



U.S. Department of Housing and Urban
Development
451 Seventh Street, SW
Washington, DC 20410
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Environmental Assessment Determinations and Compliance Findings for HUD-assisted Projects 24 CFR Part 58

Project Information

Project Name: City of Hallettsville HOME HRA/PWD/Disaster/ Reservation Contract Program

Responsible Entity: City of Hallettsville

Grant Recipient (if different than Responsible Entity): same

State/Local Identifier: HRA/PWD/Disaster 2021-0012

Preparer: Lacie Koska, Grant Consultant, Langford Community Management Services, Inc., 9017 W. State Hwy 29 Ste 206 Liberty Hill, Texas 78642 (512)452-0432

Certifying Officer Name and Title: Grace Ward, City Administrator/ Secretary

Consultant (if applicable):

Direct Comments to: Lacie Koska, Grant Consultant (512) 452-0432

Project Location: Within the city limits of Hallettsville, TX

Description of the Proposed Project [24 CFR 50.12 & 58.32; 40 CFR 1508.25]:

The City of Hallettsville is participating in the HOME HRA/PWD/Disaster Reservation System in order to assist homeowners with rehabilitation or reconstruction of their homes. The projects are needed due to the number of families in the City that are living in substandard conditions. If funding is available, the project aspires to assist between one and fifty (1-50) low-income and very low-income homeowners at or below 80% AMFI. Reconstruction of these homes will meet Housing Quality Standards and the Texas Minimum Construction Standards. Reconstruction will consist of an approximately 1,100-plus square foot dwelling with 2 or 3 bedrooms and 1 or 2 bathrooms. Building materials will consist of concrete foundation and either face brick or Hardiplank panel Masonite material. The windows will be aluminum, insulated, with half-screens. The roof will be twenty-year fiberglass composition shingle with proper installation of felt and flashing. Bathrooms will contain plumbing fixtures that include toilet and fiberglass tub and shower. There will be central heating and air conditioning installed. All electrical wiring, panels, and services will conform to the National Electric Code plus local codes and ordinances. The structure shall meet the International Energy Code as demonstrated by RESCheck Compliance Certificate and/or Energy Efficiency Compliance Certification. The existing homes will be located within the city limits, and the reconstructed homes will be on the same lot.

Statement of Purpose and Need for the Proposal [40 CFR 1508.9(b)]:

The projects are needed due to the number of families in the City that are living in substandard conditions. If funding is available, the project aspires to assist between one and fifty (1-50) low-income and very low-income homeowners at or below 80% AMFI. Reconstruction of these homes will meet Housing Quality Standards and the Texas Minimum Construction Standards.

Existing Conditions and Trends [24 CFR 58.40(a)]:

There are families in the city that are living in substandard conditions. Homes are in disrepair, creating hazardous living conditions. These substandard homes, unless rehabilitated or rebuilt, will continue to threaten the safety and wellness of the inhabitants.

Funding Information

Grant Number	HUD Program	Funding Amount
2021-0012	HOME HRA RSP	TBD

Estimated Total HUD Funded Amount: \$ TBD

Estimated Total Project Cost (HUD and non-HUD funds) [24 CFR 58.32(d)]: \$ TBD

Compliance with 24 CFR 50.4, 58.5, and 58.6 Laws and Authorities

Record below the compliance or conformance determinations for each statute, executive order or regulation. Provide credible, traceable, and supportive source documentation for each authority. Where applicable, complete the necessary reviews or consultations and obtain or note applicable permits or approvals. Clearly note citations, dates/names/titles of contacts, and page references. Attach additional documentation as appropriate.

Compliance Factors: Statutes, Executive Orders, and Regulations listed at 24 CFR §58.5 and §58.6	Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?	Compliance determinations
STATUTES, EXECUTIVE ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS LISTED AT 24 CFR 50.4 and 58.6		
Airport Hazards 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart D	Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	There are no project sites in the City of Hallettsville that will be within 2,500 feet of a civilian airport or 15,000 feet of a military airfield. The closest civilian airport is Hallettsville Municipal Airport which is approximately 2.78 miles from the City of Hallettsville. There will be no adverse effect from airport hazards. Attachment 1 includes: AirNav.com- Airport Search Results, Google Map for distance, National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems Map & Active Military Airports map.
Coastal Barrier Resources Coastal Barrier Resources Act, as amended by the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 [16 USC 3501]	Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The City of Hallettsville is approximately 76.8 miles from the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System. There will be no adverse effect on the Barrier Resources System. Attachment 2 includes: USFWS Coastal Barrier Resources Systems Map.
Flood Insurance Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 and National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 [42 USC 4001-4128 and 42 USC 5154a]	Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The City of Hallettsville participates in the FEMA National Flood Program. Attachment 3 includes: FEMA Cities that Participate in the FEMA National Flood Program.
STATUTES, EXECUTIVE ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS LISTED AT 24 CFR 50.4 & 58.5		

Clean Air Clean Air Act, as amended, particularly section 176(c) & (d); 40 CFR Parts 6, 51, 93	Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The City of Hallettsville, in Fayette County, is not located in a Nonattainment or Near Nonattainment Area. There will be no adverse effects on air quality. Attachment 4 includes: TCEQ EPA Texas' Nonattainment Areas map.
Coastal Zone Management Coastal Zone Management Act, sections 307(c) & (d)	Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The City of Hallettsville is approximately 42.02 miles from Jackson County, which is the closest county within the Texas Coastal Management Program. There will be no adverse effects on coastal zone management. Attachment 5 includes: General Land Office Texas Coastal Management Program map and EPA NEPAAssist mapper for distance.
Contamination and Toxic Substances 24 CFR Part 50.3(i) & 58.5(i)(2)	Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	This will be determined at each Site-Specific Review when actual addresses are known. Attachment 6: none for this report.
Endangered Species Endangered Species Act of 1973, particularly section 7; 50 CFR Part 402	Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	There are no critical habitats within the City of Hallettsville according to the USFWS IPaC Trust Resource Report. There will be no adverse effect on any endangered species. Attachment 7 includes: USFWS IPaC Trust Resource Report.
Explosive and Flammable Hazards 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C	Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	This will be determined at each Site-Specific Review when actual addresses are known. Attachment 8: none for this report.
Farmlands Protection Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981, particularly sections 1504(b) and 1541; 7 CFR Part 658	Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	There will be no adverse effect on farmlands because the home reconstruction activities will take place on land that is already in urban development. The home will be demolished and rebuilt on-site in virtually the same footprint, and is not subject to the FPPA. Attachment 9: FPPA form.
Floodplain Management Executive Order 11988, particularly section 2(a); 24 CFR Part 55	Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	This will be determined at each Site-Specific Review when actual addresses are known. Attachment 10: none for this report.
Historic Preservation National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, particularly sections 106 and 110; 36 CFR Part 800	Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	This will be determined at each Site-Specific Review when actual addresses are known. Attachment 11: none for this report.
Noise Abatement and Control Noise Control Act of 1972, as amended by the Quiet Communities Act of 1978; 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart B	Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	This will be determined at each Site-Specific Review when actual addresses are known. Attachment 12: none for this report.

Sole Source Aquifers Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended, particularly section 1424(e); 40 CFR Part 149	Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The City of Hallettsville is approximately 66.2 miles from the Edwards Aquifer. There will be no adverse effect on sole source aquifers. Attachment 13 includes: TCEQ Edwards Aquifer Viewer v3.7.
Wetlands Protection Executive Order 11990, particularly sections 2 and 5	Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	There are some Freshwater Ponds, Freshwater Emergent Wetlands, Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland, Freshwater Pond & Riverine within city boundaries; however, the home reconstructions will occur on established residential lots in virtually the same footprint. There will be no adverse effect on wetlands. Attachment 14 includes: USFWS National Wetlands Inventory map.
Wild and Scenic Rivers Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, particularly section 7(b) and (c)	Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The City of Hallettsville is approximately 290.8 miles from the portion of the Rio Grande River that is classified as Wild and Scenic. Additionally, there are no Study Rivers in Texas and there are no NRI rivers in Fayette County. There will be no adverse effect on wild and scenic rivers, study rivers and NRI rivers. Attachment 15 includes: National Park Service National River Inventory List, Rivers.com Study rivers list and EPA NEPAAssist map for distance.
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE		
Environmental Justice Executive Order 12898	Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The HOME HRA program is designed to assist the low-income and very low-income population, by rehabilitating or rebuilding substandard homes. There is no adverse effect on minority or low-income populations; but only a beneficial effect as this program assists homeowners in changing their substandard living conditions. Attachment 16: none for this report.

Environmental Assessment Factors [24 CFR 58.40; Ref. 40 CFR 1508.8 & 1508.27] Recorded below is the qualitative and quantitative significance of the effects of the proposal on the character, features and resources of the project area. Each factor has been evaluated and documented, as appropriate and in proportion to its relevance to the proposed action. Verifiable source documentation has been provided and described in support of each determination, as appropriate. Credible, traceable and supportive source documentation for each authority has been provided. Where applicable, the necessary reviews or consultations have been completed and applicable permits of approvals have been obtained or noted. Citations, dates/names/titles of contacts, and page references are clear. Additional documentation is attached, as appropriate. **All conditions, attenuation or mitigation measures have been clearly identified.**

Impact Codes: Use an impact code from the following list to make the determination of impact for each factor.

