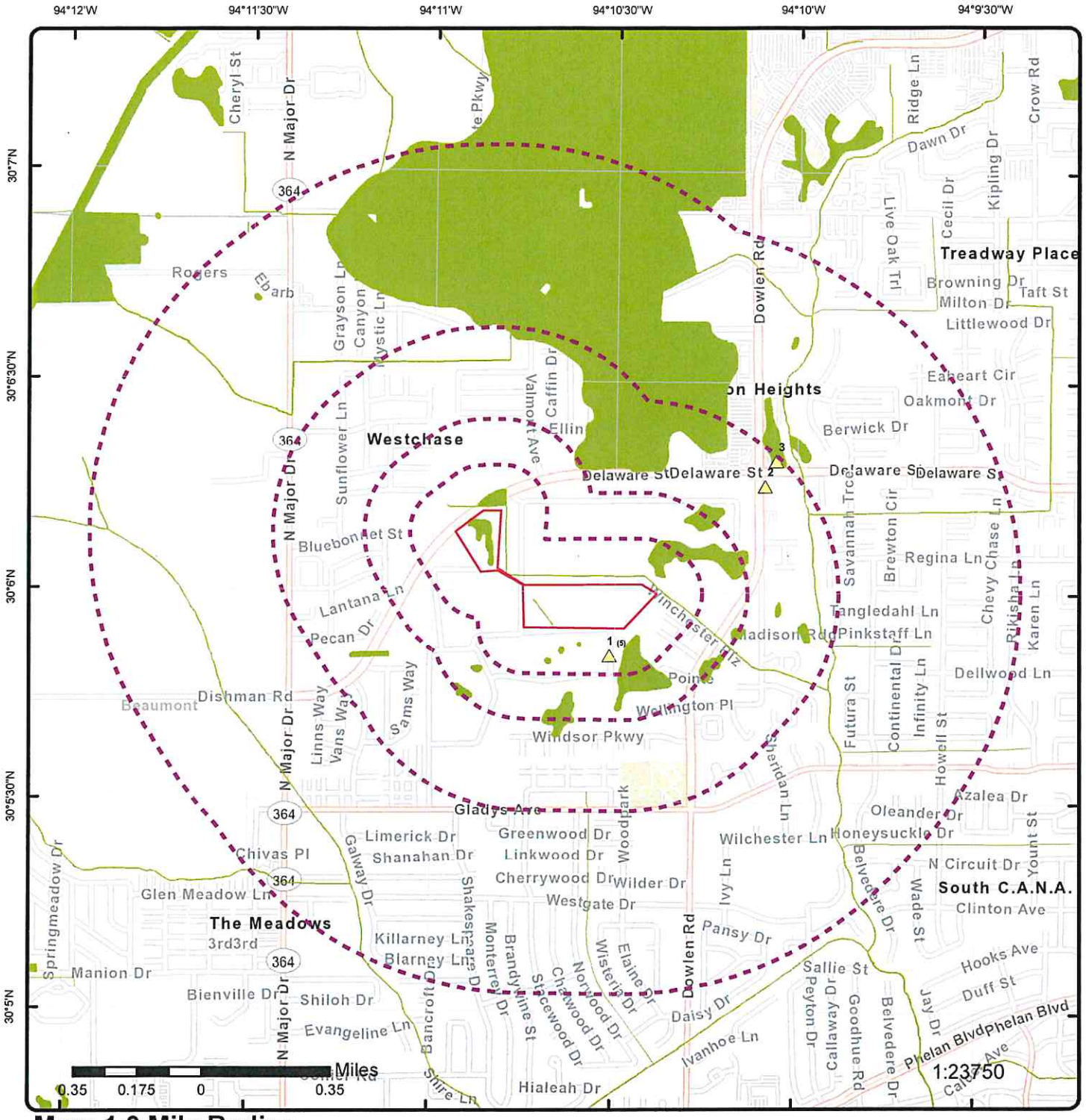
Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction	Distance (mi/ft)	Map Key
CVS PHARMACY 8351	2950 DOWLEN RD BEAUMONT TX 77706	ENE	0.49 / 2,585.22	3

TIER 2 - Tier 2 Report

A search of the TIER 2 database, dated Dec 31, 2012 has found that there are 5 TIER 2 site(s) within approximately 0.12miles of the project property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction	Distance (mi/ft)	Map Key
West Beaumont	Beaumont Beaumont TX 77705	SE	0.07 / 380.31	1
West Beaumont	Beaumont Beaumont TX 77705	SE	0.07 / 380.31	1
West Beaumont	Beaumont Beaumont TX 77705	SE	0.07 / 380.31	1
West Beaumont	Beaumont Beaumont TX 77705	SE	0.07 / 380.31	1

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction	Distance (mi/ft)	Map Key
West Beaumont	Beaumont Beaumont TX 77705	SE	0.07 / 380.31	1



Map: 1.0 Mile Radius

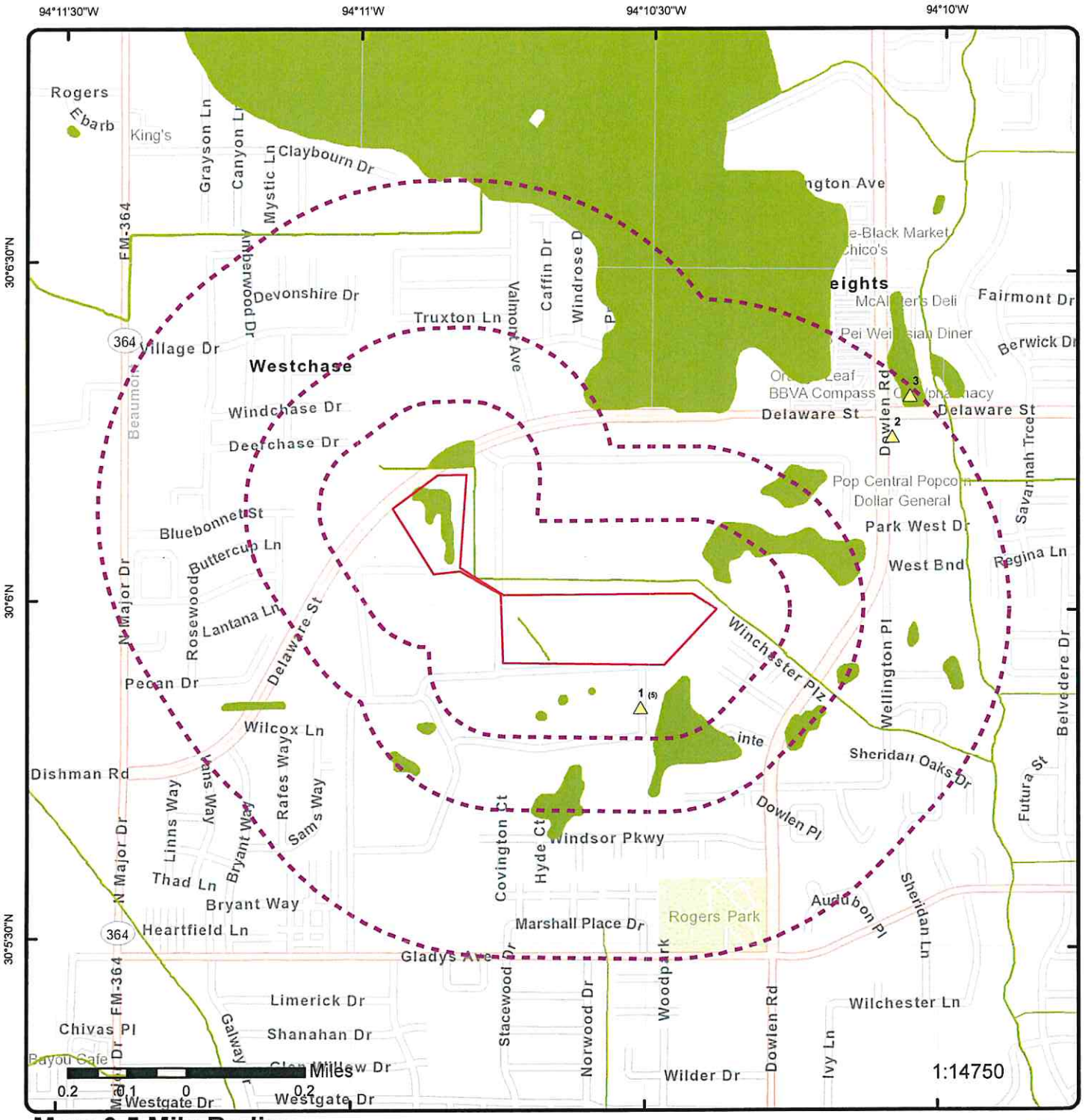
Order Number: 24042400429

Address: Delaware Street, Beaumont, TX

- Project Property
- Buffer Outline
- Sites with Higher Elevation
- Sites with Same Elevation
- Sites with Lower Elevation
- Sites with Unknown Elevation
- Areas with Higher Elevation
- Areas with Same Elevation
- Areas with Lower Elevation
- Areas with Unknown Elevation
- Freeways; Highways
- Traffic Circle; Ramp
- Major & Minor Arterial
- Traffic Circle; Ramp
- Local Road
- Rail
- State
- Country
- National Wetland
- Indian Reserve Land
- 100 Year Flood Zone
- 500 Year Flood Zone
- FWS Special Designation Areas
- National Priorities List (Active, Delisted, Proposed, Institutional Control)

Source: © 2021 ESRI StreetMap Premium

© ERIS Information Inc.



Map: 0.5 Mile Radius

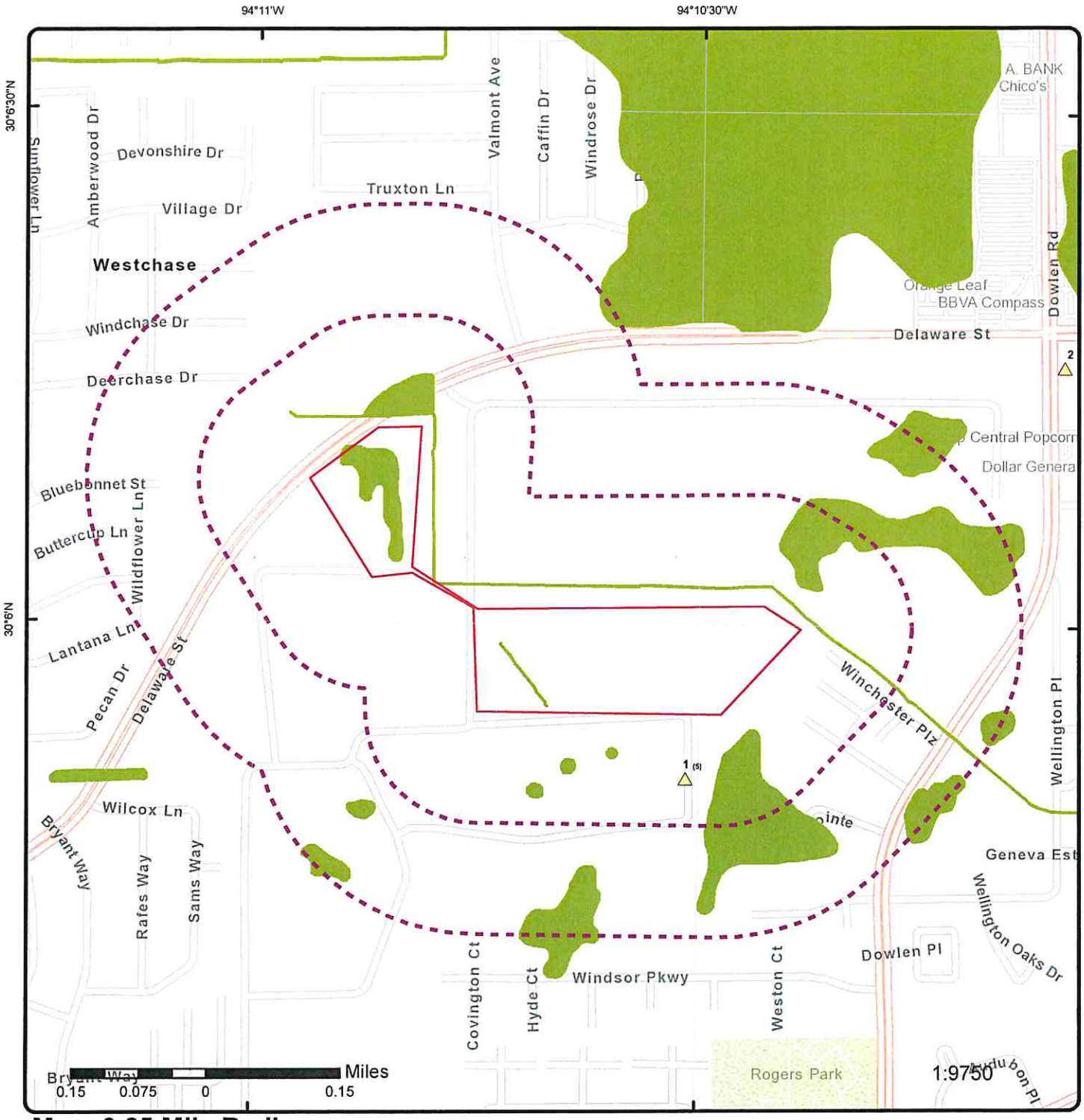
Order Number: 24042400429

Address: Delaware Street, Beaumont, TX

- Project Property
- Buffer Outline
- Sites with Higher Elevation
- Sites with Same Elevation
- Sites with Lower Elevation
- Sites with Unknown Elevation
- Areas with Higher Elevation
- Areas with Same Elevation
- Areas with Lower Elevation
- Areas with Unknown Elevation
- Freeways; Highways
- Traffic Circle; Ramp
- Major & Minor Arterial
- Traffic Circle; Ramp
- Local Road
- Rail
- State
- Country
- National Wetland
- Indian Reserve Land
- 100 Year Flood Zone
- 500 Year Flood Zone
- FWS Special Designation Areas
- National Priorities List (Active, Delisted, Proposed, Institutional Control)

Source: © 2021 ESRI StreetMap Premium

© ERIS Information Inc.



Map: 0.25 Mile Radius

Order Number: 24042400429

Address: Delaware Street, Beaumont, TX

- Project Property
- Buffer Outline
- Sites with Higher Elevation
- Sites with Same Elevation
- Sites with Lower Elevation
- Sites with Unknown Elevation
- Areas with Higher Elevation
- Areas with Same Elevation
- Areas with Lower Elevation
- Areas with Unknown Elevation
- Freeways; Highways
- Traffic Circle; Ramp
- Major & Minor Arterial
- Traffic Circle; Ramp
- Local Road
- Rail
- State
- Country
- National Wetland
- Indian Reserve Land
- 100 Year Flood Zone
- 500 Year Flood Zone
- FWS Special Designation Areas
- National Priorities List (Active, Delisted, Proposed, Institutional Control)

Source: © 2021 ESRI StreetMap Premium

© ERIS Information Inc.