- (1) Minor beneficial impact
- (2) No impact anticipated
- (3) Minor Adverse Impact – May require mitigation

- (4) Significant or potentially significant impact requiring avoidance or modification which may require an Environmental Impact Statement

Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation
LAND DEVELOPMENT		
Conformance with Plans / Compatible Land Use and Zoning / Scale and Urban Design	1	Construction activities of rehabilitating or reconstructing homes will occur on the existing residential lots, and in virtually the same footprints. There will be change to land use or zoning. There will be a beneficial effect on the street appeal.
Soil Suitability/ Slope/ Erosion/ Drainage/ Storm Water Runoff	2	Construction activities of rehabilitating or reconstructing homes will occur on the existing residential lots, and in virtually the same footprints. Soil conditions, slope, erosion, etc. will be considered by the engineer in plans for reconstructing the home on the existing lot.
Hazards and Nuisances including Site Safety and Noise		This will be determined at each Site-Specific Review when actual addresses are known.
Energy Consumption	2	The structure shall meet the International Energy Code as demonstrated by RESCheck Compliance Certificate and/or Energy Efficiency Compliance Certification.

Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation
SOCIOECONOMIC		
Employment and Income Patterns	2	The rehabilitation and reconstruction of homes will occur on existing residential lots, and will have no adverse effect on local businesses or employment.
Demographic Character Changes, Displacement	2	There will be temporary displacement of the homeowners during the construction or rehabilitation of their home. There will be no demographic changes as the home will be re-occupied by the original tenants once construction is complete.

Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation
COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES		
Educational and Cultural Facilities	2	The rehabilitation and reconstruction of homes will occur on existing residential lots, and will have no adverse effect on educational or cultural facilities, access to these resources, or participation by the public.
Commercial Facilities	2	The rehabilitation and reconstruction of homes will occur on existing residential lots, and will have no adverse effect on local commercial facilities, access or participation.
Health Care and Social Services	2	The rehabilitation and reconstruction of homes will occur on existing residential lots, and will have no adverse effect on health care or social services, access or participation.
Solid Waste Disposal / Recycling	2	The rehabilitation and reconstruction of homes will occur on existing residential lots, and will have no adverse effect on the solid waste disposal or recycling for the area.
Waste Water / Sanitary Sewers	2	The rehabilitation and reconstruction of homes will occur on existing residential lots, and will have no adverse effect on the waste water or sanitary sewer system. The homes will remain tied into the sewer infrastructure.
Water Supply	2	The rehabilitation and reconstruction of homes will occur on existing

		residential lots, and will have no adverse effect on the water supply. The homes will remain tied into the water supply infrastructure.
Public Safety - Police, Fire and Emergency Medical	2	The rehabilitation and reconstruction of homes will occur on existing residential lots, and will have no adverse effect on public safety, or access to or by public safety resources.
Parks, Open Space and Recreation	2	The rehabilitation and reconstruction of homes will occur on existing residential lots, and will have no adverse effect on any parks, open spaces or recreational areas in the city. There will be change or impediment to access or participation.
Transportation and Accessibility	2	The rehabilitation and reconstruction of homes will occur on existing residential lots, and will have no adverse effect on transportation resources or accessibility.

Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation
NATURAL FEATURES		
Unique Natural Features, Water Resources	2	The rehabilitation and reconstruction of homes will occur on existing residential lots, and will have no adverse effect on any natural features or water resources that exist in the city boundaries.
Vegetation, Wildlife	2	The rehabilitation and reconstruction of homes will occur on existing residential lots, and will have no adverse effect on vegetation or wildlife. There are no critical habitats in the City of Hallettsville, per the USFWS IPaC Trust Resource Report.
Other Factors		

Additional Studies Performed: None

Field Inspection (Date and completed by): TBD for each specific location

List of Sources, Agencies and Persons Consulted [40 CFR 1508.9(b)]: AirNav.com, EPA NEPAassist, Google Maps, GLO, TCEQ, USFWS, Rivers.org & USDA.

List of Permits Obtained: None

Public Outreach [24 CFR 50.23 & 58.43]: Public Notice 5/25/22 in the Hallettsville Tribune Herald

Cumulative Impact Analysis [24 CFR 58.32]: These project activities are grouped as Functional Aggregation. The Environmental Assessment documentation and determinations include all project locations. The Site-Specific Reviews will determine the remaining compliances.

Alternatives [24 CFR 58.40(e); 40 CFR 1508.9]:

Alternate Activities: Under the HRA program, the qualifying homes are analyzed for rehabilitation before reconstruction is considered. Rehabilitation to bring the homes to an acceptable standard is the minimum of project activities. When the cost of rehabilitation is too great, reconstruction is the alternative that is chosen. Reconstructed homes will meet Housing Quality Standards and the Texas Minimum Construction Standards. There are no effective alternatives to consider.

Other Locations: The HOME HRA program is for the rehabilitation or reconstruction of existing homes, on their existing lots. Other locations for home replacement are not allowed under the program rules. Choosing other locations is not an alternative.

No Action Alternative [24 CFR 58.40(e)]: There are many families living in substandard conditions in the City of Hallettsville. Those who qualify for the HRA program will have their substandard home rehabilitated to bring it

up to safety standards, or their home will be rebuilt. Taking no action and not proceeding with the rehabilitation or reconstruction of substandard homes will result in the families in these homes continuing to live in conditions that threaten their safety and health.

Summary of Findings and Conclusions: After a thorough research of all statutes, laws, authorities and executive orders cited at 24 CFR 58, the proposed project, which will involve multiple home sites in the City of Hallettsville, is in compliance with the programs and categories identified with a determination on this report. The Site-Specific Reviews will allow a determination on those statutes, laws, authorities and executive orders that require a specific address on which to analyze compliance.

Mitigation Measures and Conditions [40 CFR 1505.2(c)]

Summarize below all mitigation measures adopted by the Responsible Entity to reduce, avoid, or eliminate adverse environmental impacts and to avoid non-compliance or non-conformance with the above-listed authorities and factors. These measures/conditions must be incorporated into project contracts, development agreements, and other relevant documents. The staff responsible for implementing and monitoring mitigation measures should be clearly identified in the mitigation plan.

Law, Authority, or Factor	Mitigation Measure
None	

Determination:

☒ Finding of No Significant Impact [24 CFR 58.40(g)(1); 40 CFR 1508.27]
The project will not result in a significant impact on the quality of the human environment.

☐ Finding of Significant Impact [24 CFR 58.40(g)(2); 40 CFR 1508.27]
The project may significantly affect the quality of the human environment.

Preparer Signature:

Lacie Koska

Date:

5/23/22

Name/Title/Organization: Lacie Koska, Grant Consultant, Langford Community Management Services, Inc.

Certifying Officer Signature:

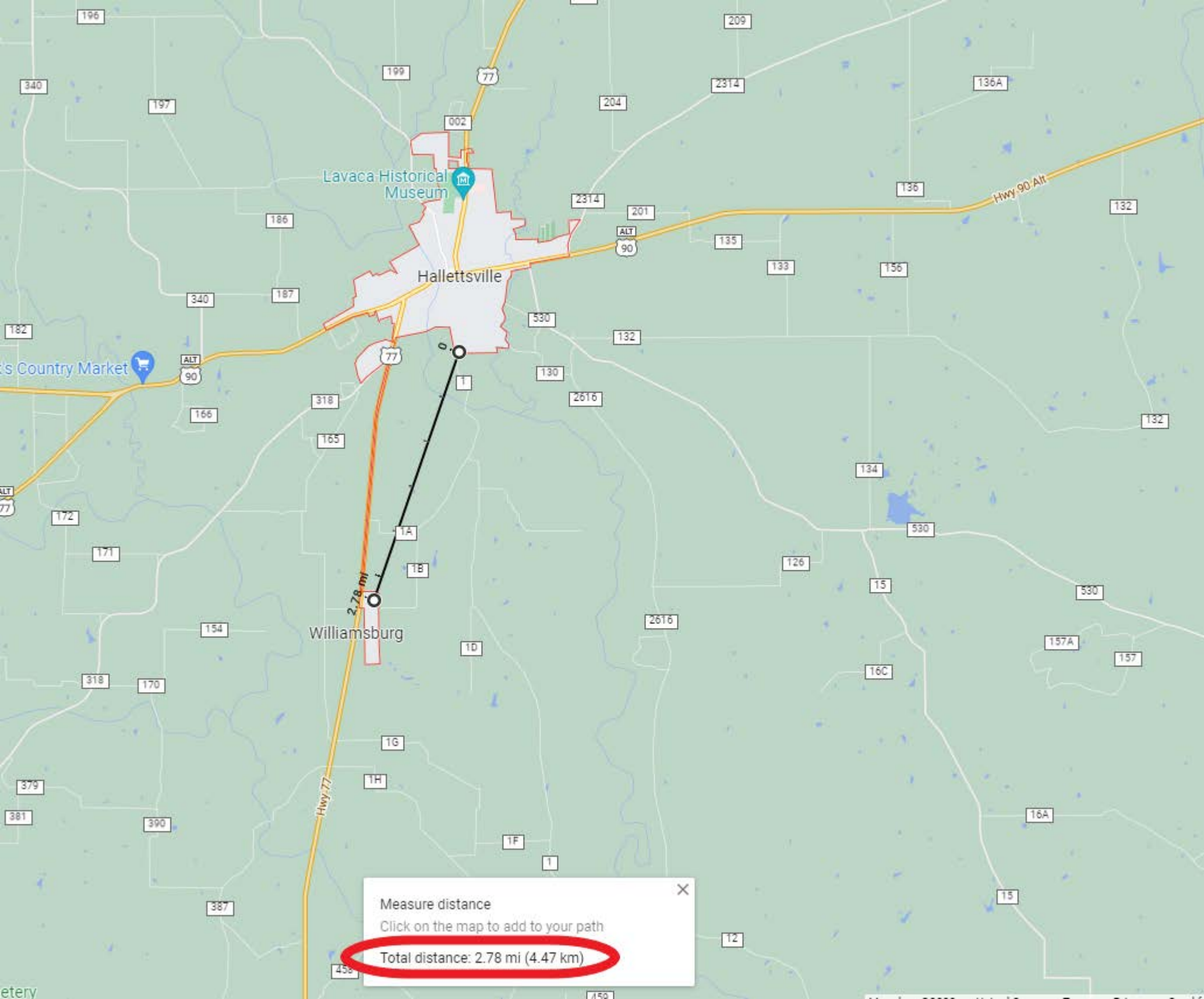
Grace Ward

Date:

5/23/22

Name/Title: Grace Ward, City Administrator/ Secretary

This original, signed document and related supporting material must be retained on file by the Responsible Entity in an Environmental Review Record (ERR) for the activity/project (ref: 24 CFR Part 58.38) and in accordance with recordkeeping requirements for the HUD program(s).

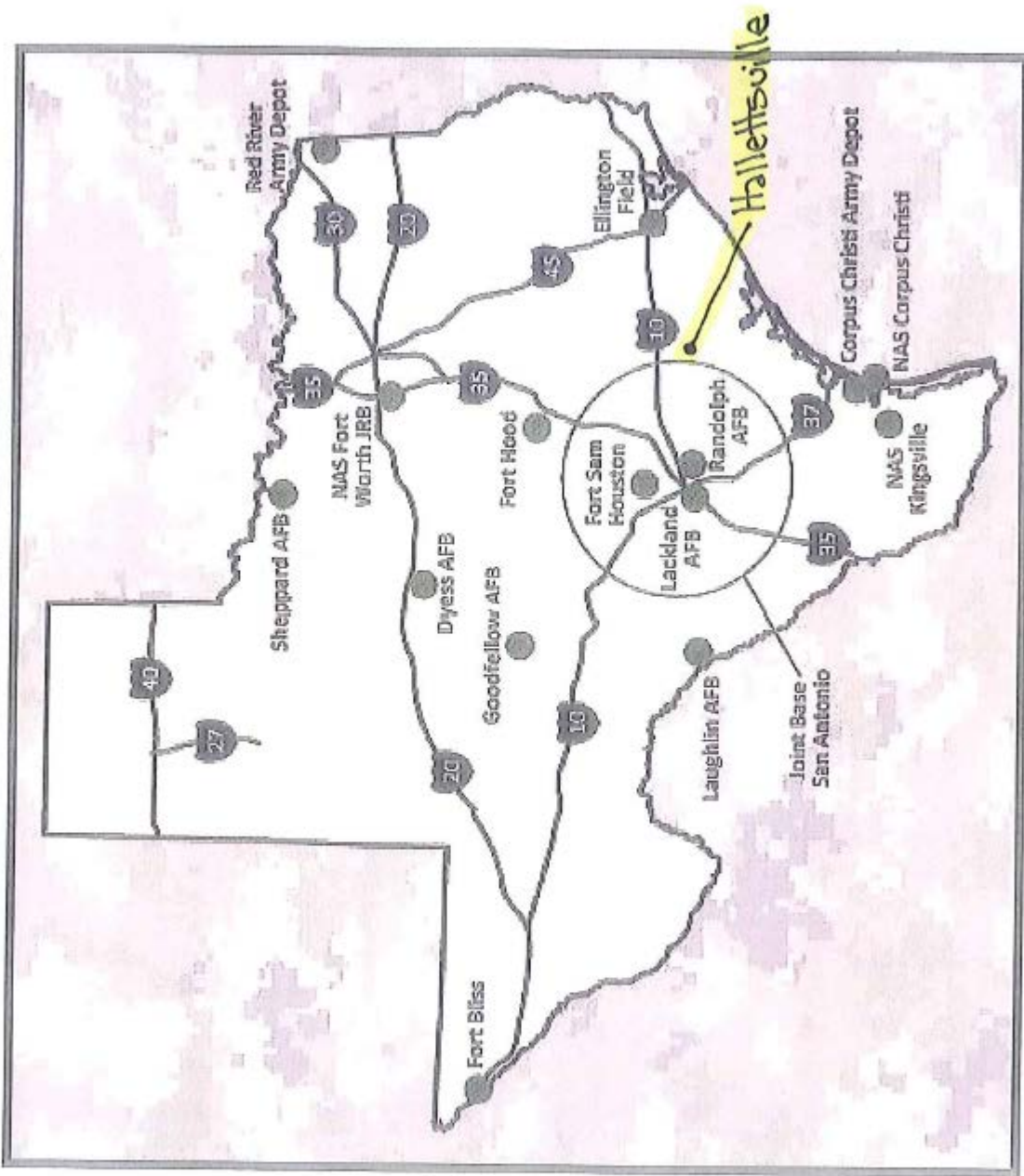


Measure distance

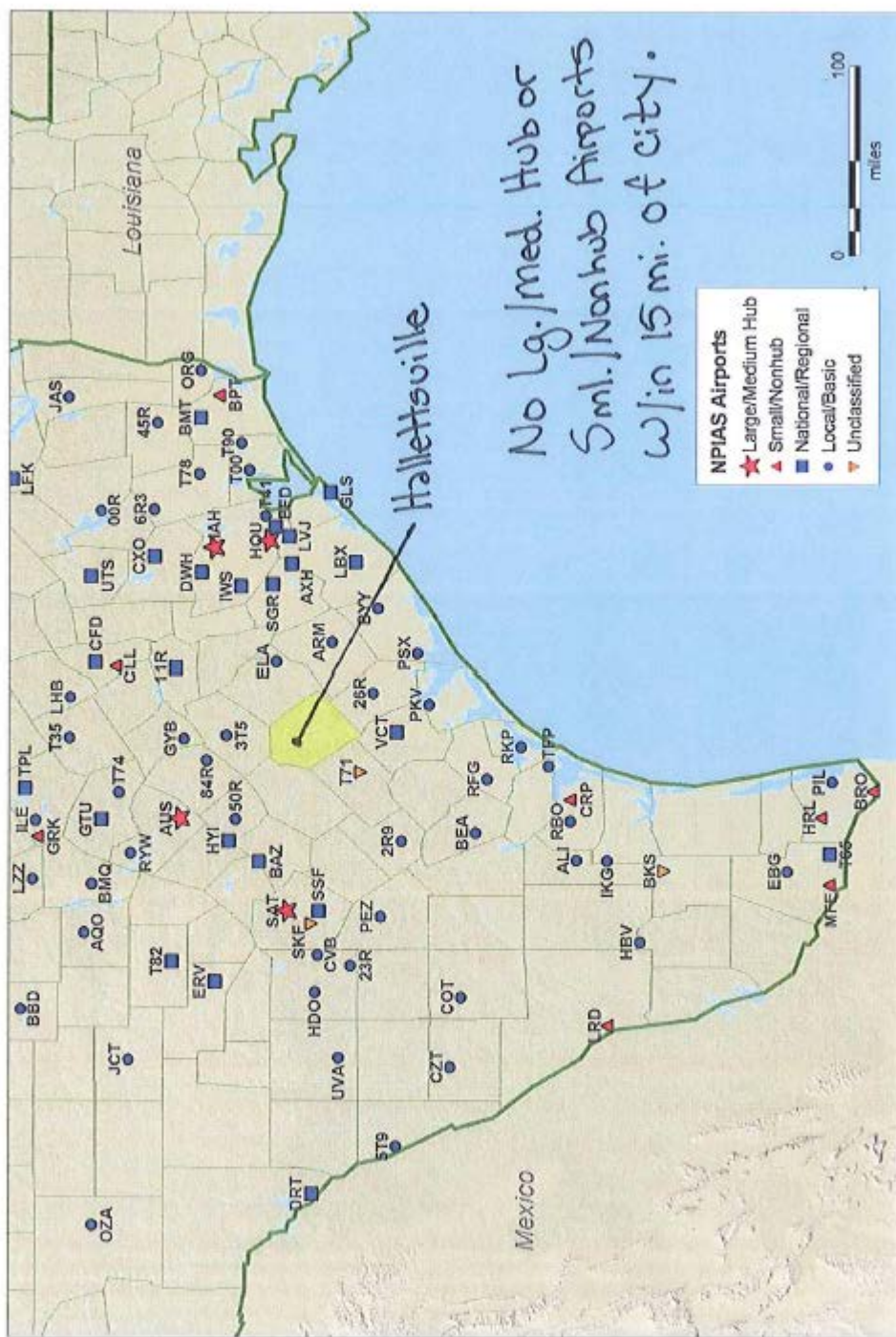
Click on the map to add to your path

Total distance: 2.78 mi (4.47 km)

ACTIVE MILITARY INSTALLATIONS 2012



Texas (Southeast)



Airport Search Results

9 airports found near Hallettsville, TX

ID	CITY	AIRPORT NAME	WHERE	
 34R	HALLETTSVILLE, TX	HALLETTSVILLE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT	5.4 nm S	2.78 mi. or 14,678.4ft
 XS49	SHINER, TX	DEAN RANCH AIRPORT	9.8 nm	WNW
 XS95	YOAKUM, TX	CARDINAL FIELD AIRPORT	11.6 nm	SSW
 5TA3	YOAKUM, TX	PEARSON RANCH PRIVATE AIRPORT	11.9 nm	WSW
 T85	YOAKUM, TX	YOAKUM MUNICIPAL AIRPORT	13.0 nm	SW
 TE36	SHINER, TX	GERUM FARM AIRPORT	13.1 nm	WSW
 TT00	WEIMAR, TX	TREE TOP AIR AIRPORT	16.3 nm	NE
 72TS	SHERIDAN, TX	GALAXY RANCH AIRPORT	17.4 nm	ESE
 2TE5	FLATONIA, TX	PLANO RANCH AIRPORT	18.9 nm	NW

BASEMAPS

MAP LAYERS

☒ CBRS Units

Click [here](#) to learn more about CBRS Units.