Aerial Year: 2022

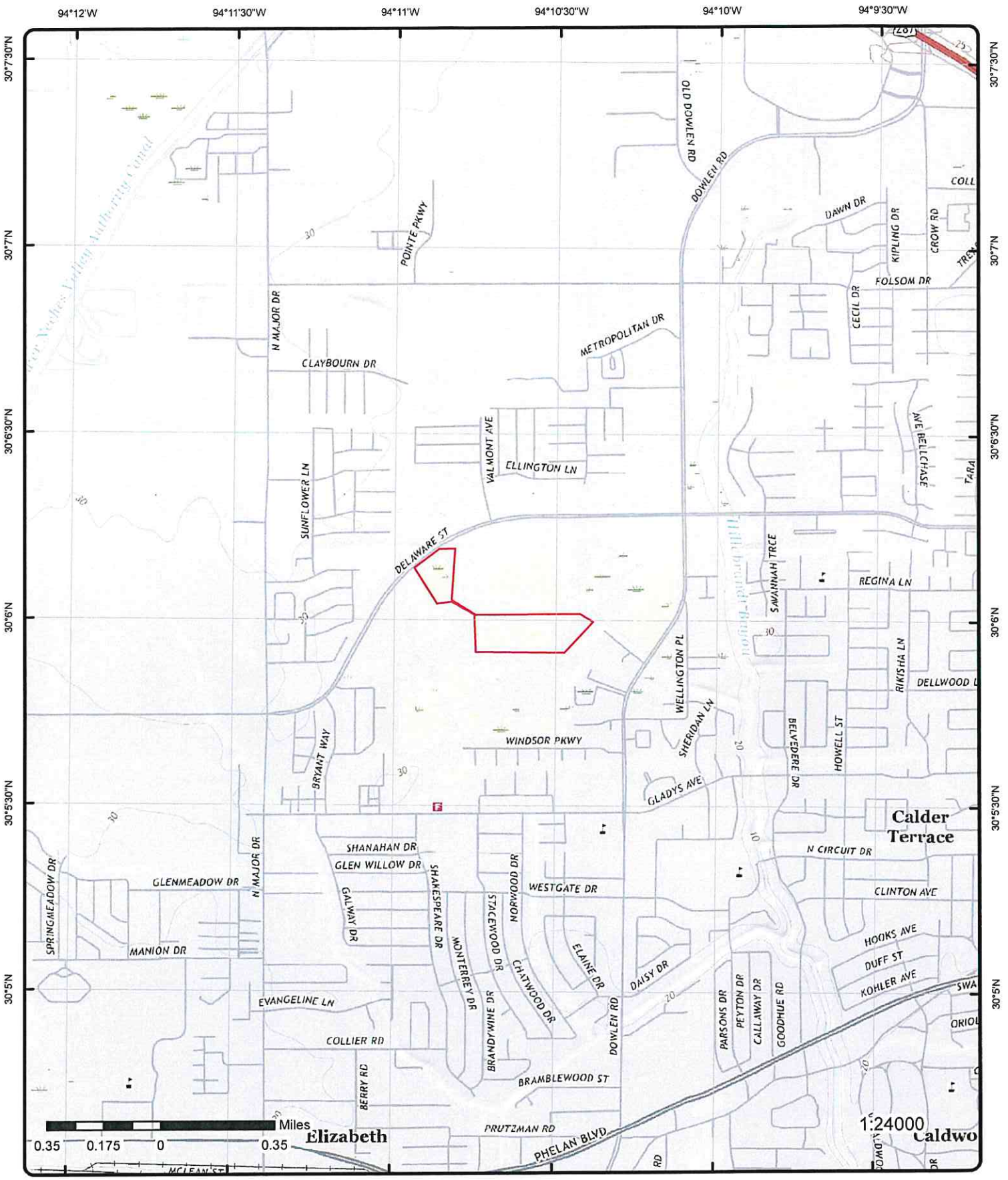
Order Number: 24042400429

Address: Delaware Street, Beaumont, TX

ERIS

© ERIS Information Inc.

Source: ESRI World Imagery



Topographic Map

Year: 2019

Order Number: 24042400429

Address: Delaware Street, TX

Quadrangle(s): Beaumont West TX, Voth TX

Source: USGS Topographic Map

© ERIS Information Inc.

Detail Report

Map Key	Number of Records	Direction	Distance (mi/ft)	Elev/Diff (ft)	Site	DB
1	1 of5	SE	0.07 / 380.31	23.73 / 3	West Beaumont Beaumont Beaumont TX 77705	TIER 2

Facility Record ID:	FATR20124XVTJ8001RLA	**Latitude:**	30.0975
Report Year:	2012	**Longitude:**	94.1752
Fac Fire District:	Beaumont	**Lat/long Method:**	
No of Employees:	2		
Facility:			
Facility Name:	West Beaumont		
Failed Validation:			
Fac Country:	USA		
Fac County:	Jefferson		
Lat/Long Loc Des:			
Submitted by:	Rhett Francois		
F Notes:			

Chemicals in Inventory (2012 Part 1)

CICAS:	8006-14-2	**Days on Site:**	365
Entered Chem Name:	Natural Gas	**Gas:**	T
Ave Amount Code:	03	**Liquid:**	
Ave Amount:		**Mixture:**	
Max Amount:		**Pressure:**	T
Max Amount Code:	03	**Pure:**	T
Max Amt Container:		**Solid:**	

Chemicals in Inventory (2012 Part 1)

CICAS:	112-27-6	**Days on Site:**	365
Entered Chem Name:	Triethylene Glycol	**Gas:**	
Ave Amount Code:	03	**Liquid:**	T
Ave Amount:		**Mixture:**	
Max Amount:		**Pressure:**	
Max Amount Code:	03	**Pure:**	T
Max Amt Container:		**Solid:**	

Chemicals in Inventory (2012 Part 1)

CICAS:	67-56-1	**Days on Site:**	365
Entered Chem Name:	Methanol	**Gas:**	
Ave Amount Code:	03	**Liquid:**	T
Ave Amount:		**Mixture:**	
Max Amount:		**Pressure:**	
Max Amount Code:	03	**Pure:**	T
Max Amt Container:		**Solid:**	

Chemicals in Inventory (2012 Part 1)

CICAS:		**Days on Site:**	365
Entered Chem Name:	Scale Inhibitors	**Gas:**	
Ave Amount Code:	03	**Liquid:**	T
Ave Amount:		**Mixture:**	T
Max Amount:		**Pressure:**	

Max Amount Code:	03	*Pure:*	
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Chemicals in Inventory (2012 Part 1)

CICAS:		*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Corrosion Inhibitors	*Gas:*	
Ave Amount Code:	02	*Liquid:*	T
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	T
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	
Max Amount Code:	03	*Pure:*	
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Chemicals in Inventory (2012 Part 1)

CICAS:	8002-05-9	*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Crude Oil	*Gas:*	
Ave Amount Code:	03	*Liquid:*	T
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	
Max Amount Code:	04	*Pure:*	T
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Chemicals in Inventory (2012 Part 1)

CICAS:	68919-39-1	*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Condensate	*Gas:*	
Ave Amount Code:	02	*Liquid:*	T
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	T
Max Amount Code:	03	*Pure:*	T
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Chemicals in Inventory (2012 Part 1)

CICAS:	64742-54-7	*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Lube Oil	*Gas:*	
Ave Amount Code:	03	*Liquid:*	T
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	T
Max Amount Code:	03	*Pure:*	T
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Chemicals in Inventory (2012 Part 1)

CICAS:	8002-05-9	*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Motor oil	*Gas:*	
Ave Amount Code:	02	*Liquid:*	T
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	
Max Amount Code:	02	*Pure:*	T
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Chemicals in Inventory (2012 Part 1)

CICAS:	7647-14-5	*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Saltwater(Brine)	*Gas:*	
Ave Amount Code:	04	*Liquid:*	T
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	T
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	T
Max Amount Code:	04	*Pure:*	
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Map Key	Number of Records	Direction	Distance (mi/ft)	Elev/Diff (ft)	Site	DB

Chemicals in Inventory (2012 Part 1)

CICAS:	107-21-1	*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Antifreeze	*Gas:*	
Ave Amount Code:	02	*Liquid:*	T
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	
Max Amount Code:	02	*Pure:*	T
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Chemicals in Inventory (2012 Part 1)

CICAS:		*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Produced Hydrocarbons	*Gas:*	T
Ave Amount Code:	04	*Liquid:*	T
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	T
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	T
Max Amount Code:	04	*Pure:*	
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Map Key	Number of Records	Direction	Distance (mi/ft)	Elev/Diff (ft)	Site	DB
1	2 of5	SE	0.07 / 380.31	23.73 / 3	West Beaumont Beaumont Beaumont TX 77705	TIER 2

Facility Record ID:	FATR20094XVTJ8001RLA	*Latitude:*	30.0975
Report Year:	2009	*Longitude:*	94.1752
Fac Fire District:	Beaumont	*Lat/long Method:*	
No of Employees:	2		
Facility:			
Facility Name:	West Beaumont		
Failed Validation:			
Fac Country:	USA		
Fac County:	Jefferson		
Lat/Long Loc Des:			
Submitted by:	Cory Johnson		
F Notes:			

Chemicals in Inventory (2009)

CICAS:	8006-14-2	*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Natural Gas	*Gas:*	T
Ave Amount Code:	3	*Liquid:*	
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	T
Max Amount Code:	3	*Pure:*	T
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Chemicals in Inventory (2009)

CICAS:		*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Produced Hydrocarbons	*Gas:*	T
Ave Amount Code:	4	*Liquid:*	T
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	T
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	T
Max Amount Code:	4	*Pure:*	
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Chemicals in Inventory (2009)

CICAS:	7647-14-5	*Days on Site:*	365

Entered Chem Name:	Saltwater(Brine)	*Gas:*	
Ave Amount Code:	4	*Liquid:*	T
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	T
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	T
Max Amount Code:	4	*Pure:*	
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Chemicals in Inventory (2009)

CICAS:	68919-39-1	*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Condensate	*Gas:*	
Ave Amount Code:	2	*Liquid:*	T
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	T
Max Amount Code:	3	*Pure:*	T
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Chemicals in Inventory (2009)

CICAS:	112-27-6	*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Triethylene Glycol	*Gas:*	
Ave Amount Code:	3	*Liquid:*	T
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	
Max Amount Code:	3	*Pure:*	T
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Chemicals in Inventory (2009)

CICAS:		*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Scale Inhibitors	*Gas:*	
Ave Amount Code:	3	*Liquid:*	T
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	T
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	
Max Amount Code:	3	*Pure:*	
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Chemicals in Inventory (2009)

CICAS:		*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Corrosion Inhibitors	*Gas:*	
Ave Amount Code:	2	*Liquid:*	T
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	T
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	
Max Amount Code:	3	*Pure:*	
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Chemicals in Inventory (2009)

CICAS:	107-21-1	*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Antifreeze	*Gas:*	
Ave Amount Code:	2	*Liquid:*	T
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	
Max Amount Code:	2	*Pure:*	T
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Chemicals in Inventory (2009)

CICAS:	67-56-1	*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Methanol	*Gas:*	
Ave Amount Code:	3	*Liquid:*	T

Map Key	Number of Records	Direction	Distance (mi/ft)	Elev/Diff (ft)	Site	DB

Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	
Max Amount Code:	3	*Pure:*	T
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Chemicals in Inventory (2009)

CICAS:	5/9/8002	*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Crude Oil	*Gas:*	
Ave Amount Code:	3	*Liquid:*	T
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	
Max Amount Code:	4	*Pure:*	T
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Chemicals in Inventory (2009)

CICAS:	64742-54-7	*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Lube Oil	*Gas:*	
Ave Amount Code:	3	*Liquid:*	T
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	T
Max Amount Code:	3	*Pure:*	T
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Chemicals in Inventory (2009)

CICAS:	5/9/8002	*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Motor oil	*Gas:*	
Ave Amount Code:	2	*Liquid:*	T
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	
Max Amount Code:	2	*Pure:*	T
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

1	*3 of5*	*SE*	*0.07 / 380.31*	*23.73 / 3*	*West Beaumont Beaumont Beaumont TX 77705*	*TIER 2*

Facility Record ID:	FATR20064XVTJ8001RLA	*Latitude:*	30.0975
Report Year:	2006	*Longitude:*	94.1752
Fac Fire District:	Beaumont	*Lat/long Method:*	
No of Employees:	2		
Facility:			
Facility Name:	West Beaumont		
Failed Validation:			
Fac Country:	USA		
Fac County:	Jefferson		
Lat/Long Loc Des:			
Submitted by:	Mike Schoch		
F Notes:			

Chemicals in Inventory (2006)

CICAS:	7732-18-5	*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Condensate	*Gas:*	
Ave Amount Code:	02	*Liquid:*	T
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	T
Max Amount Code:	03	*Pure:*	T
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Chemicals in Inventory (2006)

CICAS:	8006-14-2	*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Natural Gas	*Gas:*	T
Ave Amount Code:	03	*Liquid:*	
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	T
Max Amount Code:	03	*Pure:*	T
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Chemicals in Inventory (2006)

CICAS:	7647-14-5	*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Saltwater(Brine)	*Gas:*	
Ave Amount Code:	04	*Liquid:*	T
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	T
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	T
Max Amount Code:	04	*Pure:*	
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Chemicals in Inventory (2006)

CICAS:		*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Corrosion Inhibitors	*Gas:*	
Ave Amount Code:	02	*Liquid:*	T
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	T
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	
Max Amount Code:	03	*Pure:*	T
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Chemicals in Inventory (2006)

CICAS:	67-56-1	*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Methanol	*Gas:*	
Ave Amount Code:	03	*Liquid:*	T
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	
Max Amount Code:	03	*Pure:*	T
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Chemicals in Inventory (2006)

CICAS:	8002-05-9	*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Crude Oil	*Gas:*	
Ave Amount Code:	03	*Liquid:*	T
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	
Max Amount Code:	04	*Pure:*	T
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Chemicals in Inventory (2006)

CICAS:	8002-05-9	*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Motor oil	*Gas:*	
Ave Amount Code:	02	*Liquid:*	T
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	
Max Amount Code:	02	*Pure:*	T
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Chemicals in Inventory (2006)

Map Key	Number of Records	Direction	Distance (mi/ft)	Elev/Diff (ft)	Site	DB

CICAS:	112-27-6	Days on Site:	365
Entered Chem Name:	Triethylene Glycol	Gas:	
Ave Amount Code:	03	Liquid:	T
Ave Amount:		Mixture:	
Max Amount:		Pressure:	
Max Amount Code:	03	Pure:	T
Max Amt Container:		Solid:	

Chemicals in Inventory (2006)

CICAS:		Days on Site:	365
Entered Chem Name:	Scale Inhibitors	Gas:	
Ave Amount Code:	03	Liquid:	T
Ave Amount:		Mixture:	
Max Amount:		Pressure:	
Max Amount Code:	03	Pure:	T
Max Amt Container:		Solid:	

Chemicals in Inventory (2006)

CICAS:	8002-05-9	Days on Site:	365
Entered Chem Name:	Lube Oil	Gas:	
Ave Amount Code:	03	Liquid:	T
Ave Amount:		Mixture:	
Max Amount:		Pressure:	T
Max Amount Code:	03	Pure:	T
Max Amt Container:		Solid:	

Chemicals in Inventory (2006)

CICAS:		Days on Site:	365
Entered Chem Name:	Produced Hydrocarbons	Gas:	T
Ave Amount Code:	04	Liquid:	T
Ave Amount:		Mixture:	T
Max Amount:		Pressure:	T
Max Amount Code:	04	Pure:	
Max Amt Container:		Solid:	

Map Key	Number of Records	Direction	Distance (mi/ft)	Elev/Diff (ft)	Site	DB
1	4 of5	SE	0.07 / 380.31	23.73 / 3	West Beaumont Beaumont Beaumont TX 77705	TIER 2

Facility Record ID:	FATR20104XVTJ8001RLA	Latitude:	30.0975
Report Year:	2010	Longitude:	94.1752
Fac Fire District:	Beaumont	Lat/long Method:	
No of Employees:	2		
Facility:			
Facility Name:	West Beaumont		
Failed Validation:			
Fac Country:	USA		
Fac County:	Jefferson		
Lat/Long Loc Des:			
Submitted by:	Jeanine Salinas - Environmental Coordinator		
F Notes:			

Chemicals in Inventory (2010)

CICAS:	68919-39-1	Days on Site:	365
Entered Chem Name:	Condensate	Gas:	
Ave Amount Code:	02	Liquid:	T
Ave Amount:		Mixture:	
Max Amount:		Pressure:	T
Max Amount Code:	03	Pure:	T

Max Amt Container: Solid:

Chemicals in Inventory (2010)

CICAS: 64742-54-7 | Days on Site: 365
Entered Chem Name: Lube Oil | Gas:
Ave Amount Code: 03 | Liquid: T
Ave Amount: | Mixture:
Max Amount: | Pressure: T
Max Amount Code: 03 | Pure: T
Max Amt Container: | Solid:

Chemicals in Inventory (2010)

CICAS: 8002-05-9 | Days on Site: 365
Entered Chem Name: Motor oil | Gas:
Ave Amount Code: 02 | Liquid: T
Ave Amount: | Mixture:
Max Amount: | Pressure:
Max Amount Code: 02 | Pure: T
Max Amt Container: | Solid:

Chemicals in Inventory (2010)

CICAS: | Days on Site: 365
Entered Chem Name: Scale Inhibitors | Gas:
Ave Amount Code: 03 | Liquid: T
Ave Amount: | Mixture: T
Max Amount: | Pressure:
Max Amount Code: 03 | Pure:
Max Amt Container: | Solid:

Chemicals in Inventory (2010)

CICAS: | Days on Site: 365
Entered Chem Name: Produced Hydrocarbons | Gas: T
Ave Amount Code: 04 | Liquid: T
Ave Amount: | Mixture: T
Max Amount: | Pressure: T
Max Amount Code: 04 | Pure:
Max Amt Container: | Solid:

Chemicals in Inventory (2010)

CICAS: | Days on Site: 365
Entered Chem Name: Corrosion Inhibitors | Gas:
Ave Amount Code: 02 | Liquid: T
Ave Amount: | Mixture: T
Max Amount: | Pressure:
Max Amount Code: 03 | Pure:
Max Amt Container: | Solid:

Chemicals in Inventory (2010)

CICAS: 107-21-1 | Days on Site: 365
Entered Chem Name: Antifreeze | Gas:
Ave Amount Code: 02 | Liquid: T
Ave Amount: | Mixture:
Max Amount: | Pressure:
Max Amount Code: 02 | Pure: T
Max Amt Container: | Solid:

Map Key	Number of Records	Direction	Distance (mi/ft)	Elev/Diff (ft)	Site	DB

Chemicals in Inventory (2010)