Measure



Miles



Measurement Result

76.8 Miles

Click the tool again to deselect it
and return to normal map controls

LEGEND

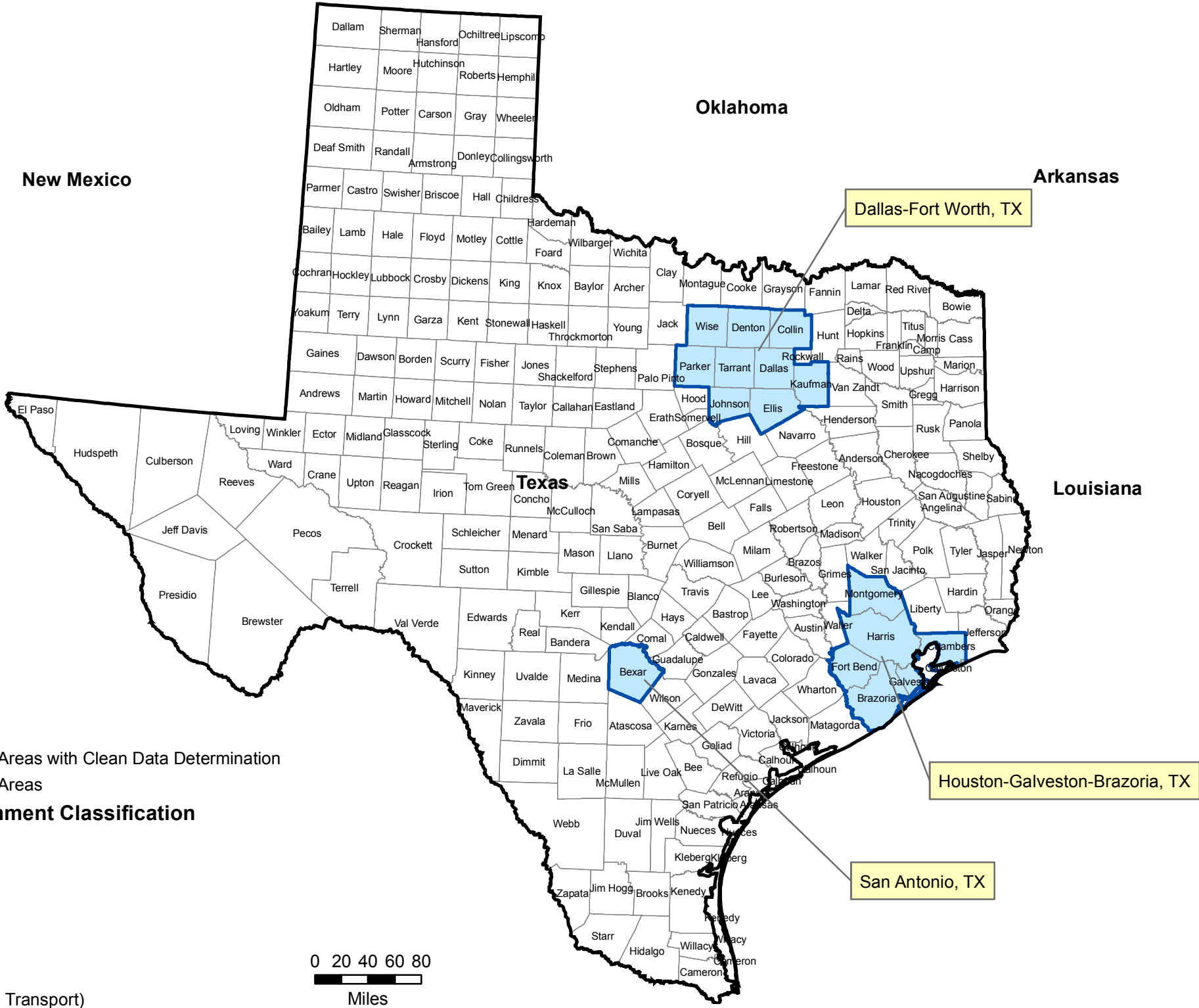
CBRS Units

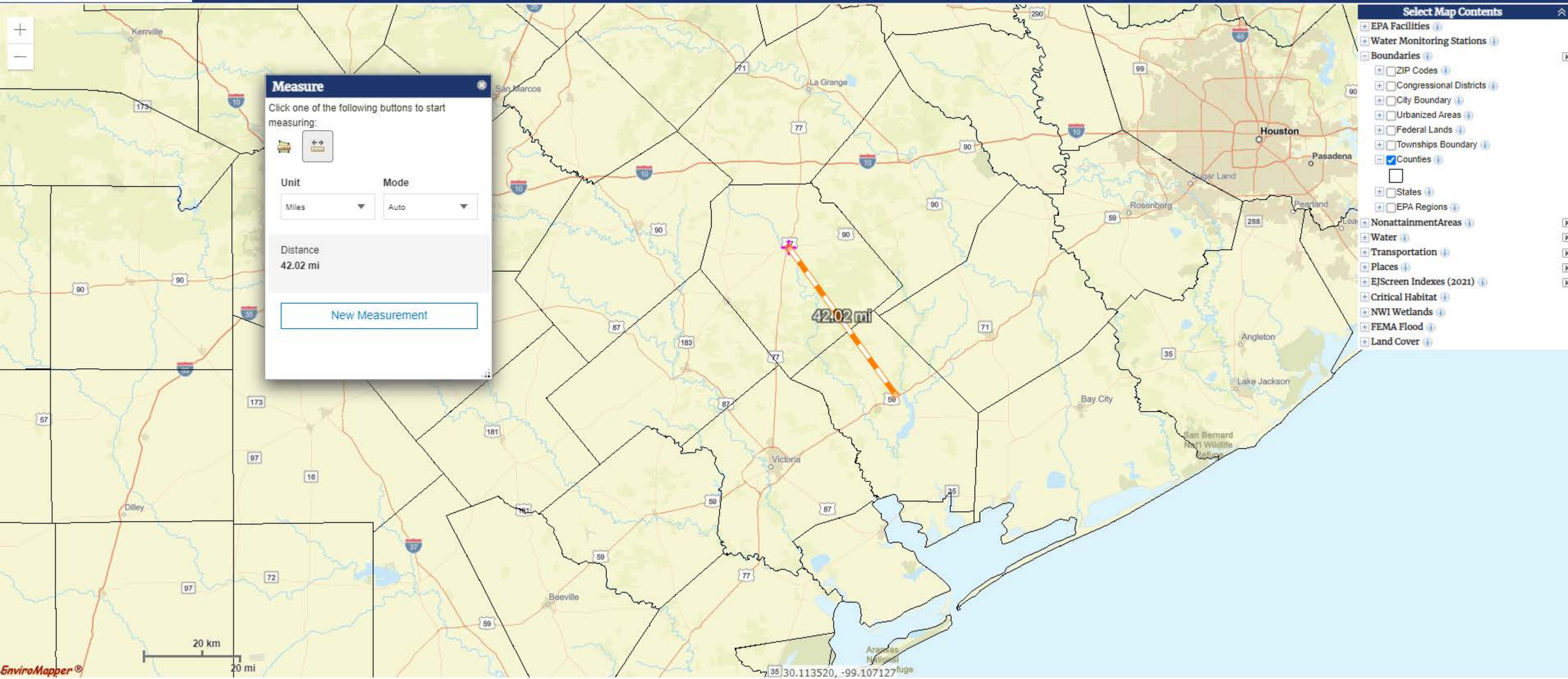
-  Otherwise Protected Area
-  System Unit

1: 1,155,581
28.843 | -98.678

CID	Community Name	County	Init FHBM Identified	Init FIRM Identified	Curr Eff Map Date	Reg-Emer Date	Tribal	CRS Entry Date	Curr Eff Date	Curr Class	% Disc SFHA	% Disc Non SFHA
480276	HALL COUNTY*	HALL COUNTY				07/28/00(E)	No					
485476#	HALLETTSVILLE, CITY OF	LAVACA COUNTY		07/07/72	11/26/10	07/07/72	No					
480599B	HALTOM CITY, CITY OF	TARRANT COUNTY	06/28/74	02/01/78	03/21/19	02/01/78	No	10/01/12	10/01/18	8	10%	05%
480281#	HAMILTON, CITY OF	HAMILTON COUNTY	11/26/76	06/01/87	09/04/91	06/01/87	No					
480402#	HAMLIN, CITY OF	JONES COUNTY/FISHER COUNTY	05/10/74	07/01/87	10/04/11(M)	07/01/87	No					
481224	HANSFORD COUNTY*	HANSFORD COUNTY				08/30/00(E)	No					
481011	HAPPY, CITY OF	SWISHER COUNTY	02/14/75	09/01/07	09/01/07(L)	09/01/07	No					
480284#	HARDIN COUNTY *	HARDIN COUNTY		09/29/78	10/06/10	09/29/78	No					
481270B	HARDIN, CITY OF	LIBERTY COUNTY		05/02/08	01/19/18	04/09/85	No					
480029#	HARKER HEIGHTS, CITY OF	BELL COUNTY	05/24/74	08/03/81	09/26/08	08/03/81	No					
485477A	HARLINGEN, CITY OF	CAMERON COUNTY	06/23/72	06/23/72	02/16/18	06/23/72	No					
480287G	HARRIS COUNTY*	HARRIS COUNTY		05/26/70	11/15/19	05/26/70	No	05/01/04	10/01/14	7	15%	05%
480847#	HARRISON COUNTY*	HARRISON COUNTY	09/06/77	11/01/89	09/03/14	11/01/89	No					
480738	HART, CITY OF	CASTRO COUNTY	06/27/75		06/27/75	07/13/06(E)	No					
480851#	HASKELL COUNTY *	HASKELL COUNTY	07/15/80	10/15/85	10/15/85(M)	10/15/85	No					
480320#	HASKELL, CITY OF	HASKELL COUNTY	05/17/74	09/18/87	09/18/87	09/18/87	No					
480600B	HASLET, CITY OF	DENTON COUNTY/TARRANT COUNTY	11/01/74	10/15/85	03/21/19	10/15/85	No					
481056#	HAWKINS, CITY OF	WOOD COUNTY	09/12/75	09/03/10	09/03/10(M)	02/14/19	No					
480885#	HAWLEY, CITY OF	JONES COUNTY	11/19/76	07/01/87	10/04/11(M)	07/01/87	No					
480321#	HAYS COUNTY*	HAYS COUNTY	03/21/78	06/16/93	09/02/05	06/16/93	No					
481669#	HAYS, CITY OF	HAYS COUNTY		02/18/98	09/02/05	11/07/11	No					
480542#	HEARNE, CITY OF	ROBERTSON COUNTY	03/29/74	08/19/86	07/18/11	08/19/86	No					
480545#	HEATH, CITY OF	KAUFMAN COUNTY/ROCKWALL COUNTY	11/19/76	02/01/80	07/03/12	02/01/80	No					
480294#	HEDWIG VILLAGE, CITY OF	HARRIS COUNTY		09/28/90	06/18/07	05/26/78	No					
481643#	HELOTES, CITY OF	BEXAR COUNTY		02/16/96	09/29/10	10/28/98	No					
480997#	HEMPHILL, CITY OF	SABINE COUNTY	10/29/76	09/18/79	09/18/79(M)	09/18/79	No					
481045B	HEMPSTEAD, CITY OF	WALLER COUNTY	07/30/76	06/15/81	05/16/19	06/15/81	No					
481174#	HENDERSON COUNTY*	HENDERSON COUNTY	11/22/77	09/27/91	04/05/10	09/27/91	No					
480551#	HENDERSON, CITY OF	RUSK COUNTY	03/08/74	09/27/91	09/29/10	09/27/91	No					
480126#	HENRIETTA, CITY OF	CLAY COUNTY	04/12/74	09/30/88	04/02/91	02/04/87	No					
480192	HEREFORD, CITY OF	DEAF SMITH COUNTY	06/07/74	06/01/88	06/01/88(L)	06/01/88	No					
480458B	HEWITT, CITY OF	MCLENNAN COUNTY	01/23/74	05/01/78	12/20/19	05/01/78	No					
481150C	HICKORY CREEK, TOWN OF	DENTON COUNTY	07/30/76	03/01/91	06/19/20	03/01/91	No					
480843	HICO, CITY OF	HAMILTON COUNTY	08/22/75	09/01/07	09/01/07(L)	09/01/07	No					
480334#	HIDALGO COUNTY *	HIDALGO COUNTY	05/23/78	01/02/81	06/06/00	01/02/81	No					
480340	HIDALGO, CITY OF	HIDALGO COUNTY	02/01/74	01/01/92	01/01/92(L)	01/01/92	No					
480200#	HIDEAWAY, CITY OF	SMITH COUNTY	01/03/78	07/02/81	04/16/14	12/31/08	No					
481503	HIGGINS, CITY OF	LIPSCOMB COUNTY				02/05/01(E)	No					
481676#	HIGHLAND HAVEN, CITY OF	BURNET COUNTY		03/15/12	03/15/12	09/23/96	No					
	USE BURNET COUNTY (481209) FIRM PANEL 284.											
480178#	HIGHLAND PARK, TOWN OF	DALLAS COUNTY	05/03/74	07/16/79	07/07/14	07/16/79	No					
481105#	HIGHLAND VILLAGE, CITY OF	DENTON COUNTY	09/19/75	07/16/87	04/18/11	07/16/87	No					
481106#	HILL COUNTRY VILLAGE, CITY OF	BEXAR COUNTY		08/23/77	09/29/10	01/04/01	No					
480857B	HILL COUNTY*	HILL COUNTY	08/09/77	04/01/08	12/20/19	04/01/08	No					
485478A	HILLCREST VILLAGE, CITY OF	BRAZORIA COUNTY		03/17/72	12/30/20	03/17/72	No					
480351B	HILLSBORO, CITY OF	HILL COUNTY	10/25/74	09/30/80	12/20/19	09/30/80	No					
480295#	HILSHIRE VILLAGE, CITY OF	HARRIS COUNTY		09/30/92	06/09/14	06/28/79	No					
485479A	HITCHCOCK, CITY OF	GALVESTON COUNTY		11/17/70	08/15/19	11/13/70	No					
480352A	HOCKLEY COUNTY*	HOCKLEY COUNTY	10/25/77	10/01/07	10/01/07(L)	10/01/07	No					
485517A	HOLIDAY LAKES, TOWN OF	BRAZORIA COUNTY		05/08/71	12/30/20	01/12/84	No					
480030#	HOLLAND, CITY OF	BELL COUNTY	06/14/74	08/03/81	09/26/08	08/03/81	No					
480699A	HOLLIDAY, CITY OF	ARCHER COUNTY	04/18/75	11/01/89	02/12/21	11/01/89	No					

Texas 8-hour Ozone Nonattainment Areas (2015 Standard)





The Texas Coastal Zone



Approx. 42 mi
from
Hallettsville





United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Texas Coastal Ecological Services Field Office

4444 Corona Drive, Suite 215

Corpus Christi, TX 78411

Phone: (281) 286-8282 Fax: (281) 488-5882

<http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/TexasCoastal/>

http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/ES_Lists_Main2.html

In Reply Refer To:

April 21, 2022

Project Code: 2022-0034753

Project Name: City of Hallettsville

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

To Whom It May Concern:

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

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be

completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF>

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see <https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations.php>.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures see <https://www.fws.gov/birds/bird-enthusiasts/threats-to-birds.php>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations/executive-orders/eo-13186.php>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- Migratory Birds
- Wetlands

Official Species List

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

This species list is provided by:

Texas Coastal Ecological Services Field Office

4444 Corona Drive, Suite 215

Corpus Christi, TX 78411

(281) 286-8282

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 5 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Note that 2 of these species should be considered only under certain conditions.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

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

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

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Piping Plover <i>Charadrius melodus</i> Population: [Atlantic Coast and Northern Great Plains populations] - Wherever found, except those areas where listed as endangered. There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wind related projects within migratory route. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039	Threatened
Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> There is proposed critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wind Related Projects Within Migratory Route Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864	Threatened
Whooping Crane <i>Grus americana</i> Population: Wherever found, except where listed as an experimental population There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758	Endangered

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
Houston Toad <i>Bufo houstonensis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2206	Endangered

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

Critical habitats

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

Migratory Birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described [below](#).

-
1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
 2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.
 3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the [USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ [below](#). This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the [E-bird data mapping tool](#) (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found [below](#).

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Red-headed Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 10 to Sep 10

Probability Of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

No Data (—)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

■ probability of presence ■ breeding season | survey effort — no data

SPECIES JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

Red-headed
Woodpecker
BCC Rangewide
(CON)



Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-birds/species>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incident-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>

Migratory Birds FAQ

Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Conservation Measures](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [AKN Phenology Tool](#).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: [The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide](#), or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the [Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide](#). If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Eagle Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the [Diving Bird Study](#) and the [nanotag studies](#) or contact [Caleb Spiegel](#) or [Pam Loring](#).

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Wetlands

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

WETLAND INFORMATION WAS NOT AVAILABLE WHEN THIS SPECIES LIST WAS GENERATED.
PLEASE VISIT [HTTPS://WWW.FWS.GOV/WETLANDS/DATA/MAPPER.HTML](https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.html) OR CONTACT THE FIELD OFFICE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

IPaC User Contact Information

Agency: Langford Community

Name: Lacie Koska

Address: 2901 FM 175

City: Leander

State: TX

Zip: 78641

Email: lacie@lcmsinc.com

Phone: 5124520432



Land Use

- ▣ Cropland
 - Farmland Protection Policy Act
- ▣ Forestry
- ▣ Range & Pasture
 - Urban Agriculture

FPPA Forms and Resources

- Farmland Protection Policy Act, Public Law
- FPPA Rule, 7 CFR 658
- Farmland Conversion Impact Rating (Form AD-1006)
- Farmland Conversion Impact Rating, Corridors (Form NRCS-CPA-106)

Annual Reports

- Farmland Protection Policy Act 2021 Annual Report
- Farmland Protection Policy Act 2020 Annual Report
- Farmland Protection Policy Act 2019 Annual Report
- Farmland Protection Policy Act 2018 Annual Report
- Archived Annual FPPA Reports

Farmland Protection Policy Act

To learn more about the Farmland Protection Policy Act, you can play the webinar below or download the webinar's [slides as a PDF](#).