CICAS:	112-27-6	*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Triethylene Glycol	*Gas:*	
Ave Amount Code:	03	*Liquid:*	T
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	
Max Amount Code:	03	*Pure:*	T
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Chemicals in Inventory (2010)

CICAS:	8002-05-9	*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Crude Oil	*Gas:*	
Ave Amount Code:	03	*Liquid:*	T
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	
Max Amount Code:	04	*Pure:*	T
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Chemicals in Inventory (2010)

CICAS:	7647-14-5	*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Saltwater(Brine)	*Gas:*	
Ave Amount Code:	04	*Liquid:*	T
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	T
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	T
Max Amount Code:	04	*Pure:*	
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Chemicals in Inventory (2010)

CICAS:	67-56-1	*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Methanol	*Gas:*	
Ave Amount Code:	03	*Liquid:*	T
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	
Max Amount Code:	03	*Pure:*	T
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Chemicals in Inventory (2010)

CICAS:	8006-14-2	*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Natural Gas	*Gas:*	T
Ave Amount Code:	03	*Liquid:*	
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	T
Max Amount Code:	03	*Pure:*	T
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

1	*5 of5*	*SE*	*0.07 / 380.31*	*23.73 / 3*	*West Beaumont Beaumont Beaumont TX 77705*	*TIER 2*

Facility Record ID:	FATR20114XVTJ8001RLA	*Latitude:*	30.0975
Report Year:	2011	*Longitude:*	94.1752
Fac Fire District:	Beaumont	*Lat/long Method:*	
No of Employees:	2		
Facility:			
Facility Name:	West Beaumont		
Failed Validation:			
Fac Country:	USA		

Fac County:	Jefferson
Lat/Long Loc Des:	
Submitted by:	Jeanine Salinas
F Notes:	

Chemicals in Inventory (2011 Part 1)

CICAS:	112-27-6	*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Triethylene Glycol	*Gas:*	
Ave Amount Code:	03	*Liquid:*	T
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	
Max Amount Code:	03	*Pure:*	T
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Chemicals in Inventory (2011 Part 1)

CICAS:		*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Produced Hydrocarbons	*Gas:*	T
Ave Amount Code:	04	*Liquid:*	T
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	T
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	T
Max Amount Code:	04	*Pure:*	
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Chemicals in Inventory (2011 Part 1)

CICAS:	64742-54-7	*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Lube Oil	*Gas:*	
Ave Amount Code:	03	*Liquid:*	T
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	T
Max Amount Code:	03	*Pure:*	T
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Chemicals in Inventory (2011 Part 1)

CICAS:	8006-14-2	*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Natural Gas	*Gas:*	T
Ave Amount Code:	03	*Liquid:*	
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	T
Max Amount Code:	03	*Pure:*	T
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Chemicals in Inventory (2011 Part 1)

CICAS:	107-21-1	*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Antifreeze	*Gas:*	
Ave Amount Code:	02	*Liquid:*	T
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	
Max Amount:		*Pressure:*	
Max Amount Code:	02	*Pure:*	T
Max Amt Container:		*Solid:*	

Chemicals in Inventory (2011 Part 1)

CICAS:	8002-05-9	*Days on Site:*	365
Entered Chem Name:	Crude Oil	*Gas:*	
Ave Amount Code:	03	*Liquid:*	T
Ave Amount:		*Mixture:*	

Max Amount:		Pressure:	
Max Amount Code:	04	Pure:	T
Max Amt Container:		Solid:	

Chemicals in Inventory (2011 Part 1)

CICAS:		Days on Site:	365
Entered Chem Name:	Scale Inhibitors	Gas:	
Ave Amount Code:	03	Liquid:	T
Ave Amount:		Mixture:	T
Max Amount:		Pressure:	
Max Amount Code:	03	Pure:	
Max Amt Container:		Solid:	

Chemicals in Inventory (2011 Part 1)

CICAS:	8002-05-9	Days on Site:	365
Entered Chem Name:	Motor oil	Gas:	
Ave Amount Code:	02	Liquid:	T
Ave Amount:		Mixture:	
Max Amount:		Pressure:	
Max Amount Code:	02	Pure:	T
Max Amt Container:		Solid:	

Chemicals in Inventory (2011 Part 1)

CICAS:	7647-14-5	Days on Site:	365
Entered Chem Name:	Saltwater(Brine)	Gas:	
Ave Amount Code:	04	Liquid:	T
Ave Amount:		Mixture:	T
Max Amount:		Pressure:	T
Max Amount Code:	04	Pure:	
Max Amt Container:		Solid:	

Chemicals in Inventory (2011 Part 1)

CICAS:	68919-39-1	Days on Site:	365
Entered Chem Name:	Condensate	Gas:	
Ave Amount Code:	02	Liquid:	T
Ave Amount:		Mixture:	
Max Amount:		Pressure:	T
Max Amount Code:	03	Pure:	T
Max Amt Container:		Solid:	

Chemicals in Inventory (2011 Part 1)

CICAS:		Days on Site:	365
Entered Chem Name:	Corrosion Inhibitors	Gas:	
Ave Amount Code:	02	Liquid:	T
Ave Amount:		Mixture:	T
Max Amount:		Pressure:	
Max Amount Code:	03	Pure:	
Max Amt Container:		Solid:	

Chemicals in Inventory (2011 Part 1)

CICAS:	67-56-1	Days on Site:	365
Entered Chem Name:	Methanol	Gas:	
Ave Amount Code:	03	Liquid:	T
Ave Amount:		Mixture:	
Max Amount:		Pressure:	
Max Amount Code:	03	Pure:	T

Map Key	Number of Records	Direction	Distance (mi/ft)	Elev/Diff (ft)	Site	DB
Max Amt Container:				Solid:		
2	1 of1	ENE	0.42 / 2,209.49	24.58 / 3	GATORS WEST 2890 DOWLEN RD BEAUMONT TX 77706	LPST

LPST ID:	121429	Nearest City:	BEAUMONT
PST ID:		Site Name (Map):	GATORS WEST
Facility ID:	66384	Phys Addr (Map):	2890 DOWLEN RD
Site Name:	GATORS WEST	City (Map):	BEAUMONT
Site Address:	2890 DOWLEN RD	County (Map):	JEFFERSON
City Name:	BEAUMONT	ZIP Code (Map):	77706
ZIP Code:	77706	Lat DD (Map):	30.10443768
County Name:	JEFFERSON	Long DD (Map):	-94.16787533
Addr Desc (Map):			

Source: TCEQ LPST Report; TCEQ Map Data

Note: Documents related to facilities in Texas can be searched on TCEQ Records Online Central File Room (CFR): https://records.tceq.texas.gov/cs/idcplg?IdcService=TCEQ_SEARCH
Basic information, including RN numbers, for facilities in TX can be searched on the TCEQ Central Registry: https://www15.tceq.texas.gov/crpub/
Information about how to use these resources can be found here: https://www.tceq.texas.gov/assets/public/agency/How-to-Use-Central-File-Room-Online.pdf

Historical Documents: ERIS does not have a document collection for this particular record; readers are referred to the TCEQ Records Services: https://www.tceq.texas.gov/agency/data/records-services/reqinfo.html

TCEQ LPST Report

Ref No:	RN102049053	Reported Date:	02/22/2022
Closure Date:	12/31/3000	Entered Date:	04/25/2022
Discovered Date:	08/11/2021	TCEQ Region:	REGION 10 - BEAUMONT
Rem Program:	LPST	Project Manager:	JGARNER
Program:	1 - RPR		

Corrective Action Status: 2 - SITE ASSESSMENT

Priority Status: 4.1 - GW IMPACTED NO APPARENT THREATS OR IMPACTS TO RECEPTORS

TCEQ Map Data

Region:	REGION 10 - BEAUMONT	Horz Meth:	DOQ
X:	-94.167875325	Horz Acc:	5
Y:	30.104437675	Horz Org:	TCEQ
Horz Ref:	STRUC_CEN	Horz Datum:	NAD83
Horz Date:	20220425	Horz Desc:	

Map Key	Number of Records	Direction	Distance (mi/ft)	Elev/Diff (ft)	Site	DB
3	1 of1	ENE	0.49 / 2,585.22	22.34 / 1	CVS PHARMACY 8351 2950 DOWLEN RD BEAUMONT TX 77706	HIST RCRA NONRCRA

SWR No:	91123	Gen Type:	
EPA ID:	TXR000080690	Gen Size:	CESQG
Registratn Status:	INACTIVE	Transporter:	NO
Site County:	JEFFERSON	Transports Class 1:	
Receiver:	NO	Transports Class H:	
Generator:	YES	Healthcare Facility:	NO
Transferfacility:	NO	Recycler:	NO

Original Source: Inactive Regulated RCRA Generator Facilities

Note: Documents related to facilities in Texas can be searched on TCEQ Records Online Central File Room (CFR): https://records.tceq.texas.gov/cs/idcplg?IdcService=TCEQ_SEARCH
Basic information, including RN numbers, for facilities in TX can be searched on the TCEQ Central Registry: https://www15.tceq.texas.gov/crpub/
Information about how to use these resources can be found here: https://www.tceq.texas.gov/assets/public/agency/How-to-Use-Central-File-Room-Online.pdf

Unplottable Summary

Total: 0 Unplottable sites

DB	Company Name/Site Name	Address	City	Zip	ERIS ID

No unplottable records were found that may be relevant for the search criteria.

Unplottable Report

No unplottable records were found that may be relevant for the search criteria.

Appendix: Database Descriptions

Environmental Risk Information Services (ERIS) can search the following databases. The extent of historical information varies with each database and current information is determined by what is publicly available to ERIS at the time of update. ERIS updates databases as set out in ASTM Standard E1527-13 and E1527-21, Section 8.1.8 Sources of Standard Source Information:

"Government information from nongovernmental sources may be considered current if the source updates the information at least every 90 days, or, for information that is updated less frequently than quarterly by the government agency, within 90 days of the date the government agency makes the information available to the public."

Standard Environmental Record Sources

Federal

National Priority List: NPL

Sites on the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)'s National Priorities List of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial action under the Superfund program. The NPL, which EPA is required to update at least once a year, is based primarily on the score a site receives from EPA's Hazard Ranking System. A site must be on the NPL to receive money from the Superfund Trust Fund for remedial action. Sites are represented by boundaries where available in the EPA Superfund Site Boundaries maintained by the Shared Enterprise Geodata and Services (SEGS). Site boundaries represent the footprint of a whole site, the sum of all of the Operable Units and the current understanding of the full extent of contamination; for Federal Facility sites, the total site polygon may be the Facility boundary. Where there is no polygon boundary data available for a given site, the site is represented as a point.

Government Publication Date: Dec 26, 2023

National Priority List - Proposed: PROPOSED NPL

Sites proposed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the state agency, or concerned citizens for addition to the National Priorities List (NPL) due to contamination by hazardous waste and identified by the EPA as a candidate for cleanup because it poses a risk to human health and/or the environment. Sites are represented by boundaries where available in the EPA Superfund Site Boundaries maintained by the Shared Enterprise Geodata and Services (SEGS). Site boundaries represent the footprint of a whole site, the sum of all of the Operable Units and the current understanding of the full extent of contamination; for Federal Facility sites, the total site polygon may be the Facility boundary. Where there is no polygon boundary data available for a given site, the site is represented as a point.

Government Publication Date: Dec 26, 2023

Deleted NPL: DELETED NPL

Sites deleted from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)'s National Priorities List. The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) establishes the criteria that the EPA uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425.(e), sites may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate. Sites are represented by boundaries where available in the EPA Superfund Site Boundaries maintained by the Shared Enterprise Geodata and Services (SEGS). Site boundaries represent the footprint of a whole site, the sum of all of the Operable Units and the current understanding of the full extent of contamination; for Federal Facility sites, the total site polygon may be the Facility boundary. Where there is no polygon boundary data available for a given site, the site is represented as a point.

Government Publication Date: Dec 26, 2023

SEMS List 8R Active Site Inventory: SEMS

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Superfund Program has deployed the Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS), which integrates multiple legacy systems into a comprehensive tracking and reporting tool. This inventory contains active sites evaluated by the Superfund program that are either proposed to be or are on the National Priorities List (NPL) as well as sites that are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL. The Active Site Inventory Report displays site and location information at active SEMS sites. An active site is one at which site assessment, removal, remedial, enforcement, cost recovery, or oversight activities are being planned or conducted. This data includes SEMS sites from the List 8R Active file as well as applicable sites from the SEMS GIS/REST file layer obtained from EPA's Facility Registry Service.

Government Publication Date: Jan 26, 2024

SEMS List 8R Archive Sites: SEMS ARCHIVE

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS) Archived Site Inventory displays site and location information at sites archived from SEMS. An archived site is one at which EPA has determined that assessment has been completed and no further remedial action is planned under the Superfund program at this time. This data includes sites from the List 8R Archived site file.

Government Publication Date: Jan 26, 2024

Inventory of Open Dumps, June 1985: ODI

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) provides for publication of an inventory of open dumps. The Act defines "open dumps" as facilities which do not comply with EPA's "Criteria for Classification of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities and Practices" (40 CFR 257).

Government Publication Date: Jun 1985

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System - CERCLIS: CERCLIS

Superfund is a program administered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to locate, investigate, and clean up the worst hazardous waste sites throughout the United States. CERCLIS is a database of potential and confirmed hazardous waste sites at which the EPA Superfund program has some involvement. It contains sites that are either proposed to be or are on the National Priorities List (NPL) as well as sites that are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL. The EPA administers the Superfund program in cooperation with individual states and tribal governments; this database is made available by the EPA.

Government Publication Date: Oct 25, 2013

EPA Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands: IODI

Public Law 103-399, The Indian Lands Open Dump Cleanup Act of 1994, enacted October 22, 1994, identified congressional concerns that solid waste open dump sites located on American Indian or Alaska Native (AI/AN) lands threaten the health and safety of residents of those lands and contiguous areas. The purpose of the Act is to identify the location of open dumps on Indian lands, assess the relative health and environment hazards posed by those sites, and provide financial and technical assistance to Indian tribal governments to close such dumps in compliance with Federal standards and regulations or standards promulgated by Indian Tribal governments or Alaska Native entities.

Government Publication Date: Dec 31, 1998

CERCLIS - No Further Remedial Action Planned: CERCLIS NFRAP

An archived site is one at which EPA has determined that assessment has been completed and no further remedial action is planned under the Superfund program at this time. The Archive designation means that, to the best of EPA's knowledge, assessment at a site has been completed and that EPA has determined no further steps will be taken to list this site on the National Priorities List (NPL). This decision does not necessarily mean that there is no hazard associated with a given site; it only means that, based upon available information, the location is not judged to be a potential NPL site.

Government Publication Date: Oct 25, 2013

CERCLIS Liens: CERCLIS LIENS

A Federal Superfund lien exists at any property where EPA has incurred Superfund costs to address contamination ("Superfund site") and has provided notice of liability to the property owner. A Federal CERCLA ("Superfund") lien can exist by operation of law at any site or property at which EPA has spent Superfund monies. This database is made available by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This database was provided by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Refer to SEMS LIEN as the current data source for Superfund Liens.

Government Publication Date: Jan 30, 2014

RCRA CORRACTS-Corrective Action: RCRA CORRACTS

RCRA Info is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. At these sites, the Corrective Action Program ensures that cleanups occur. EPA and state regulators work with facilities and communities to design remedies based on the contamination, geology, and anticipated use unique to each site.

Government Publication Date: Jan 1, 2024

RCRA non-CORRACTS TSD Facilities: RCRA TSD

RCRA Info is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. This database includes Non-Corrective Action sites that have indicated engagement in the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste which requires a RCRA hazardous waste permit.

Government Publication Date: Jan 1, 2024

RCRA Generator List: RCRA LQG

RCRA Info is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. RCRA Info replaces the data recording and reporting abilities of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System (RCRIS) and the Biennial Reporting System (BRS). A hazardous waste generator is any person or site whose processes and actions create hazardous waste (see 40 CFR 260.10). Large Quantity Generators (LQGs) generate 1,000 kilograms per month or more of hazardous waste or more than one kilogram per month of acutely hazardous waste.

Government Publication Date: Jan 1, 2024

RCRA Small Quantity Generators List: RCRA SQG

RCRA Info is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. RCRA Info replaces the data recording and reporting abilities of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System (RCRIS) and the Biennial Reporting System (BRS). A hazardous waste generator is any person or site whose processes and actions create hazardous waste (see 40 CFR 260.10). Small Quantity Generators (SQGs) generate more than 100 kilograms, but less than 1,000 kilograms, of hazardous waste per month.

Government Publication Date: Jan 1, 2024

RCRA Very Small Quantity Generators List: RCRA VSQG

RCRA Info is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. A hazardous waste generator is any person or site whose processes and actions create hazardous waste (see 40 CFR 260.10). Very Small Quantity Generators (VSQG) generate 100 kilograms or less per month of hazardous waste, or one kilogram or less per month of acutely hazardous waste. Additionally, VSQG may not accumulate more than 1,000 kilograms of hazardous waste at any time.