Background



The National Agricultural Land Study of 1980-81 found that millions of acres of farmland were being converted in the United States each year. The 1981 Congressional report, Compact Cities: Energy-Saving Strategies for the Eighties, identified the need for Congress to implement programs and policies to protect farmland and combat urban sprawl and the waste of energy and resources that accompanies sprawling development.

The Compact Cities report indicated that much of the sprawl was the result of programs funded by the Federal Government. With this in mind, Congress passed the Agriculture and Food Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-98)

containing the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) subtitle I of Title XV, Section 1539-1549. On June 17, 1994, the final rules and regulations were published in the Federal Register.

Purpose

The FPPA is intended to minimize the impact Federal programs have on the unnecessary and irreversible conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses. It assures that to the extent possible federal programs administered to be compatible with state, local units of government, and private programs to protect

The FPPA is intended to minimize the impact Federal programs have on the unnecessary and irreversible conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses. It assures that to the extent possible federal programs are administered to be compatible with state, local units of government, and private programs and policies to protect farmland. Federal agencies are required to develop and review their policies and procedures to implement the FPPA every two years.

The FPPA does not authorize the Federal Government to regulate the use of private or nonfederal land or, in any way, affect the property rights of owners.

For the purpose of FPPA, farmland includes prime farmland, unique farmland, and land of statewide or local importance. Farmland subject to FPPA requirements does not have to be currently used for cropland. It can be forest land, pastureland, cropland, or other land, but not water or urban built-up land.

Projects and Activities

Projects are subject to FPPA requirements if they may irreversibly convert farmland (directly or indirectly) to nonagricultural use and are completed by a Federal agency or with assistance from a Federal agency.

Assistance from a Federal agency includes:

- Acquiring or disposing of land.
- Providing financing or loans.
- Managing property.
- Providing technical assistance

Activities that may be subject to FPPA include:

- State highway construction projects, (through the Federal Highway Administration)
- Airport expansions
- Electric cooperative construction projects
- Railroad construction projects
- Telephone company construction projects
- Reservoir and hydroelectric projects
- Federal agency projects that convert farmland
- Other projects completed with Federal assistance.

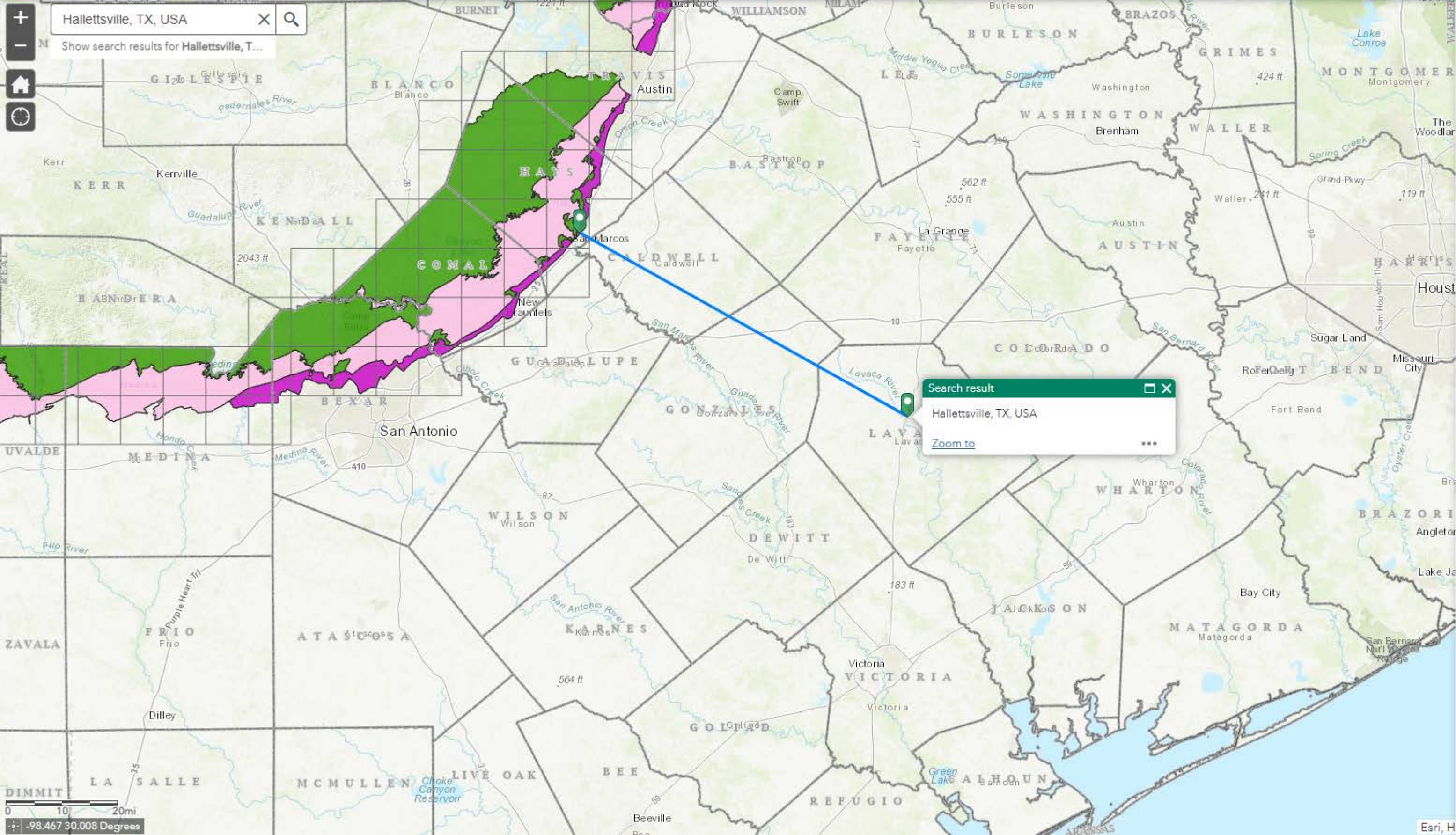
Activities not subject to FPPA include:

- Federal permitting and licensing
- Projects planned and completed without the assistance of a Federal agency
- Projects on land already in urban development or used for water storage
- Construction within an existing right-of-way purchased on or before August 4, 1984
- Construction for national defense purposes
- Construction of on-farm structures needed for farm operations
- Surface mining, where restoration to agricultural use is planned
- Construction of new minor secondary structures such as a garage or storage shed.

Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form

If you represent a Federal agency in a project that has the potential to convert important farmland to non-farm use, please contact your local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) or USDA Service Center. NRCS uses a land evaluation and site assessment (LESA) system to establish a farmland conversion impact rating score on proposed sites of Federally funded and assisted projects. This score is used as an indicator for the project sponsor to consider alternative sites if the potential adverse impacts on the farmland exceed the recommended allowable level.

The assessment is completed on form AD-1006, [Farmland Conversion Impact Rating](#). The sponsoring agency completes the site assessment portion of the AD-1006, which assesses non-soil related criteria such as the potential for impact on the local agricultural economy if the land is converted to non-farm use and compatibility with existing agricultural use.



Measure

Miles

Measurement Result

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BASEMAPS >

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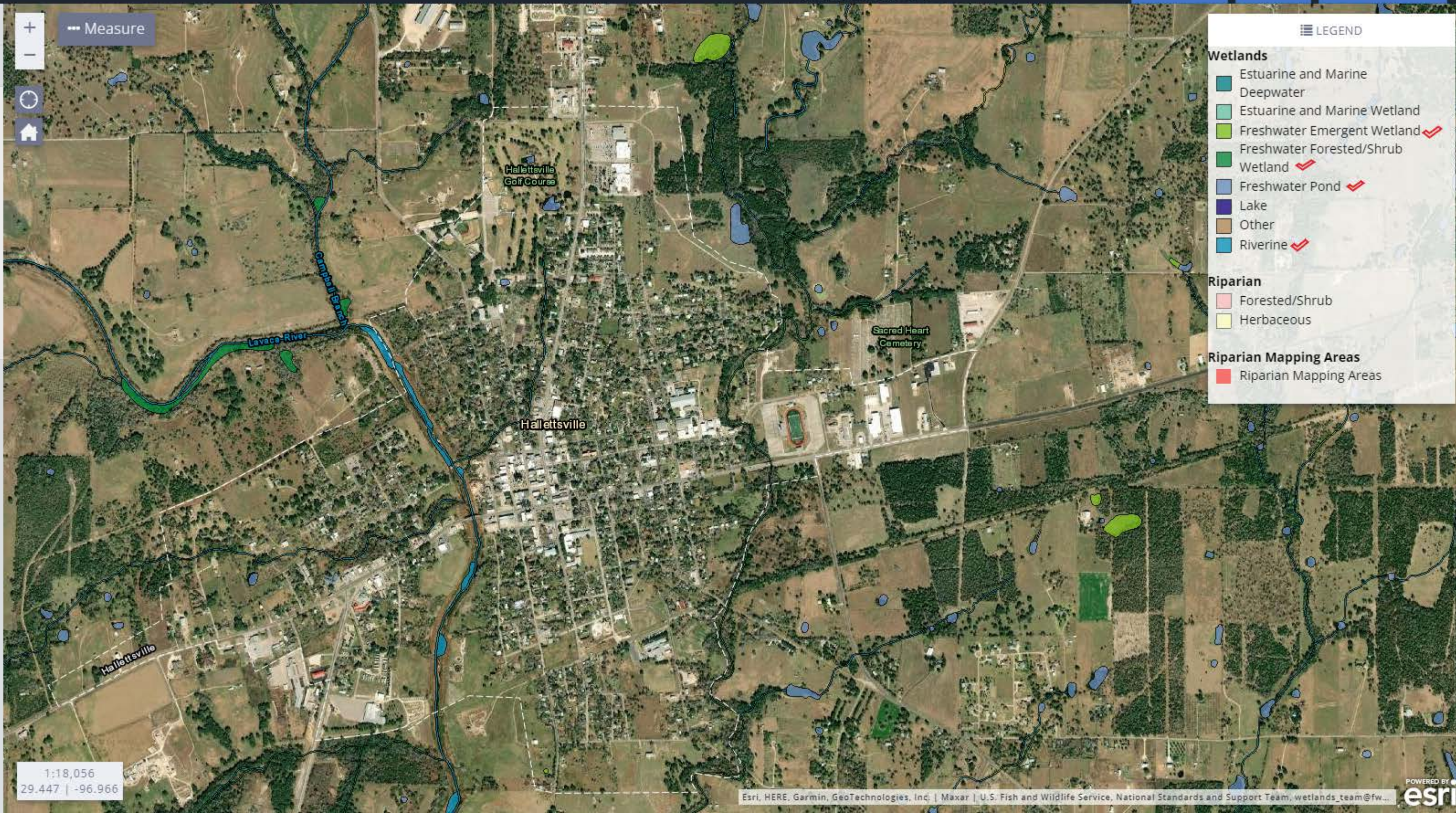
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☐ Image Year

☐ Areas of Interest

☐ FWS Managed Lands

☐ Historic Wetland Data



LEGEND

Wetlands

Estuarine and Marine Deepwater

Estuarine and Marine Wetland

Freshwater Emergent Wetland ✓

Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland ✓

Freshwater Pond ✓

Lake

Other

Riverine ✓

Riparian

Forested/Shrub

Herbaceous

Riparian Mapping Areas

Riparian Mapping Areas

1:18,056
29.447 | -96.966



WILD & SCENIC RIVER STUDIES

Wild & Scenic River Studies

There are two study provisions in the Act — Section 5(a), through which Congress directs the study of select rivers, and Section 5(d)(1), which directs federal agencies to identify potential additions to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (National System) through federal agency plans. A brief explanation is provided in the following respective sections.



Current Active Studies

Currently, there are three rivers or river systems under "authorized" study—two under Section 5(a) of the Wild & Scenic Rivers Act and one under Section 2(a)(1). This does not include those that might be under assessment as part of normal agency land-planning processes.

• Rivers Currently Under Study

Section 2(a)(1) Studies

Under Section 2(a)(1) of the Act, a governor (or governors for a river in multiple states) of a state can request that a river be designated, provided certain conditions are met (refer to the [Council White Paper on Section 2\(a\)\(1\)](#) for specifics). The NPS then conducts a study to determine if certain conditions are met. Here are some of the studies conducted under Section 2(a)(1). Again, if you don't see a study listed, we do not have a copy.

• Section 2(a)(1) Studies Available for Download

- Allagash River Study Report, Maine
- American River Eligibility Report, California
- American River Environmental Impact Statement, California
- Big & Little Darby Creeks Study Report & Environmental Assessment, Ohio
- Eel River Eligibility Report, California
- Eel River Environmental Impact Statement, California
- Klamath River Eligibility Report, California
- Klamath River Environmental Impact Statement, California
- Klamath River Study Report, Oregon
- Lumber River Study Report, North Carolina
- Smith River Eligibility Report, California
- Smith River Environmental Impact Statement, California
- Trinity River Eligibility Report, California
- Trinity River Environmental Impact Statement, California
- Willows River Study Report, Oregon
- Westfield River Study Report & Environmental Assessment (Initial Study 1993), Massachusetts
- Westfield River Draft Study Report (Expansion 2002), Massachusetts

Section 5(d)(1), Agency-Identified Studies

In recent years, hundreds of rivers have been identified for study through Section 5(d)(1) of the Act. This provision directs federal agencies to identify potential addition to the National System through their respective resource and management plans. Its application has resulted in numerous individual river designations, statewide legislation (e.g., Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, P.L. 100-557; Michigan Scenic Rivers Act, P.L. 102-249) and multi-state legislation (e.g., Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, P.L. 111-11). Here are examples of agency-identified studies and transmittal documents (if available).

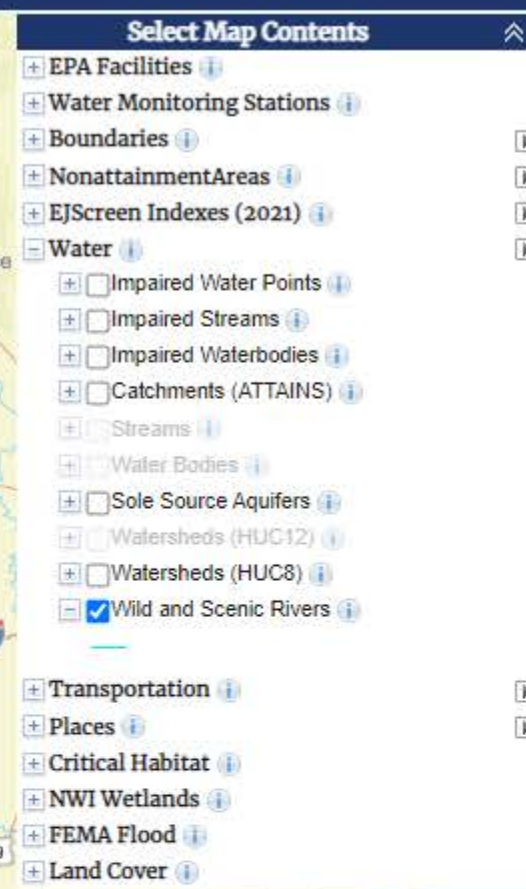
EXPLORE DESIGNATED RIVERS

 Choose A Sta Choose A Riv

While progress should never come to a halt,
there are many places it should never come to
at all. — Paul Newman



Distance
290.84 mi





NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM

[NATIONAL SYSTEM](#)[MANAGEMENT](#)[RESOURCES](#)[PUBLICATIONS](#)[CONTACT US](#)[50 YEARS](#)[SITE INDEX](#)

TEXAS

Texas has approximately 184,797 miles of river, of which 191.2 miles are designated as wild & scenic—1/10th of 1% of the state's river miles.



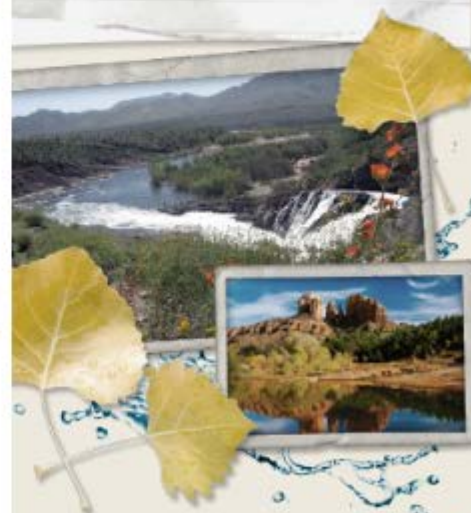
Rio Grande

[+ View larger map](#)

EXPLORE DESIGNATED RIVERS



Hidden canyons, ancient rock formations, millennia of human use, rivers are the very focus of life in the Southwest.