Government Publication Date: Jan 1, 2024

RCRA Non-Generators: RCRA NON GEN

RCRA Info is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. RCRA Info replaces the data recording and reporting abilities of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System (RCRIS) and the Biennial Reporting System (BRS). A hazardous waste generator is any person or site whose processes and actions create hazardous waste (see 40 CFR 260.10). Non-Generators do not presently generate hazardous waste.

Government Publication Date: Jan 1, 2024

RCRA Sites with Controls: RCRA CONTROLS

List of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) facilities with institutional controls in place. 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.

Government Publication Date: Jan 1, 2024

Federal Engineering Controls-ECs: FED ENG

List of Engineering controls (ECs) made availabe by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). ECs encompass a variety of engineered and constructed physical barriers (e.g., soil capping, sub-surface venting systems, mitigation barriers, fences) to contain and/or prevent exposure to contamination on a property. The EC listing includes remedy component data from Superfund decision documents for applicable sites on the final or deleted on the National Priorities List (NPL); and 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.

Government Publication Date: Feb 29, 2024

Federal Institutional Controls- ICs: FED INST

List of Institutional controls (ICs) made available by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). ICs are non-engineered instruments, such as administrative and legal controls, that help minimize the potential for human exposure to contamination and/or protect the integrity of the remedy. Although it is EPA's expectation that treatment or engineering controls will be used to address principal threat wastes and that groundwater will be returned to its beneficial use whenever practicable, ICs play an important role in site remedies because they reduce exposure to contamination by limiting land or resource use and guide human behavior at a site. The IC listing includes remedy component data from Superfund decision documents for applicable sites on the final or deleted on the National Priorities List (NPL); and 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.

Government Publication Date: Feb 29, 2024

Land Use Control Information System: LUCIS

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.

Government Publication Date: Sep 1, 2006

Institutional Control Boundaries at NPL sites: NPL IC

Boundaries of Institutional Control areas at sites on the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)'s National Priorities List, or Proposed or Deleted, made available by the EPA's Shared Enterprise Geodata and Services (SEGS). United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)'s National Priorities List of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial action under the Superfund program. Institutional controls are non-engineered instruments such as administrative and legal controls that help minimize the potential for human exposure to contamination and/or protect the integrity of the remedy.

Government Publication Date: Dec 26, 2023

Emergency Response Notification System: ERNS 1982 TO 1986

Database of oil and hazardous substances spill reports controlled by the National Response Center. The primary function of the National Response Center is to serve as the sole national point of contact for reporting oil, chemical, radiological, biological, and etiological discharges into the environment anywhere in the United States and its territories.

Government Publication Date: 1982-1986

Emergency Response Notification System: ERNS 1987 TO 1989

Database of oil and hazardous substances spill reports controlled by the National Response Center. The primary function of the National Response Center is to serve as the sole national point of contact for reporting oil, chemical, radiological, biological, and etiological discharges into the environment anywhere in the United States and its territories.

Government Publication Date: 1987-1989

Emergency Response Notification System: ERNS

Database of oil and hazardous substances spill reports made available by the United States Coast Guard National Response Center (NRC). The NRC fields initial reports for pollution and railroad incidents and forwards that information to appropriate federal/state agencies for response. These data contain initial incident data that has not been validated or investigated by a federal/state response agency.

Government Publication Date: Feb 20, 2024

The Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES) Brownfield Database: FED BROWNFIELDS

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 protects the environment, reduces blight, and takes development pressures off greenspaces and working lands. This data is provided by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and includes Brownfield sites from the Cleanups in My Community (CIMC) web application.

Government Publication Date: Feb 7, 2024

FEMA Underground Storage Tank Listing: FEMA UST

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) of the Department of Homeland Security maintains a list of FEMA owned underground storage tanks.

Government Publication Date: Dec 31, 2017

Facility Response Plan: FRP

This listing contains facilities that have submitted Facility Response Plans (FRPs) to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Facilities that could reasonably be expected to cause "substantial harm" to the environment by discharging oil into or on navigable waters are required to prepare and submit FRPs. Harm is determined based on total oil storage capacity, secondary containment and age of tanks, oil transfer activities, history of discharges, proximity to a public drinking water intake or sensitive environments. This listing includes FRP facilities from an applicable EPA FOIA file and Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data (HIFLD) data file.

Government Publication Date: May 2, 2023

Delisted Facility Response Plans: DELISTED FRP

Facilities that once appeared in - and have since been removed from - the list of facilities that have submitted Facility Response Plans (FRP) to EPA. Facilities that could reasonably be expected to cause "substantial harm" to the environment by discharging oil into or on navigable waters are required to prepare and submit Facility Response Plans (FRPs). Harm is determined based on total oil storage capacity, secondary containment and age of tanks, oil transfer activities, history of discharges, proximity to a public drinking water intake or sensitive environments.

Government Publication Date: May 2, 2023

Historical Gas Stations: HIST GAS STATIONS

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.

Government Publication Date: Jul 1, 1930

Petroleum Refineries: REFN

List of petroleum refineries from the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) Refinery Capacity Report. Includes operating and idle petroleum refineries (including new refineries under construction) and refineries shut down during the previous year located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and other U.S. possessions. Survey locations adjusted using public data.

Government Publication Date: Feb 28, 2024

Petroleum Product and Crude Oil Rail Terminals: BULK TERMINAL

A list of petroleum product and crude oil rail terminals from the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), as well as petroleum terminals sourced from the Federal Communications Commission Data hosted by the Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Database. Data includes operable bulk petroleum product terminals with a total bulk shell storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or the ability to receive volumes from tanker, barge, or pipeline; also rail terminals handling the loading and unloading of crude oil with activity between 2017 and 2018. EIA petroleum product terminal data comes from the EIA-815 Bulk Terminal and Blender Report, which includes working, shell in operation, and shell idle for several major product groupings.

Government Publication Date: Sep 22, 2023

LIEN on Property: SEMS LIEN

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS) provides Lien details on applicable properties, such as the Superfund lien on property activity, the lien property information, and the parties associated with the lien.

Government Publication Date: Jan 26, 2024

Superfund Decision Documents: SUPERFUND ROD

This database contains a list of decision documents for Superfund sites. Decision documents serve to provide the reasoning for the choice of (or) changes to a Superfund Site cleanup plan. The decision documents include completed Records of Decision (ROD), ROD Amendments, Explanations of Significant Differences (ESD) for active and archived sites stored in the Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS), along with other associated memos and files. This information is maintained and made available by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Government Publication Date: Dec 26, 2023

Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program: DOE FUSRAP

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.

Government Publication Date: Mar 4, 2017

State

Superfund Sites Boundaries: SUPERFUND

List of sites that may constitute an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health and safety or the environment due to a release or threatened release of hazardous substances into the environment provided by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ).

Government Publication Date: Aug 10, 2021

State Superfund Registry: SHWS

List of sites identified or evaluated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) which may constitute an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health and safety or to the environment due to a release or threatened release of hazardous substances into the environment. The TCEQ updates the state Superfund sites list in accordance with the Texas Health and Safety Code (THSC). This database is state equivalent NPL.

Government Publication Date: Mar 4, 2024

Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program: SDA

List of active and inactive Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program sites queried from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Central Registry and IDA databases by the Remediation Division.

Government Publication Date: Feb 27, 2024

Delisted State Superfund Registry List: DELISTED SHWS

List of sites that once appeared on - and have since been removed from - the State Superfund Registry made available by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ).

Government Publication Date: Mar 4, 2024

Permitted Solid Waste Facilities: SWF/LF

List of active, inactive, and post-closure Municipal Solid Waste landfills and processing facilities with issued permits and authorizations, as well as pending, withdrawn, or denied applications registered with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) under the Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Title 30 Chapter 330.

Government Publication Date: Jul 28, 2023

Closed Landfill Inventory: CLI

Inventory of permitted and unauthorized closed or abandoned municipal solid waste landfills throughout Texas compiled by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), in collaboration with regional Councils of Government (COG).

Government Publication Date: Late 1990's

Houston-Galveston Closed Landfill Inventory: HGAC CLI

List of closed and abandoned landfill sites which fall under the Houston Galveston Area Council of Government. Texas Councils of Governments (COGs) are required to maintain an inventory of closed municipal solid waste landfills for their regional solid waste management plans.

Government Publication Date: Oct 19, 2022

AACOG Closed Landfill Inventory: AACOG CLI

A list of permitted and unpermitted closed landfill sites made available by the Alamo Area Council of Governments (AACOG). Alamo Area Council of Governments (AACOG) is requested to maintain an inventory of closed municipal solid waste landfills for their regional solid waste management plans.

Government Publication Date: Feb 6, 2020

Commercial Management Facilities for Hazardous Waste and Industrial Solid Wastes: IHW

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.

Government Publication Date: Oct 31, 2022

Industrial and Hazardous Waste - Receivers: IHW RECEIVER

List of active, inactive, and post-closure Industrial and Hazardous Waste Receiver Facilities permitted by or registered with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) under the Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Title 30 Chapter 335.

Government Publication Date: Mar 14, 2024

Radioactive Waste Sites: RWS

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.

Government Publication Date: Jul 11, 2006

Leaking Petroleum Storage Tank Database: LPST

List of cleanup sites where contamination was caused by spills, leaks, or other releases of petroleum or hazardous substances from underground and/or aboveground storage tanks regulated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ).

Government Publication Date: Mar 4, 2024

Delisted Leaking Storage Tanks: DELISTED LST

List of cleanup sites that once appeared on - and have since been removed from - the list of Leaking Petroleum Storage Tank Cleanups made available by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ).

Government Publication Date: Mar 4, 2024

Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks: UST

List of facilities that have one or more Underground Storage Tank (UST)s registered and regulated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ).

Government Publication Date: Feb 2, 2024

Aboveground Storage Tanks: AST

List of facilities that have one or more Aboveground Storage Tank (AST)s registered and regulated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ).

Government Publication Date: Feb 2, 2024

Petroleum Storage Tanks Database: PST

List of facilities included on the list of tank facilities made available by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) that have no association as either underground or aboveground tanks.

Government Publication Date: Feb 2, 2024

Historical Tank Construction Notification: HIST TANK

A list of facilities with historic petroleum storage tank construction notification activity made available by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). Any person who intends either to install a new or replacement undergound storage tank (UST), to remove a UST from the ground, to conduct a permanent abandonment in-place of a UST, or make any repairs or improvements of a UST must submit a Construction Notification Form.

Government Publication Date: Feb 2, 2024

Austin Underground Storage Tanks: UST AUSTIN

A list of underground gas storage tanks both current and historical from the City of Austin Open Data Portal. Data provided by Planning and Zoning, City of Austin.

Government Publication Date: Dec 28, 2023

Salt Caverns for Petroleum Storage: PETROL CAVERN

Listing of salt caverns for petroleum storage, made available by the Railroad Commission of Texas. Salt caverns, constructed in naturally occurring salt domes or salt beds, are used as storage for hydrocarbons including crude oil and natural gases.

Government Publication Date: Sep 1, 2006

Delisted Storage Tanks: DTNK

List of tank facilities that once appeared on - and have since been removed from - the Petroleum Storage Tanks Database made available by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ).

Government Publication Date: Feb 2, 2024

Sites with Controls: AUL

Sites under several Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) remediation programs which have institutional or engineering controls.

Government Publication Date: Mar 5, 2024

Voluntary Cleanup Program: VCP

List of sites which have participated or are currently participating in the Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) administered by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). The VCP provides administrative, technical, and legal incentives to encourage the cleanup of contaminated sites in Texas.

Government Publication Date: Mar 25, 2024

Texas Railroad Commission Voluntary Cleanup Program: VCP RRC

List of facilities which have participated in or are currently participating in the Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) operated by the Railroad Commission of Texas (RRC). The RRC VCP provides an incentive to remediate Oil & Gas related pollution.

Government Publication Date: Feb 8, 2024

Operator Cleanup Program: OP CLEANUP

A list of sites in the Texas Railroad Commission (RRC)'s Operator Cleanup Program (OCP). The OCP, under the Site Remediation Section, is tasked with oversight of complex pollution cleanups performed by the oil and gas industry. Complex sites include those that occur in sensitive environmental areas as defined by 16 TAC3.91 (SWR 91) and may require site specific cleanup levels based on risk. When cleanup activities are successfully completed by the operator, Commission staff may issue a "No Further Action" letter acknowledging completion.

Government Publication Date: Dec 5, 2023

Innocent Owner/Operator Program: IOP

A list of sites in the Innocent Owner/Operator Program (IOP) made available by Texas Commission of Environmental Quality (TCEQ) . IOP provides certificates to innocent owners or operators whom their properties are 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.

Government Publication Date: Mar 18, 2024

Brownfields Site Assessments Database: BROWNFIELDS

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Brownfields Site Assessment Program (BSA) layer is used to identify the geographic location of all "Active and Inactive BSA" sites within the State of Texas.

Government Publication Date: Mar 11, 2024

Texas Railroad Commission Brownfields: BROWN RRC

List of sites which have participated or are currently participating in the Railroad Commission of Texas (RRC) Brownfields Response Program (BRP). The RRC BRP provides technical and financial support for redevelopment of abandoned oil and gas sites.

Government Publication Date: Feb 8, 2024

Municipal Setting Designation: MSD

Municipal Setting Designations (MSD) list is maintained by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). An MSD is 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.

Government Publication Date: Dec 6, 2023

Tribal

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUSTs) on Tribal/Indian Lands: INDIAN LUST

This list of leaking underground storage tanks (LUSTs) on Tribal/Indian Lands in Region 6, which includes Texas, is made available by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Government Publication Date: Oct 6, 2017

Underground Storage Tanks on Tribal/Indian Lands: INDIAN UST

This list of underground storage tanks (USTs) on Tribal/Indian Lands in Region 6, which includes Texas, is provided by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Government Publication Date: Oct 24, 2023

Delisted Tribal Leaking Storage Tanks: DELISTED INDIAN LST

Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) facilities which once appeared on - and have since been removed from - the Regional Tribal/Indian LUST lists made available by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Government Publication Date: Oct 25, 2023

Delisted Tribal Underground Storage Tanks: DELISTED INDIAN UST

Underground Storage Tank (UST) facilities which once appeared on - and have since been removed from - the Regional Tribal/Indian UST lists made available by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Government Publication Date: Oct 25, 2023

County

No County standard environmental record sources available for this State.

Additional Environmental Record Sources

Federal

PFAS Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data: PFAS GHG

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP) collects Greenhouse Gas (GHG) data from large emitting facilities (25,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) per year), and suppliers of fossil fuels and industrial gases that results in GHG emissions when used. Includes GHG emissions data for facilities that emit or have emitted since 2010 chemicals identified in EPA's CompTox Chemicals Dashboard list of PFAS without explicit structures and list of PFAS structures by DSSTox. PFAS emissions data has been identified for facilities engaged in the following industrial processes: Aluminum Production (GHGRP Subpart F), HCFC-22 Production and HFC-23 Destruction (Subpart O), Electronics Manufacturing (Subpart I), Fluorinated Gas Production (Subpart L), Magnesium Production (Subpart T), Electrical Transmission and Distribution Equipment Use (Subpart DD), and Manufacture of Electric Transmission and Distribution Equipment (Subpart SS). Over time, other industrial processes with required GHGRP reporting may include PFAS emissions data and the list of reportable gases may change over time.
Government Publication Date: Feb 5, 2024

Facility Registry Service/Facility Index: FINDS/FRS

The Facility Registry Service (FRS) is a centrally managed database that identifies facilities, sites, or places subject to environmental regulations or of environmental interest. FRS creates high-quality, accurate, and authoritative facility identification records through rigorous verification and management procedures that incorporate information from program national systems, state master facility records, and data collected from EPA's Central Data Exchange registrations and data management personnel. This list is made available by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
Government Publication Date: Feb 9, 2024

Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Program: TRIS

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) is a database containing data on disposal or other releases of toxic chemicals from U.S. facilities and information about how facilities manage those chemicals through recycling, energy recovery, and treatment. There are currently 770 individually listed chemicals and 33 chemical categories covered by the TRI Program. Facilities that manufacture, process or otherwise use these chemicals in amounts above established levels must submit annual reporting forms for each chemical. Note that the TRI chemical list does not include all toxic chemicals used in the U.S. One of TRI's primary purposes is to inform communities about toxic chemical releases to the environment. This database includes TRI Reporting Data for calendar years 1987 through 2021 and Preliminary Data for 2022.
Government Publication Date: Sep 20, 2023

PFOA/PFOS Contaminated Sites: PFAS NPL

This list of Superfund Sites with Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) detections is made available by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in their PFAS Analytic Tools data, previously the list was obtained by EPA FOIA requests. EPA's Office of Land and Emergency Management and EPA Regional Offices maintain what is known about site investigations, contamination, and remedial actions under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) where PFAS is present in the environment. Limitations: Detections of PFAS at National Priorities List (NPL) sites do not mean that people are at risk from PFAS, are exposed to PFAS, or that the site is the source of the PFAS. The information in the Superfund NPL and Superfund Alternative Agreement (SAA) PFAS detection site list is years old and may not be accurate today. Site information such as site name, site ID, and location has been confirmed for accuracy; however, PFAS-related information such as media sampled, drinking water being above the health advisory, or mitigation efforts has not been verified. For Federal Facilities data, the other Federal agencies (OFA) are the lead agency for their data and provided them to EPA.
Government Publication Date: Mar 19, 2024

Federal Agency Locations with Known or Suspected PFAS Detections: PFAS FED SITES

List of Federal agency locations with known or suspected detections of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS), made available by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in their PFAS Analytic Tools data. EPA outlines that these data are gathered from several federal entities, such as the Federal Superfund program, Department of Defense (DOD), National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Department of Transportation, and Department of Energy. The dates this data was extracted for the PFAS Analytic Tools range from March 2022 to September 2023. Sites on this list do not necessarily reflect the source/s of PFAS contamination and detections do not indicate level of risk or human exposure at the site. Agricultural notifications in this data are limited to DOD sites only. At this time, the EPA is aware that this list is not comprehensive of all Federal agencies.
Government Publication Date: Sep 5, 2023

SSEHRI PFAS Contamination Sites: PFAS SSEHRI

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. Locations for the Known PFAS Contamination Sites are sourced from the PFAS Sites and Community Resources Map, credited to the Northeastern University's PFAS Project Lab, Silent Spring Institute, and the PFAS-REACH team. Disclaimer: The source conveys the data 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. Access the following source link for the most current information: https://pfasproject.com/pfas-sites-and-community-resources/
Government Publication Date: May 19, 2023

National Response Center PFAS Spills: ERNS PFAS

This Per- and Poly-Fluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Spills dataset is made available via the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) PFAS Analytic Tools. The National Response Center (NRC), operated by the U.S. Coast Guard, is the designated federal point of contact for reporting all oil, chemical, and other discharges into the environment, for the United States and its territories. This dataset contains NRC spill information from 1990 to the present that is restricted to records associated with PFAS and PFAS-containing materials. Incidents are filtered to include only records with a "Material Involved" or "Incident Description" related to Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF). The keywords used to filter the data included "AFFF," "Fire Fighting Foam," "Aqueous Film Forming Foam," "Fire Suppressant Foam, "PFAS," "PERFL," "PFOA," "PFOS," and "Genx." Limitations: The data from the NRC website contains initial incident data that has not been validated or investigated by a federal/state response agency. Keyword searches may misidentify some incident reports that do not contain PFAS. This dataset should also not be considered to be exhaustive of all PFAS spills/release incidents.

Government Publication Date: Jan 24, 2024

PFAS NPDES Discharge Monitoring: PFAS NPDES

This list of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted facilities with required monitoring for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) Substances is made available via the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)'s PFAS Analytic Tools. Any point-source wastewater discharger to waters of the United States must have a NPDES permit, which defines a set of parameters for pollutants and monitoring to ensure that the discharge does not degrade water quality or impair human health. This list includes NPDES permitted facilities associated with permits that monitor for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS), limited to the years 2007 - present. EPA further advises the following regarding these data: currently, fewer than half of states have required PFAS monitoring for at least one of their permittees, and fewer states have established PFAS effluent limits for permittees. For states that may have required monitoring, some reporting and data transfer issues may exist on a state-by-state basis.

Government Publication Date: Feb 19, 2024

Perfluorinated Alkyl Substances (PFAS) from Toxic Release Inventory: PFAS TRI

List of Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) facilities at which the reported chemical is a per- or polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) substance included in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) consolidated PFAS Master List of PFAS Substances. Encompasses Toxics Release Inventory records included in the EPA PFAS Analytic Tools. The EPA's TRI database currently tracks information on disposal or releases of 770 individually listed toxic chemicals and 33 chemical categories from thousands of U.S. facilities and details about how facilities manage those chemicals through recycling, energy recovery, and treatment. This listing includes TRI Reporting Data for calendar years 1987 through 2021 and Preliminary Data for 2022.

Government Publication Date: Sep 20, 2023

Perfluorinated Alkyl Substances (PFAS) Water Quality: PFAS WATER

The Water Quality Portal (WQP) is a cooperative service sponsored by the United States Geological Survey (USGS), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the National Water Quality Monitoring Council (NWQMC). This listing includes records from the Water Quality Portal where the characteristic (environmental measurement) is in the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)'s consolidated Master List of PFAS Substances.

Government Publication Date: Jul 20, 2020

PFAS TSCA Manufacture and Import Facilities: PFAS TSCA

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued the Chemical Data Reporting (CDR) Rule under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and requires chemical manufacturers and facilities that manufacture or import chemical substances to report data to EPA. This list is specific only to TSCA Manufacture and Import Facilities with reported per- and poly-fluoroalkyl (PFAS) substances. Data file is sourced from EPA's PFAS Analytic Tools TSCA dataset which includes CDR/Inventory Update Reporting data from 1998 up to 2020. Disclaimer: This data file includes production and importation data for chemicals identified in EPA's CompTox Chemicals Dashboard list of PFAS without explicit structures and list of PFAS structures in DSSTox. Note that some regulations have specific chemical structure requirements that define PFAS differently than the lists in EPA's CompTox Chemicals Dashboard. Reporting information on manufactured or imported chemical substance amounts should not be compared between facilities, as some companies claim Chemical Data Reporting Rule data fields for PFAS information as Confidential Business Information.

Government Publication Date: Jan 5, 2023

PFAS Waste Transfers from RCRA e-Manifest : PFAS E-MANIFEST

This Per- and Poly-Fluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Waste Transfers dataset is made available via the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) PFAS Analytic Tools. Every shipment of hazardous waste in the U.S. must be accompanied by a shipment manifest, which is a critical component of the cradle-to-grave tracking of wastes mandated by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). According to the EPA, currently no Federal Waste Code exists for any PFAS compounds. To work around the lack of PFAS waste codes in the RCRA database, EPA developed the PFAS Transfers dataset by mining e-Manifest records containing at least one of these common PFAS keywords: • PFAS • PFOA • PFOS • PERFL • AFFF • GENX • GEN-X (plus the Vermont state-specific waste codes). Limitations: Amount or concentration of PFAS being transferred cannot be determined from the manifest information. Keyword searches may misidentify some manifest records that do not contain PFAS. This dataset should also not be considered to be exhaustive of all PFAS waste transfers.

Government Publication Date: Feb 25, 2024

PFAS Industry Sectors: PFAS IND

This Per- and Poly-Fluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Industry Sectors dataset is made available via the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) PFAS Analytic Tools. The EPA developed the dataset from various sources that show which industries may be handling PFAS including: EPA's Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) records restricted to potential PFAS-handling industry sectors; ECHO records for Fire Training Sites identified where fire-fighting foam may have been used in training exercises; and 14 CFR Part 139 Airports compiled from historic and current records from the FAA Airport Data and Information Portal. Since July 2006, all certificated Part 139 Airports are required to have fire-fighting foam onsite that meet certain military specifications, which to date have been fluorinated (Aqueous Film Forming Foam). Limitations: Inclusion in this dataset does not indicate that PFAS are being manufactured, processed, used, or released by the facility. Listed facilities potentially handle PFAS based on their industrial profile, but are unconfirmed by the EPA. Keyword searches in ECHO for Fire Training sites may misidentify some facilities and should not be considered to be an exhaustive list of fire training facilities in the U.S.

Government Publication Date: Dec 4, 2023

Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System: HMIRS

The Hazardous Materials Incident Reporting System (HMIRS) database contains unintentional hazardous materials release information reported to the U.S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.

Government Publication Date: Nov 26, 2023

National Clandestine Drug Labs: NCDL

The U.S. Department of Justice ("the Department"), Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), provides this data 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.

Government Publication Date: Nov 30, 2023

Toxic Substances Control Act: TSCA

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is amending the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) section 8(a) Inventory Update Reporting (IUR) rule and changing its name to the Chemical Data Reporting (CDR) rule. The CDR enables EPA to collect and publish information on the manufacturing, processing, and use of commercial chemical substances and mixtures (referred to hereafter as chemical substances) on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory (TSCA Inventory). This includes current information on chemical substance production volumes, manufacturing sites, and how the chemical substances are used. This information helps the Agency determine whether people or the environment are potentially exposed to reported chemical substances. EPA publishes submitted CDR data that is not Confidential Business Information (CBI). EPA CDR collections occur approximately every four years and reporting requirements change per collection.

Government Publication Date: May 12, 2022

Hist TSCA: HIST TSCA

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is amending the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) section 8(a) Inventory Update Reporting (IUR) rule and changing its name to the Chemical Data Reporting (CDR) rule.

The 2006 IUR data summary report includes information about chemicals manufactured or imported in quantities of 25,000 pounds or more at a single site during calendar year 2005. In addition to the basic manufacturing information collected in previous reporting cycles, the 2006 cycle is the first time EPA collected information to characterize exposure during manufacturing, processing and use of organic chemicals. The 2006 cycle also is the first time manufacturers of inorganic chemicals were required to report basic manufacturing information.

Government Publication Date: Dec 31, 2006

FTTS Administrative Case Listing: FTTS ADMIN

An administrative case listing from the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), together known as FTTS. This database was obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) National Compliance Database (NCDB). The FTTS and NCDB was shut down in 2006.

Government Publication Date: Jan 19, 2007

FTTS Inspection Case Listing: FTTS INSP

An inspection case listing from the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), together known as FTTS. This database was obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) National Compliance Database (NCDB). The FTTS and NCDB was shut down in 2006.

Government Publication Date: Jan 19, 2007

Potentially Responsible Parties List: PRP

Early in the site cleanup process, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) conducts a search to find the Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs). The EPA looks for evidence to determine liability by matching wastes found at the site with parties that may have contributed wastes to the site. This listing contains PRPs, Noticed Parties, at sites in the EPA's Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS).

Government Publication Date: Jan 26, 2024

State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners Listing: SCRD DRYCLEANER

The State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners (SCRD) was established in 1998, with support from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation. Coalition members are states with mandated programs and funding for drycleaner site remediation. Current members are Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin. Since 2017, the SCRD no longer maintains this data, refer to applicable state source data where available.

Government Publication Date: Nov 08, 2017

Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS): ICIS

The Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) database contains integrated enforcement and compliance information across most of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) programs. The vision for ICIS is to replace EPA's independent databases that contain enforcement data with a single repository for that information. Currently, ICIS contains all Federal Administrative and Judicial enforcement actions and a subset of the Permit Compliance System (PCS), which supports the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). This information is maintained by the EPA Headquarters and at the Regional offices. A future release of ICIS will completely replace PCS and will integrate that information with Federal actions already in the system. ICIS also has the capability to track other activities that support compliance and enforcement programs, including incident tracking, compliance assistance, and compliance monitoring.

Government Publication Date: Aug 26, 2023

Drycleaner Facilities: FED DRYCLEANERS

A list of drycleaner facilities from Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) data as made available by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), sourced from the ECHO Exporter file. The EPA tracks facilities that possess NAIC and SIC codes that classify businesses as drycleaner establishments.

Government Publication Date: Jan 20, 2024

Delisted Drycleaner Facilities: DELISTED FED DRY

List of sites removed from the list of Drycleaner Facilities (sites in the EPA's Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) with NAIC or SIC codes identifying the business as a drycleaner establishment).

Government Publication Date: Jan 20, 2024

Formerly Used Defense Sites: FUDS

Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) are properties that were formerly owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by and under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense prior to October 1986, where the Department of Defense (DOD) is responsible for an environmental restoration. The FUDS Annual Report to Congress (ARC) is published by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). This data is compiled from the USACE's Geospatial FUDS data layers and Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data (HIFLD) FUDS dataset which applies to the Fiscal Year 2021 FUDS Inventory.

Government Publication Date: May 15, 2023

FUDS Munitions Response Sites: FUDS MRS

Boundaries of Munitions Response Sites (MRS), published with the Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) Annual Report to Congress (ARC) by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). An MRS is a discrete location within a Munitions response area (MRA) that is known to require a munitions response. An MRA means any area on a defense site that is known or suspected to contain unexploded ordnance (UXO), discarded military munitions (DMM), or munitions constituents (MC). This data is compiled from the USACE's Geospatial MRS data layers and Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data (HIFLD) MRS dataset.

Government Publication Date: May 15, 2023

Former Military Nike Missile Sites: FORMER NIKE

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.

Government Publication Date: Dec 2, 1984

PHMSA Pipeline Safety Flagged Incidents: PIPELINE INCIDENT

This list of flagged pipeline incidents is made available by the U.S. Department of Transportation (US DOT) Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA). PHMSA regulations require incident and accident reports for five different pipeline system types. Accidents reported on hazardous liquid gravity lines (§195.13) and reporting-regulated-only hazardous liquid gathering lines (§195.15) and incidents reported on Type R gas gathering (§192.8(c)) are not included in the flagged incident file data.

Government Publication Date: Nov 6, 2023

Material Licensing Tracking System (MLTS): MLTS

A list of sites that store radioactive material subject to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licensing requirements. This list is maintained by the NRC. As of September 2016, the NRC no longer releases location information for sites. Site locations were last received in July 2016.

Government Publication Date: May 11, 2021

Historic Material Licensing Tracking System (MLTS) sites: HIST MLTS

A historic list of sites that have inactive licenses and/or removed from the Material Licensing Tracking System (MLTS). In some cases, a site is removed from the MLTS when the state becomes an "Agreement State". An Agreement State is a State that has signed an agreement with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) authorizing the State to regulate certain uses of radioactive materials within the State.

Government Publication Date: Jan 31, 2010

Mines Master Index File: MINES

The Master Index File (MIF) is provided by the United States Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA). This file, which was originally created in the 1970's, contained many Mine-IDs that were invalid. MSHA removes invalid IDs from the MIF upon discovery. MSHA applicable data includes the following: all Coal and Metal/Non-Metal mines under MSHA's jurisdiction since 1/1/1970; mine addresses for all mines in the database except for Abandoned mines prior to 1998 from MSHA's legacy system (addresses may or may not correspond with the physical location of the mine itself); violations that have been assessed penalties as a result of MSHA inspections beginning on 1/1/2000; and violations issued as a result of MSHA inspections conducted beginning on 1/1/2000.

Government Publication Date: May 1, 2023

Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act Sites: SMCRA

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). This inventory contains information on the type and extent of Abandoned Mine Land (AML) impacts, as well as information on the cost associated with the reclamation of those problems. The data 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. Disclaimer: Per the OSMRE, States and tribes who enter their data into eAMLIS (AML Inventory System) may truncate their latitude and longitude so the precise location of usually dangerous AMLs is not revealed in an effort to protect the public from searching for these AMLs, most of which are on private property. If more precise location information is needed, please contact the applicable state/tribe of interest.

Government Publication Date: Jun 13, 2023

Mineral Resource Data System: MRDS

The Mineral Resource Data System (MRDS) 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.

Government Publication Date: Mar 15, 2016

DOE Legacy Management Sites: LM SITES

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM) currently manages radioactive and chemical waste, environmental contamination, and hazardous material at over 100 sites across the U.S. The LM manages sites with diverse regulatory drivers (statutes or programs that direct cleanup and management requirements at DOE sites) or as part of internal DOE or congressionally-recognized programs, such as but not limited to: Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP), Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA Title I, Tile II), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Decontamination and Decommissioning (D&D), Nuclear Waste Policy Act (NWPA). This site listing includes data exported from the DOE Office of LM' s Geospatial Environmental Mapping System (GEMS). GEMS Data disclaimer: The DOE Office of LM makes no representation or warranty, expressed or implied, regarding the use, accuracy, availability, or completeness of the data presented herein.

Government Publication Date: Dec 12, 2023

Alternative Fueling Stations: ALT FUELS

This list of alternative fueling stations is sourced from the Alternative Fuels Data Center (AFDC). The U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy launched the AFDC in 1991 as a repository for alternative fuel vehicle performance data, which provides a wealth of information and data on alternative and renewable fuels, advanced vehicles, fuel-saving strategies, and emerging transportation technologies. The data includes Biodiesel (B20 and above), Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), Electric, Ethanol (E85), Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Propane (LPG), and Renewable Diesel (R20 and above) fuel type locations.

Government Publication Date: Nov 27, 2023

Superfunds Consent Decrees: CONSENT DECREES

This list of Superfund consent decrees is provided by the Department of Justice, Environment & Natural Resources Division (ENRD) through a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) applicable file. This listing includes Consent Decrees for CERCLA or Superfund Sites filed and/or as proposed within the ENRD's Case Management System (CMS) since 2010. CMS may not reflect the latest developments in a case nor can the agency guarantee the accuracy of the data. ENRD Disclaimer: Congress excluded three discrete categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIA; response is limited to those records that are subject to the requirements of the FOIA; however, this should not be taken as an indication that excluded records do, or do not, exist.

Government Publication Date: Apr 19, 2023

Air Facility System: AFS

This EPA retired Air Facility System (AFS) dataset contains emissions, compliance, and enforcement data on stationary sources of air pollution. Regulated sources cover a wide spectrum; from large industrial facilities to relatively small operations such as dry cleaners. AFS does not contain data on facilities that are solely asbestos demolition and/or renovation contractors, or landfills. 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 and transitioned to ICIS-Air.

Government Publication Date: Oct 17, 2014

Registered Pesticide Establishments: SSTS

This national list of active EPA-registered foreign and domestic pesticide and/or device-producing establishments is based on data from the Section Seven Tracking System (SSTS). The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) Section 7 requires that each producing establishment must place its EPA establishment number on the label or immediate container of each pesticide, active ingredient or device produced. An EPA establishment number on a pesticide product label identifies the EPA registered location where the product was produced. The list of establishments is made available by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Government Publication Date: Mar 1, 2023

Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Transformers: PCBT

Locations of Transformers Containing Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) registered with the United States Environmental Protection Agency. PCB transformer owners must register their transformer(s) with EPA. Although not required, PCB transformer owners who have removed and properly disposed of a registered PCB transformer may notify EPA to have their PCB transformer de-registered. Data made available by EPA.

Government Publication Date: Oct 15, 2019

Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Notifiers: PCB

Facilities included in the national list of facilities that have notified the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) activities. Any company or person storing, transporting or disposing of PCBs or conducting PCB research and development must notify the EPA and receive an identification number.

Government Publication Date: Oct 30, 2023

State

Dry Cleaner Remediation Program Prioritization List: PRIORITY CLEAN

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) implements environmental standards for dry cleaners. 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. Includes prioritized sites identified under the DCRP, as well as sites closed under the DCRP.

Government Publication Date: Mar 1, 2024

Registered Dry Cleaning Facilities: DRYCLEANERS

The Texas Commission of Environment Quality (TCEQ) maintains a statewide registration list of current dry cleaners.

Government Publication Date: Feb 26, 2024

Delisted Drycleaning Facility List: DELISTED DRYCLEANERS

A list of sites which were have been removed from the list of dry cleaning facilities registered with the Texas Commission of Environment Quality (TCEQ). Sites are removed when they are no longer used as dry cleaning facilities.

Government Publication Date: Feb 26, 2024

Groundwater Contamination Cases: GWCC

List of sites present in the TCEQ Groundwater Contamination Viewer, which represent groundwater contamination cases in Texas as per TCEQ publication SFR-056 (current and some previous years). The Joint Groundwater Monitoring and Contamination Report (SFR-056) was designed and produced by the Texas Groundwater Protection Committee in fulfillment of requirements given in Section 26.406 of the Texas Water Code. The information does not represent an on-the-ground survey and represents only the approximate relative location of property boundaries.

Government Publication Date: Dec 31, 2021

Historical Groundwater Contamination Cases: GWCC HIST

List of sites from 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.

Government Publication Date: Dec 31, 2018

Affected Property Assessment Reports: APAR

List of sites for which an Affected Property Assessment Report has been submitted to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). An APAR is required when a person is addressing a release of COCs 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 chemicals of concern (COCs), determine the extent of all COCs, identify all transport/exposure pathways, and to determine if any response actions are necessary.

Government Publication Date: Mar 24, 2023

Spills Database: SPILLS

List of Spills reported to Emergency Response Division of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ).

Government Publication Date: Jan 24, 2024

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS): PFAS

A list of sites from the Central Registry and ARTS databases where Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) containing materials may be of concern. This list is made available by the Remediation Division of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ).

Government Publication Date: Nov 7, 2023

Industrial and Hazardous Waste Sites with Corrective Actions: IHW CORR ACTION

List of Industrial and Hazardous Waste sites with Corrective Actions made available by the Texas Commission of Environmental Quality (TCEQ). The mission of the industrial and hazardous waste (IHW) corrective action program is to oversee the cleanup of sites contaminated from industrial and municipal hazardous and industrial nonhazardous wastes.

Government Publication Date: Mar 4, 2024

Land Application Permits: LAND APPL

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.

Government Publication Date: Jan 18, 2024

Notice of Violation: NOV

List of sites that have been sent a Notice of Violation (NOV) by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Office of Compliance and Enforcement. A Notice of Violation is sent out when a site falls out of compliance and has a prescribed time period to return to compliance.

Government Publication Date: May 2, 2022

Notices of Enforcement: NOE

Listing of investigations resulting in a Notice of Enforcement (NOE), made available by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, Office of Compliance & Enforcement. Multiple violations may be due to identified noncompliance with different regulatory requirements (citations).

Government Publication Date: Jun 15, 2023

Environmental Liens Listing: LIENS

List of sites/facilities against which the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has placed liens to recover cleanup costs associated with Federal or State Superfund cleanup activities.

Government Publication Date: Mar 5, 2024

Court Orders & Administrative Orders: ORD

List of sites that have been sent an Administrative Order or Court Order by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Office of Compliance and Enforcement.

Government Publication Date: Mar 14, 2024

Inactive RCRA and Non-RCRA Facilities: HIST RCRA NONRCRA

A list of inactive or no longer registered Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and non-RCRA facilities, provided by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). This list includes both hazardous and non-hazardous waste generators, transporters, and receivers. If an unregistered/inactive industrial site generates less than 220 pounds of hazardous or Class 1 industrial waste, it does not have to notify or report to the TCEQ.

Government Publication Date: Mar 11, 2024

Recycle Texas Online Program: RTOL

A list of recycling facilities under the Recycle Texas Online service/program made available by the Texas Commission of Environmental Quality (TCEQ). This program allowed facilities to self-report and post their own company/facility information. This program is no longer maintained and these data will not be updated.

Government Publication Date: Oct 10, 2011

Underground Injection Control: UIC

List of underground injection control (UIC) permits in the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Central Registry database. Includes Class I, Class III, Class IV, Class 5, and non permitted UICs; does not include injection wells regulated by the Railroad Commission of Texas.

Government Publication Date: Jan 24, 2024

Industrial and Hazardous Waste - Generators: IHW GENERATOR

List of active, inactive, and post-closure Industrial and Hazardous Waste Generator Facilities permitted by or registered with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) under the Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Title 30 Chapter 335.

Government Publication Date: Mar 14, 2024

Industrial and Hazardous Waste - Transporters: IHW TRANSPORT

List of active, inactive, and post-closure Industrial and Hazardous Waste Transporter Facilities permitted by or registered with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) under the Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Title 30 Chapter 335.

Government Publication Date: Mar 14, 2024

New Source Review (NSR) Permits: AIR PERMITS

A list of facilities that have applied for New Source Review air permits made available by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ).

Government Publication Date: Mar 19, 2024

Point Source Emissions Inventory: EMISSIONS

A list of Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Point Source Emissions Inventory sites. The Point Source Emissions Inventory is an annual survey of chemical plants, refineries, electric utility plants and other industrial sites that meet the reporting criteria in the TCEQ emissions inventory rule (30 TAC §101.10Exit the TCEQ).

Government Publication Date: Sep 13, 2023

Tier 2 Report: TIER 2

Historica listing of facilities in Texas that store hazardous chemicals and are required to report them under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986. This data was provided by the Department of State Health Services (DSHS) and contains facility reports for the 2005 through the 2012 calendar years. Since 2012, agencies are unable to release this listing, as Tier II information is confidential under Texas Government Code Chapter 418, the Texas Disaster Act (TDA). Site specific inquiries can be made to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Tier II Chemical Reporting Division.

Government Publication Date: Dec 31, 2012

Edwards Aquifer Permits: EDWARDS AQUIFER

Listing of Edward Aquifer permits made available by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). The Edwards Aquifer is home to diverse fauna and is a drinking water source for the city of San Antonio and surrounding central Texas communities. Before building on the recharge, transition, or contributing zones of the Edwards Aquifer, a plan must first be reviewed and approved by the TCEQ Edwards Aquifer Protection Program.

Government Publication Date: Jul 6, 2023

Tribal

No Tribal additional environmental record sources available for this State.

County

No County additional environmental record sources available for this State.

Definitions

Database Descriptions: This section provides a detailed explanation for each database including: source, information available, time coverage, and acronyms used. They are listed in alphabetic order.

Detail Report: This is the section of the report which provides the most detail for each individual record. Records are summarized by location, starting with the project property followed by records in closest proximity.

Distance: The distance value is the distance between plotted points, not necessarily the distance between the sites' boundaries. All values are an approximation.

Direction: The direction value is the compass direction of the site in respect to the project property and/or center point of the report.

Elevation: The elevation value is taken from the location at which the records for the site address have been plotted. All values are an approximation. Source: Google Elevation API.

Executive Summary: This portion of the report is divided into 3 sections:

'Report Summary'- Displays a chart indicating how many records fall on the project property and, within the report search radii.

'Site Report Summary'-Project Property'- This section lists all the records which fall on the project property. For more details, see the 'Detail Report' section.

'Site Report Summary-Surrounding Properties'- This section summarizes all records on adjacent properties, listing them in order of proximity from the project property. For more details, see the 'Detail Report' section.

Map Key: The map key number is assigned according to closest proximity from the project property. Map Key numbers always start at #1. The project property will always have a map key of '1' if records are available. If there is a number in brackets beside the main number, this will indicate the number of records on that specific property. If there is no number in brackets, there is only one record for that property.

The symbol and colour used indicates 'elevation': the red inverted triangle will dictate 'ERIS Sites with Lower Elevation', the yellow triangle will dictate 'ERIS Sites with Higher Elevation' and the orange square will dictate 'ERIS Sites with Same Elevation.'

Unplottables: These are records that could not be mapped due to various reasons, including limited geographic information. These records may or may not be in your study area, and are included as reference.

Horizon™
Environmental Services

January 22, 2025

Mr. Joseph Bell
State Historic Preservation Officer
Texas Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276
Austin, Texas 78711

Re: Cultural Resources Desktop Study and Request for Consultation
Antiquities Code of Texas and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

Proposed Delaware Street Detention Pond and Storm Sewer Project (Revised)
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas

Horizon Project No.: H2622-23057.002EA

Dear Mr. Bell:

Jefferson County Drainage District No. 6 (JCDD6) is proposing to construct the Delaware Street Detention Pond and Storm Sewer Project in Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas.

On behalf of JCDD6, Horizon Environmental Services (Horizon) conducted a cultural resources background study to determine the locations of any previously recorded cultural resources and surveys performed within and near the project area and to evaluate the potential of the project area to contain significant cultural resources. The background study included examination of records on file on the Texas Historical Commission's (THC) online *Texas Archeological Sites Atlas* (TASA) and *Texas Historic Sites Atlas* (THSA) databases and historical topographic maps and aerial photographs available online at Nationwide Environmental Title Research's (NETR) Web site. National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) maps also were examined.

A previous draft of this consultation request letter was submitted to your office on January 22, 2025, and your office responded on February 21, 2025, that no historic properties would be affected by the project as proposed (THC Tracking No. 202505300). Since that time, the design of the proposed storm water detention ponds has been revised. This letter represents a resubmission of the project for review with the altered detention pond footprint.

Project Description

The proposed undertaking would involve constructing three adjacent storm water detention ponds in an undeveloped area south of Delaware Street and west of Dowlen Road. The proposed Basin B1 footprint would cover an area of approximately 24.4 acres, Basin B2 would cover an area of approximately 14.3 acres, and Basin B3 would cover an area of approximately 22.2 acres, for a collective total of 60.9 acres. In addition, two proposed non-contiguous segments of storm sewer

pipeline would be constructed within the Delaware Street right-of-way measuring approximately 295.0 and 2,100.0 feet in length would also be constructed.

Regulatory Jurisdiction

The proposed undertaking is being sponsored by JCDD6, a political subdivision of the state of Texas; as such, the project falls under the regulatory jurisdiction of the Antiquities Code of Texas. In addition, the project is applying for Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) (FEMA Project No. EMT-2021-FM-022-001). As FEMA is a federal agency, the project would also fall under the regulatory jurisdiction of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. As the proposed project represents a publicly sponsored undertaking, the project sponsor is required to provide the applicable federal agencies and the THC, which serves as the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for the state of Texas, with an opportunity to review and comment on the project's potential to adversely affect historic properties listed on or considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and/or for designation as State Antiquities Landmarks (SAL).

Archival Research

Environmental Setting

The project area is situated within the city limits of Beaumont, Texas. The two proposed storm water detention pond tracts have remained largely undeveloped and are currently characterized by coastal forest, though they were formerly used as agricultural fields, and oil-and-gas extraction and storage activities were undertaken within at least the Storm Water Detention Basin 2 tract in the past. The two storm sewer pipeline segments are located within the existing right-of-way of Delaware Street. No natural streams traverse the project area.

Geologically, the project area is underlain by the Beaumont Formation (Qbc) (USGS 2025). The Beaumont, or Prairie, terrace is the youngest continuous coastwise terrace fronting the modern Gulf (Abbot 2001). The Beaumont Formation consists of clay, silt, and fine sand arranged in spatial patterns that reflect the distribution of fluvial (e.g., channel, point bar, levee, and backswamp) and mudflat/coastal marsh facies (Van Siclen 1985). Sandy deposits associated with littoral facies are also frequently considered part of the Beaumont. Many investigators (cf. DuBar et al. 1991; Fisk 1938, 1940) have correlated the Beaumont terrace with the Sangamon Interglacial (ca. 130 to 75 thousand years ago [kya]), although age estimates range from Middle Wisconsinan (Alford and Holmes 1985) to 100 to 600 kya (Blum and Price 1994). While debate about the temporal affiliations of and correlations among the deposits that underlie the major coastline terraces remain active, they are of little direct geoarcheological relevance because virtually all investigators agree that these deposits considerably predate the earliest demonstrated dates of human occupation in North America.

Soils within the project area consist of a mosaic of loamy fluviomarine deposits of Pleistocene age associated with the Labelle and Morey soil units and urban land, which consists of various historical and modern artificial fills deposited to provide a level grade for urban and suburban construction (Table 1; Figures 4) (NRCS 2025). The majority of the project area is characterized by natural fluviomarine sediments of Pleistocene age, while the eastern half of one of the proposed storm sewer

segments within the Delaware Street right-of-way is composed of urban land. No alluvial sediments or natural soils of Holocene age are mapped within the project area.

Previously Recorded Archeological Sites and Cemeteries

Records on file on the THC's online TASA and THSA databases were examined for information on previously recorded archeological sites and previous archeological investigations conducted within a 1.0-mile radius of the project area (THC 2025). This archival research revealed that no previously recorded archeological sites, cemeteries, or historic properties listed on the NRHP or designated as SALs are present within 1.0 mile of any of the project area segments.

Historical Map Research

Examination of historical US Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dating from 1932 to the present and aerial photographs dating from 1930 to the present indicate that several standing structures of historic age (i.e., 50 years of age or older) are or formerly were present within the project area (NETR 2025).

As many as three oil storage tanks are visible on historical USGS maps dating from 1962 to the present along the northern margin of the Storm Water Detention Pond 2 tract. Two additional oil storage tanks are visible within this tract on historical USGS maps dating from 1994 onwards, though these structures were built between 1985 and 1994 and are not of historic age. Currently, the Storm Water Detention Pond 2 tract is heavily overgrown, and dense foliage obscures visibility; as such, it cannot be verified if any of the historic-age oil-and-gas infrastructure is extant (though the client reports that the oil-and-gas tanks have been removed from the tract). No structures of historic age are visible on historical imagery within the Storm Water Detention Pond 1 tract or along either of the proposed storm sewer lines. Historical land use within the project area has been predominantly agricultural since at least the early 20th century, though the agricultural fields were abandoned in the 1980s; by 1989, the two detention basin tracts has become heavily overgrown in coastal forest vegetation. Delaware Street was constructed in the late 1990s to early 2000s, though an earlier roadway ran along the east-to-west-oriented segment of Delaware Street extending westward from Dowlen Road as early as the 1950s. Oil and gas extraction and storage activities have also occurred within the two storm water detention basin tracts since the early 20th century. Development in the area surrounding the project area is predominantly residential.

Previous Cultural Resources Surveys

According to the THC's online TASA database, one prior cultural resources survey has been conducted within one of the project area segments (THC 2025). The right-of-way of an artificial irrigation ditch that flows north to south across Delaware Street at the eastern end of the Delaware Street storm water sewer segment of the project area was surveyed for cultural resources. The date and purpose of this survey are unknown, and there is no technical report available on the THC's TASA. This survey covered only the easternmost terminus of the Delaware Street storm water sewer segment of the project area. The remaining segments of the project area have not been surveyed for cultural resources.

Assessment of Cultural Resources Potential

In Southeast Texas, aboriginal cultural resources are relatively common on alluvial terraces adjacent to prominent rivers, creeks, and springs, as well as in upland settings. While significant aboriginal sites may occur at great depths adjacent to streams that contain deep Holocene-age alluvial packages, deeply buried aboriginal sites are uncommon in upland areas. In upland settings, aboriginal sites tend to be constrained to the modern ground surface or in shallowly buried contexts and subject to erosive processes.

Based on the physiographic setting of the project area on an undeveloped coastal flat surrounded by residential neighborhoods and industrial facilities that is set well away from natural water bodies, it is Horizon's opinion that there exists a low potential for undocumented prehistoric archeological resources within the boundaries of the project area.

Historic-age cultural resources may occur in virtually any physiographic setting but are most common in urban settings and in rural areas suitable for agriculture. Based on the presence of historic-age oil and gas objects within the project area's boundaries on historical aerial photographs and topographic maps, it is Horizon's opinion that there exists at least moderate potential for historic-age architectural and/or archeological resources within the boundaries of the project area.

Horizon respectfully requests the THC's review of the proposed undertaking to determine the extent of cultural resources investigations that may be necessary to comply with the Antiquities Code of Texas and Section 106 of the NHPA. If you have any questions or require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (512) 328-2430 or at jowens@horizon-esi.com.

Sincerely,

Jesse Owens
Cultural Resources Director
Horizon Environmental Services

References:

Abbott, J.T.

2001 *Houston Area Geoarcheology—A Framework for Archeological Investigation, Interpretation, and Cultural Resource Management in the Houston Highway District*. Archeological Studies Program, Report No. 27, Environmental Affairs Division, Texas Department of Transportation, Austin.

Alford, J.J., and J.C. Holmes

1985 Meander Scars as Evidence of Major Climate Changes in Southeast Louisiana. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 75:395-403.

Blum, M.D., and D.M. Price

1994 Glacio-Eustatic and Climatic Controls on Quaternary Alluvial Plain Deposition, Texas Coastal Plain. *Transactions of the Gulf Coast Association of Geological Societies* 44:85-92.

DuBar, J.R., T.E. Ewing, E.L. Lundelius, E.G. Otvos, and C.D. Winkler

1991 Quaternary Geology of the Gulf of Mexico Coastal Plain. In *The Geology of North America, Volume K2: Quaternary Non-Glacial Geomophology, Conterminous United States*, edited by R.B. Morrison, pp. 583-610. Geological Society of America, Boulder, Colorado.

Environmental Systems Research Institute (Esri)

2024 Digital orthographic photography sourced by ESRI for ArcGIS Online. <arcgis.com>. Accessed December 23, 2024.

Fisk, H.N.

1938 *Geology of Grant and LaSalle Parishes*. Geological Bulletin No. 10. Louisiana Department of Conservation, Baton Rouge.

1940 *Geology of Avoyelles and Rapides Parishes*. Geological Bulletin No. 18. Louisiana Department of Conservation, Baton Rouge.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

2025 Web Soil Survey. <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>. Accessed January 22, 2025.

Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR)

2025 *Historic Aerials*. <https://www.historicaerials.com>. Accessed January 22, 2025.

Open Street Map (OSM)

2025 OpenStreetMap. <http://www.openstreetmap .org>. Available under the Open Database License: <www.opendatacommons.org/licenses/odbl>. Accessed January 22, 2025.

Texas Historical Commission (THC)

2025 *Texas Archeological Sites Atlas* Restricted-Access Database. <https://atlas.thc.texas.gov/>. Accessed January 22, 2025.

US Geological Survey (USGS)

1994 7.5-minute series topographic maps, Beaumont West, Texas, quadrangle.

2025 *Texas Geology Web Map Viewer*. <https://txpub.usgs.gov/txgeology/>. Accessed January 10, 2025.

Van Siclen, D.C.

1985 Pleistocene Meander-Belt Ridge Patterns in the Vicinity of Houston, Texas. *Transactions of the Gulf Coast Association of Geological Societies* 35:525-532.

Table 1. Summary of Mapped Soils within Project Area

NRCS Soil Code	Soil Name	Parent Material	Typical Profile (inches)
LauA	Labelle-Urban land complex, 0 to 1% slopes	Labelle: Loamy fluviomarine deposits on coastal flats Urban land: Various historical and modern fills	Labelle: 0-8: Clay loam (A) 8-22: Silty clay loam (Bt) 22-48: Silty clay (Btss) 48-80: Silty clay (Btkg) Urban land: 0-40: Variable
MouA	Morey-Urban land complex, 0 to 1% slopes	Morey: Loamy fluviomarine deposits on coastal flats Urban land: Various historical and modern fills	Morey: 0-6: Loam (Ap) 6-13: Loam (Bt1) 13-36: Clay loam (Bt2) 36-54: Clay Loam (Btk) 54-80: Clay loam (Btkg) Urban land: 0-40: Variable
URLX	Urban land	Various historical and modern fills	0-40: Variable

Source: NRCS (2025)

NRCS = Natural Resources Conservation Service

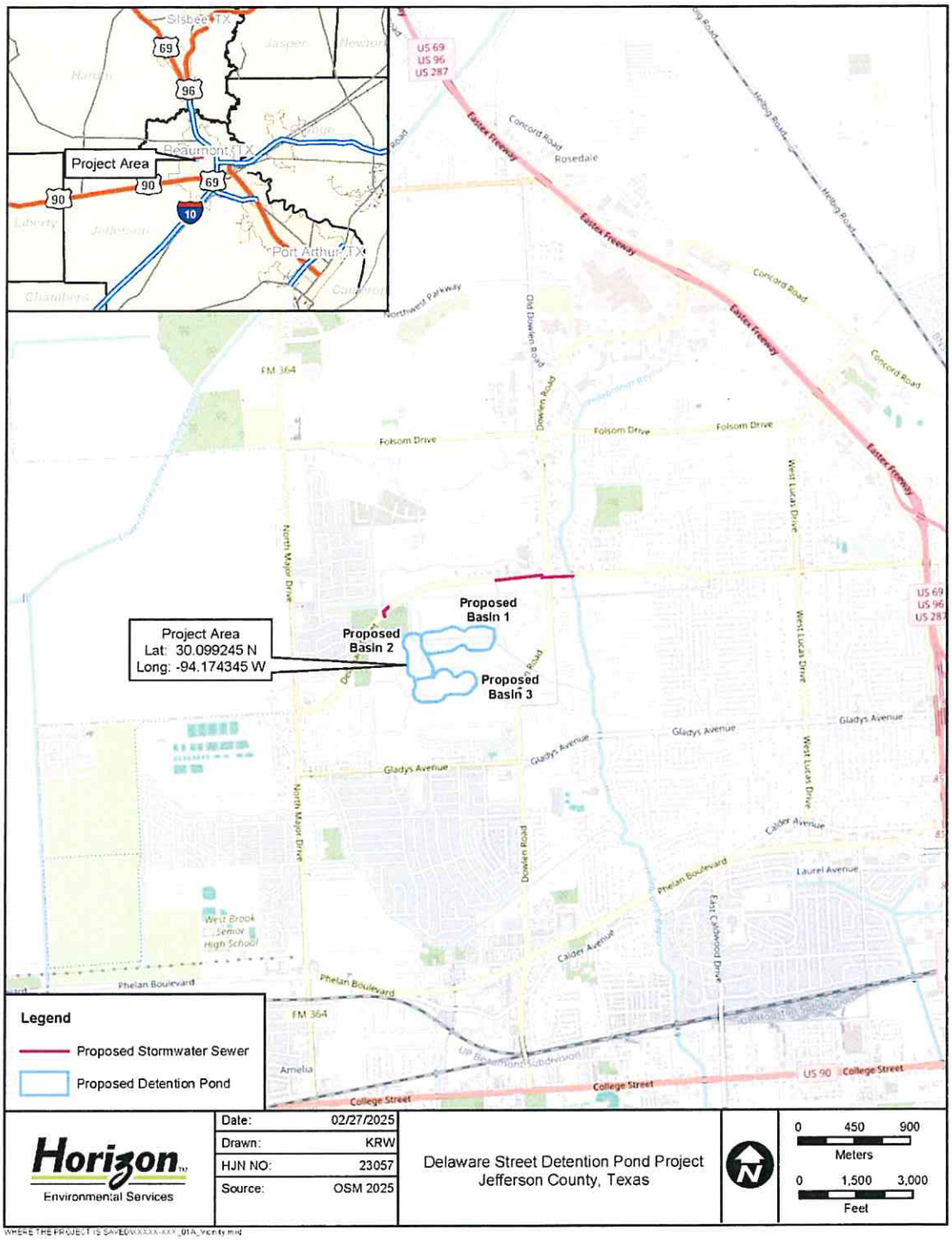


Figure 1. Vicinity Map of Project Area

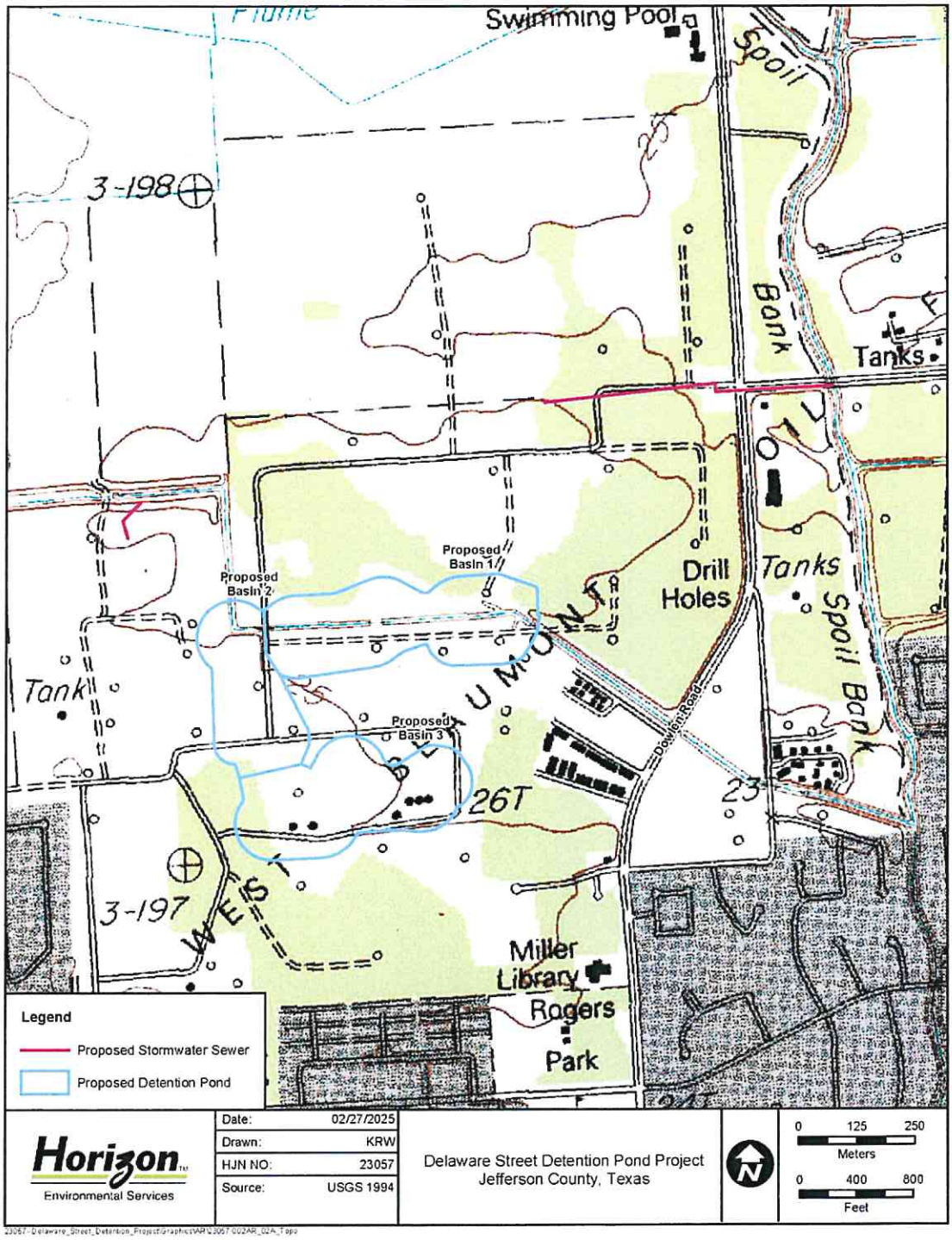


Figure 2. Location of Project Area on USGS Topographic Map

Figure 3. Location of Project Area on Aerial Photograph

Figure 4. Soil Map of Project Area

Jesse Owens

From: noreply@thc.state.tx.us
Sent: Tuesday, March 18, 2025 12:40 PM
To: Jesse Owens; reviews@thc.state.tx.us
Subject: Delaware Street Detention Pond and Storm Sewer Project (Revised)

[EXTERNAL EMAIL]

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
real places telling real stories

Re: Project Review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and/or the Antiquities Code of Texas
THC Tracking #202507624
Date: 03/18/2025
Delaware Street Detention Pond and Storm Sewer Project (Revised)
Delaware Street west of Dowlen Road
Beaumont,TX 77706

Description: Request for consultation regarding proposed construction of 60.9 acres of storm water detention ponds and 2,395.0 feet of storm sewer pipelines in Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas (revised design).

Dear Jeffrey D. Owens:
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 Justin Kockritz and Marie Archambeault, 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 historic properties affected. However, if cultural materials are encountered during construction or disturbance 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: justin.kockritz@thc.texas.gov, marie.archambeault@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 Joseph Bell, State Historic Preservation Officer
Executive Director, Texas Historical Commission

Please do not respond to this email.

[EXTERNAL EMAIL] Exercise caution. Do not open attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
FEMA Region 6
800 N. Loop 288
Denton, TX 76209

FEMA

April 1, 2025

RE: Section 106 Review Consultation,
EMT-2021-FM-022-0001
Delaware Street Detention Project
Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas
(Lat.: 30.097278, Long.: -94.177753)

To: Representatives of Federally recognized Tribes with Interest in this Project Area

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will be providing funding through the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program to the Jefferson County Drainage District No. 6 (JCDD6) (Applicant) for the construction of a storm water detention pond in Beaumont, TX (Undertaking). FEMA is initiating Section 106 review for the above referenced project based on your Tribe's ancestral interest in the project area.

The proposed undertaking would involve constructing a detention basin and associated storm sewers.

The mitigation work will take place on partially undisturbed ground.

FEMA has determined that the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the proposed Undertaking shall include the footprint of the project based on the scale and nature of the Undertaking, as well as the area reasonably required to stage materials. The APE is approximately 24 acres of land, including a canal, located in the West Beaumont Oil Field south of Delaware St. and west of Dowlen Rd. Residential areas are to the south and west.

We are writing to request your comments on historic properties of cultural or religious significance to your Tribe that may be affected by the proposed Undertaking. Any comments you may have on FEMA's findings and recommendations should also be provided.

On behalf of the Applicant and FEMA, Horizon Environmental Services (Horizon) conducted a desktop review of the project area based on Texas Historical Commission's (THC's) Texas Archeological Sites Atlas (Atlas) online database and determined that no prior cultural resources assessments have been conducted within the limits of the APE.

Based on the available information gathered to date through this review process, there are no previously recorded archeological sites within the project area, and it is unlikely that the Undertaking would impact any intact archeological deposits, if present. FEMA has determined that there will be **No Historic Properties Affected** as a result of the Undertaking.

Please provide your comments within 30 days of receipt of this letter. If you concur with FEMA's determination, please sign below. If you notify us that your review identifies cultural properties within

the APE, or project work discloses the presence of archeological deposits, FEMA will contact your Tribe to continue consultation.

A vicinity map, topographic map, and aerial map showing the project location and APE are enclosed. Your prompt review of this project is greatly appreciated. Should you need additional information please contact Angela McComb, Archeologist, at angela.mccomb@fema.dhs.gov or (202) 717-1443.

Sincerely,

Dorothy Cook
Senior Environmental Specialist
FEMA Region 6

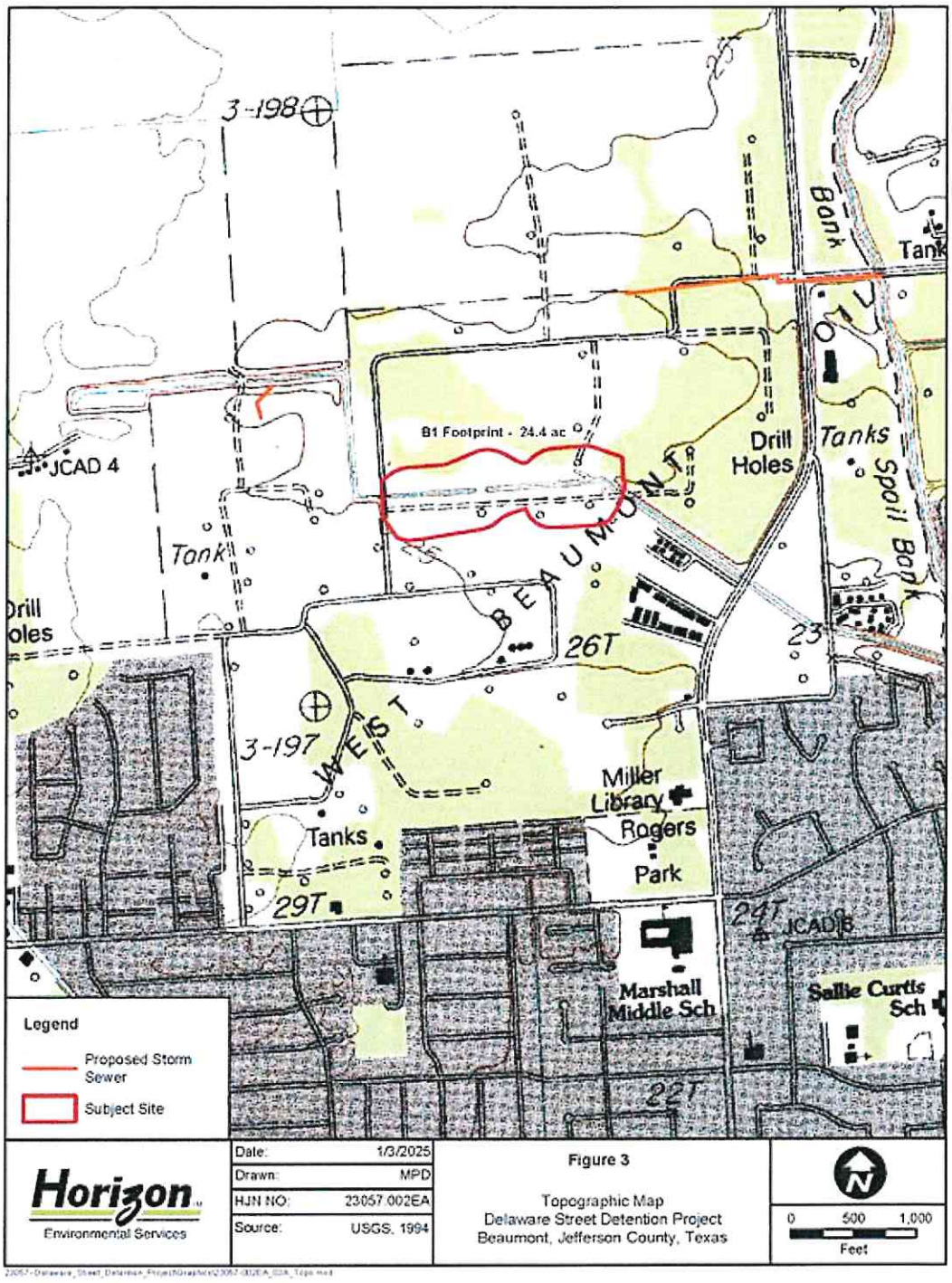


Figure 1. Location of Project Area on USGS Topographic Map

Figure 2. Location of Project Area on Aerial Photograph

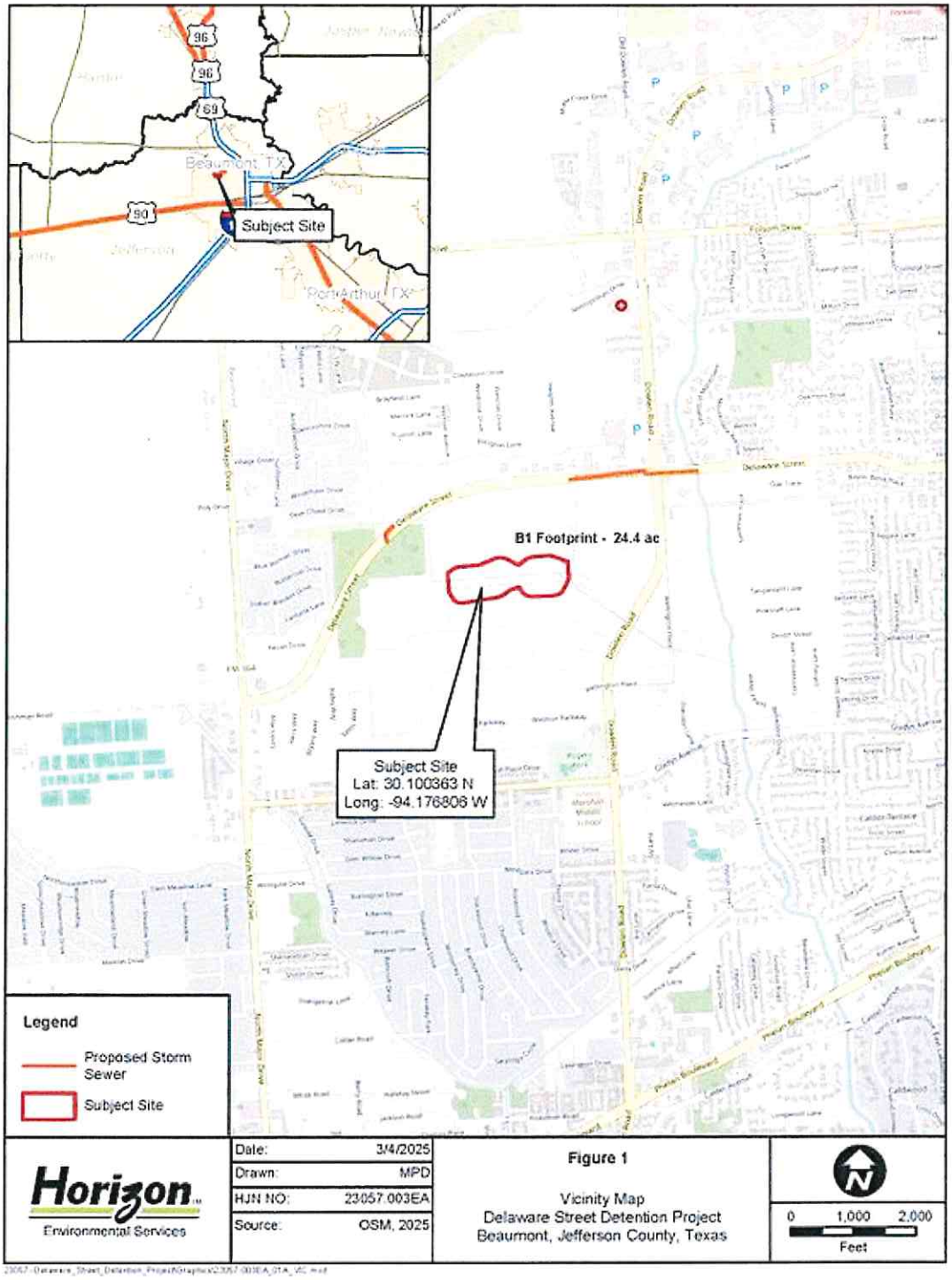


Figure 3. Vicinity Map of Project Area

U. S. Department of Homeland Security
FEMA Region 6
800 North Loop 288
Denton, TX 76209

FEMA

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
JEFFERSON COUNTY DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 6
DELAWARE STREET DETENTION PROJECT
EMT-2021-FM-022-0001
BEAUMONT, JEFFERSON COUNTY, TEXAS

BACKGROUND

In accordance with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Instruction 108-1-1, an Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared pursuant to Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as implemented by the regulations promulgated by the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ; 40 CFR Parts 1500-1508). The purpose of the proposed project is to provide improved drainage for the Delaware Street Benefit Area in Beaumont, Texas, thus significantly reducing flooding to structures in this area. This EA informed FEMA's decision on whether to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI).

Jefferson County Drainage District No. 6 (JCDD6) has applied through the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) for FEMA Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) funding, project EMT-2021-FM-022-0001, to provide improved drainage and water storage to provide relief to Hillebrandt Bayou and reduce flooding in the Delaware Street Benefit Area. Through FMA, FEMA provides grants for flood hazard mitigation projects as well as plan development. The FMA Program is authorized by Section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (NFIA), 42. U.S.C. 4104c with the purpose of reducing or eliminating claims under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

Three project alternatives were considered in this EA: 1) No Action Alternative; 2) Buyout Alternative; and 3) Proposed Action Alternative- Detention and drainage improvements. Under the No Action Alternative, JCDD6 would take no action for flood mitigation and frequent and severe flooding would continue to occur. Alternative 2, Buyout Alternative, would require the buyout of at least 1,024 existing residential properties that experience repetitive flood damage. The Buyout Alternative would displace many residents, and the redevelopment of this land would not be recommended due to the low-lying topography of the region.

Under the Proposed Action Alternative, JCDD6 proposes to construct a 24.4-acre detention pond south of Delaware Street and approximately 6,700 linear feet of storm sewer upgrades. This improvement operates as a diversion system for Hillebrandt Bayou by directing flow from Hillebrandt through proposed triple 8-foot by 6-foot reinforced concrete boxes (RCBs) to the west along Delaware Street, then into the detention basin that outfalls to JCDD6 ditch 121 and back to Hillebrandt Bayou. The detention basin will provide increased capacity to

the system and critical storage during extreme events when Hillebrandt Bayou is overwhelmed.

A public notice was posted in the local newspaper of record and on JCDD6's website. The draft EA was made available for public comment for 30 days at Beaumont Public Library and the JCDD6 Office; on JCDD6's website; and upon request in hard or electronic copy from FEMA. No comments were received from the public during the comment period.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

The Proposed Action as described in the EA will not significantly impact geology, seismicity, prime farmland soils, groundwater, floodplains, wetlands, migratory birds, threatened and endangered species or critical habitat, coastal zone resources, zoning and land use, visual resources, public services, safety and security, and cultural resources. FEMA has determined that the proposed action will not jeopardize the continued existence of the proposed tricolored bat or monarch butterfly. JCDD6 will implement voluntary conservation measures to offset potential negative effects to the bat. During construction, short-term, minor impacts to surface water quality, air quality, hazardous materials, noise, utilities, and traffic are anticipated. All adverse impacts require conditions to minimize and mitigate impacts to the proposed project site and surrounding areas.

CONDITIONS

The following conditions must be met as part of this project. Failure to comply with these conditions may jeopardize the receipt of federal funding.

1. This review does not address all federal, state, and local requirements. Acceptance of federal funding requires recipients to comply with all federal, state and local laws. Failure to obtain all appropriate federal, state and local environmental permits and clearances may jeopardize federal funding.

2. Any change to the approved scope of work will require re-evaluation for compliance with NEPA and other Laws and Executive Orders.

3. All abandoned water wells must be capped or properly abandoned according to the Administrative Rules of the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation, 16 Texas Administrative Code (TAC), Chapter 76, effective 3 January 1999. A plugging report must be submitted by a licensed water well driller to the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation, Water Well Drillers Program, Austin, Texas. If a well is intended for use, it must comply with rules stipulated in16 TAC §76.

4. JCDD6 must prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and file a Notice of Intent (NOI) with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) at least 48 hours prior to start of construction. Monitoring and maintenance of emplaced Best Management Practices (BMPs) for storm water management will be conducted on a regular basis as prescribed by the Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) General Permit.

5. JCDD6 must coordinate with the local floodplain administrator and obtain required permits prior to initiating work, including any necessary certifications that encroachments within the adopted regulatory floodway would not result in any increase in flood levels within the community during the occurrence of the base flood discharge. Applicant must comply with any conditions of permit and all coordination pertaining to these activities should be retained as part of the project file in accordance with the respective grant program instructions.

6. Contractors are required to water down construction areas as needed in order to mitigate excess dust. To reduce emissions, vehicle running times on site will be kept to a minimum and engines will be properly maintained.

7. JCDD6 is responsible for coordinating with and obtaining any required Section 404 Permit(s) from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and/or any Section 401/402 Permit(s) from the State prior to initiating work and complying with all permit conditions.

8. JCDD6 will avoid clearing trees and vegetation during the active pup season for the tricolored bat (May 15 to July 15) when flightless pups may be present.

9. Within the portion of the tricolored bat range where bats remain active year-round and continue to roost in trees during the winter, and where mean winter temperatures fall below 40 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) (4.4 degrees Celsius (°C)) for 3 consecutive days between December 15 and February 15, JCDD6 will immediately halt tree clearing activities until temperatures remain above 40°F (4.4°C) for a 24-hour period after the initial temperature drop.

10. JCDD6 will limit vegetation management work during the peak migratory bird-nesting period of March through August as much as possible to avoid destruction of individuals, nests, or eggs. If vegetation reduction activities must occur during the nesting season, applicant will deploy a qualified biological monitor with experience conducting breeding bird surveys to survey the vegetation management area for nests prior to conducting work. The biologist will determine the appropriate timing of surveys in advance of work activities. If an occupied migratory bird nest is found, work within a buffer zone around the nest will be postponed until the nest is vacated and juveniles have fledged. The biological monitor will determine an appropriate buffering radius based on species present, real-time site conditions, and proposed vegetation management methodology and equipment. For work near an occupied nest, the biological monitor would prepare a

report documenting the migratory species present and the rationale for the buffer radius determination and submit that report to FEMA for inclusion in project files.

11. In the event potential contaminants (or evidence thereof) are discovered during implementation of the project, the TCEQ shall be notified, and JCDD6 shall handle, manage, and dispose of petroleum products, hazardous materials, and toxic waste in accordance with the requirements and to the satisfaction of the governing local, state, and federal agencies.

12. To reduce noise levels during construction, construction activities will take place during normal business hours.

13. Appropriate construction barricades and signage will be utilized during construction.

14. In the event that archeological deposits, including any Native American pottery, stone tools, bones, or human remains, are uncovered, the project shall be halted and the applicant shall stop all work immediately in the vicinity of the discovery and take all reasonable measures to avoid or minimize harm to the finds. All archeological findings will be secured by JCDD6, and access to the sensitive area will be restricted by JCDD6. JCDD6 will inform FEMA immediately, and FEMA will consult with the SHPO. Work in sensitive areas shall not resume until consultation is completed and until FEMA determines that the appropriate measures have been taken to ensure complete project compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of the EA, coordination with the appropriate agencies, comments from the public, and adherence to the project conditions set forth in this FONSI, FEMA has determined that the proposed project qualifies as a major federal action that will not significantly affect the quality of the natural and human environment, nor does it have the potential for significant cumulative effects. As a result of this FONSI, an EIS will not be prepared (FEMA Instruction 108-1-1) and the proposed project as described in the attached EA may proceed.

APPROVAL AND ENDORSEMENT

_____

Latoya Leger-Taylor
Regional Environmental Officer
FEMA Region 6

Marty Chester
Hazard Mitigation Assistance Senior Advisor
FEMA Region 6

FEMA PUBLIC NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY
JEFFERSON COUNTY DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 6
DELAWARE STREET DETENTION PROJECT
EMT-2021-FM-022-0001
BEAUMONT, JEFFERSON COUNTY, TEXAS

Interested persons are hereby notified that the Jefferson County Drainage District No. 6 (JCDD6) has applied to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program funding through the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB). Through FMA, FEMA provides grants for flood hazard mitigation projects as well as plan development. The FMA Program is authorized by Section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (NFIA), 42. U.S.C. 4104c with the purpose of reducing or eliminating claims under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). This notice also serves as FEMA's final notice in compliance with Executive Orders 11988 Floodplain Management (44 CFR Part 9).

FEMA proposes to provide funding to JCDD6 for drainage improvements for the Delaware Street area in west Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas. The proposed project will construct 1 detention basin on unimproved properties and provide upgraded drainage connections between Hillebrandt Bayou and the detention basin. The total inundated area within the Benefit Area with these improvements is reduced by 11% for the 25-year, 24-hour storm event. The depth reduction provided by the improvements in the Benefit Area range from 0.25 to 0.8 feet. No jurisdictional wetlands, floodplains, or cultural resources will be adversely affected by the proposed project. The tricolored bat, a species proposed for listing as endangered, may be affected by the proposed project. JCDD6 will provide conservation measures to offset potential negative effects to the bat. Disturbed areas will be seeded with a native grass mix.

The draft EA is available for review and comment at the Jefferson County Drainage District No. 6 Office located at 6550 Walden Road in Beaumont, Texas. Electronic copies can be accessed on the JCDD6 website at https://dd6.org/public-notices-news/ or by request from Dorothy Cook, Environmental Protection Specialist, FEMA Region 6, at dorothy.cook@fema.dhs.gov.

The comment period will begin on April 24, 2025, and end 30 days later by close of business May 24, 2025. Written comments on the draft EA can be mailed or emailed to Dorothy Cook, Senior Environmental Protection Specialist, FEMA Region 6, 800 N Loop 288, Denton, TX 76209, dorothy.cook@fema.dhs.gov. If no substantive comments are received, the draft EA will become final, and a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) will be issued for the project. Substantive comments will be addressed as appropriate in the final documents.

All other questions regarding disaster assistance should be directed to FEMA's Helpline at 1-800-621-3362 or visit www.DisasterAssistance.gov.