Rivers

Texas

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Description	Potential Classification	ORVs	Watershed (HUC Code 8)	Year Listed/ Updated	Other State
Brazos River	Hood, Parker, Palo, Pinto	From headwaters Lake Granbury (AKA De Cordove Bend Reservoir) upstream to Possum Kingdom Dam (AKA Morris Sheppard Dam)	119	Within migration route of Whooping Crane, a federally listed endangered species. Recommended for inclusion in proposed Texas Natural Rivers System. Rated as #1 scenic and recreational river in the northern half of state by River Recreationist Survey; one of top 10 in the state. Flow regulated by Possum Kingdom Dam, often only 20 cfs, but is heavily used for recreation. Barber Mountain- Pollard Bend area is one of the state's 100 top rated natural areas because of scenic, vegetation and wildlife values. Texas Natural Areas Survey indicated that rare plants occur at springs along the bluffs. Boy Scouts use area extensively for training and badge qualifications.		Recreational, Scenic, Wildlife, Other	Middle Brazos- Palo Pinto	1982	

Colorado River	Burnet, San Saba, Lampasas	From headwaters of Lake Buchanan upstream to Bend	26	Corridor is within migration route of Whooping Crane, a federally listed endangered species. This segment of the river is part of a longer segment recommended for inclusion in proposed Texas Natural Rivers System. Among its attributes are high limestone bluffs, vistas of rugged cedar-covered hills and the existence of one of the most spectacular waterfalls in Texas, Gorman Falls. Gorman Creek enters the river over a high limestone bluff and many ferns and mosses grow on the rocks in this area (called an "ecological gem"). Elm	sycamore and pecan trees line the river. A large limestone outcropping called ""flat rock"" covers several acres near Bend. Although the river is shallow during dry months	there is sufficient water for canoeing and periods of heavy rainfall create excellent recreation opportunities."	Geologic, Recreational, Scenic	Buchanan- Lyndon B. Johnson Lakes	1982
Colorado River	McCulloch, Coleman, Concho, Runnels	US 67 bridge at Ballinger to US 283 bridge south of Rockwood	74	The most outstanding feature along these segments is the quality and quantity of archeological and historical sites. Prehistoric sites include Paleo-Indian sites, some 12,000 years old. It is likely that human remains associated with extinct mammoth, camel and horse are present. Human burials and numerous (probably the greatest concentration in Texas) burned rock middens from the Archaic Period are present. Hearths and shell deposits can be found to depths of 15'. Some sites contain central Texas and Mexican pottery. Historically, the Spanish visited the area of the confluence in 1684, and in the 1850's, the first Anglos settled. John Chisholm had a		Cultural, Fish, Historic, Recreational, Scenic, Wildlife	Buchanan- Lyndon B. Johnson Lakes	1982	

ranch here before moving to New Mexico. One of the first attempts to use barbed wire on a large scale was in this area. A number of the houses from this era are still standing, and in use. The river segments provide high quality recreational experiences, such as floating, camping, hiking and fishing. The river corridors, with cliffs, bluffs, large trees, and abundant wildlife, provide sharp contrast to the uplands through which they flow. The Concho is noted as one of the few Texas rivers which flows through semi-arid lands, creating an unusual and unique vegetative cover, including mesquite, willow, elm, pecan, yucca, and cacti. This segment of the Colorado is recommended for inclusion in the proposed state rivers system. The Colorado below the Concho consists of riffles running over ledges of sandstone and limestone into large pools. Cliffs and bluffs up to 200' are common. Wild turkeys are common, with one of the highest densities in the state.

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Concho River
Concho
US 83 bridge near Paint Rock to confluence with Colorado River in the extreme SE corner of Runnels County

18

Cultural, Fish, Historic, Recreational, Scenic, Wildlife
Concho
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Devils River	Val Verde	Bakers Crossing (southernmost crossing of SH 163) to Amistad Reservoir	43	Historic habitat of Goodenough Gambusia, a federally listed endangered species which is extinct in the wild. Recommended as a potential component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Provides an outstanding float trip experience, considered by many to be the clearest and cleanest naturally flowing stream in Texas. #1 priority of 100 significant state natural areas. This segment is a transitional area for three biotic and botanical provinces and possesses varied and unusual fish and reptile populations. Pecan, oak and sycamore line the river banks. It is a spring-fed river, and is bordered by limestone cliffs and formations. Prehistoric evidence is abundant in numerous caves and rock shelters, which reveal pictographs and burned rock middens, and represents a higher density of sites than in other parts of southwest Texas.	Cultural, Fish, Geologic, Historic, Recreational, Scenic, Wildlife	Lower Devils	1982

Frio River	Uvalde, Real	Headwaters to Concan	48	<p>Frio Cave, potential National Natural Landmark, is in vicinity.</p> <p>Recommended for inclusion in proposed Texas Natural Rivers System. One of top 10 rivers in the state- very popular recreational river for canoeing and tubing. Most recreational use based at Garner State Park. It is a clear, spring-fed river. The banks are lined with bald-cypress, pecans and oaks, with limestone outcroppings and bluffs. Springs which form the Frio River issue from a 3,000 acre ranch north of Leakey. Black phoebes nest in canyons- deer and other mammals present. Old wagon tracks are visible in the rock of river bed.</p>	Historic, Recreational, Scenic, Wildlife	Upper Frio	1982
Guadalupe River	Comal, Kendall, Kerr	From headwaters of Canyon Lake upstream to headwaters near Kerrville	115	<p>Rated as #1 recreational river in the state, and #2 scenic river. A segment of the river was previously recommended as a Scenic Waterway. It is heavily used by canoeists, kayakers and tubers. At Edge Falls (on Curry Creek tributary), existence of extremely rare <i>Styrax planifolia</i> (silverbell tree) has been noted. Many Spring fed streams supply the river with a constant flow of good quality water. There are two major waterfalls and numerous rapids. Limestone bluffs line the river. Interesting limestone formations occur, such as travertine and flowstone/dripstone.</p>	Geologic, Recreational, Scenic, Other	Upper Guadalupe	1982

Medina River	Bandera	From headwaters of Lake Medina upstream to SH 173 bridge in Bandera	21	<p>This segment is recommended for inclusion in the proposed state rivers system and is #4 in popularity in the state for floating. The river flows through an extremely scenic portion of the Hill Country. It is a small but beautiful stream, containing crystal clear water and many limestone outcroppings. The water flows swiftly over a limestone bottom and forms numerous small rapids. The Medina River is spring fed and always has a steady flow of water. It flows through rugged cedar and live oak covered hills. The corridor also contains stately bald cypress trees, draped with Spanish moss. The Medina River is a potential state parkway.</p>	Recreational, Scenic	Medina	1982
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Neches River	Orange, Hardin, Jasper, Tyler	B. A. Steinhagen Lake to confluence with Pine Island Bayou just north of Beaumont	79	This segment provides habitat for the Red Wolf, Red-Cockaded Woodpecker and American Alligator, and wintering grounds for the Bald Eagle, federally listed endangered species. The river flows through the Big Thicket National Preserve which is characterized as a transitional zone between the arid southwest and the tropical coastal marsh, and the central prairie and eastern woodlands. It has been called the ecological crossroads of North America and this unique transitional characteristic, combined with 60" of annual rainfall	provides a rich habitat for plant and animal life. It also offers vast and varied recreation and education opportunities. There are over 300 bird species	40 wild orchid species and 9 carnivorous plant species. This segment is one of the more popular and scenic waterways in the state. Overall scenic beauty is outstanding	with thickly forested banks of pine	hardwoods	stately bald cypress and water tupelo. Water quality is good	and heavy rainfall and numerous tributaries provide sufficient water for a quality recreation experience. Public boat ramps are available and large sandbars are used for camping and day use. The southern reaches contain a maze of sloughs and swamps. The middle reaches contain hardwoods and are laced with sloughs. Jack Gore Baygall is an important natural feature	a wild swampy area. The entire river is ideal for swimming at sandy beaches and provides good catfish fishing. It is a year-round mecca for recreationists and nature lovers."	R S V C
Neches River	Jasper, Tyler, Angelina, Polk, Trinity, Houston, Cherokee, Anderson	Lake Palestine to the north end of B. A. Steinhagen Lake	233	This segment provides habitat for the Red-Cockaded Woodpecker and American Alligator, and wintering grounds for the Bald Eagle, federally listed endangered species. It partially forms the boundaries of the Davey Crockett and Angelina National Forests and is recommended for inclusion in the proposed state rivers system. This segment has good water quality; heavy rainfall and numerous tributaries provide sufficient water for recreation use. The segment flows through gently rolling hills covered		Fish, Recreational, Scenic, Wildlife	Lower Neches	1982				

				with pine and hardwood forests, with trees forming a canopy over the river. The river receives significant recreation use by canoeist and fishermen. The upper reaches contain the Big Slough area, which is designated a loop canoe trail by the Forest Service and is considered a wilderness-type area. It is an area of a wide variety of vegetative types, and is highly scenic. Below Big Slough, the river is very remote and extremely scenic with forests of cypress, oak, sweetgum and pine. It is an important recreation area, and a quality recreation waterway. Public boat ramps, Forest Service campgrounds and numerous sandbars are available for recreation use. Swimming conditions are ideal at sandy beaches.											
Nueces River (AKA East Nueces River)	Uvalde, Real, Edwards	Headwaters to southernmost SH 55 crossing (NW of Uvalde)	50	Devil's Sinkhole, a designated National Natural Landmark, occurs near headwaters. Montell Creek and Indian Creek Cave, potential National Natural Landmarks, are also in the vicinity. Recommended for inclusion in proposed Texas Natural Rivers System. Referred to as "purest	cleanest stretch of stream this size in Texas"". Canoeable in all seasons. The river is springfed	has numerous rapids	and the banks are lined with oaks and pecans. Included in the top 100 natural areas in the state. Geologic oddities	such as ""pin-ball rapids""	occur. Banks are lined with ferns	sedges	switch grass	cardinal lobelia	frog fruit	a c h	

Pecos River	Val Verde, Terrell, Crockett	US 290 crossing near Sheffield to Amistad Reservoir	140	<p>Independence Creek, a potential National Natural Landmark, is a tributary to the Pecos River. The upper end is within the habitat of Lloyd's Hedgehog Cactus, a federally listed endangered species. Fort Lancaster State Park and Live Oak Creek Archaeological District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places, are also located near the upper end of the segment. Recommended for inclusion in the proposed Texas Natural Rivers System. Flows through wild and rugged country with many sections of rapids. There are numerous canyons, the most spectacular ones occurring on the lower end. The Southern Pacific Railroad Bridge (lower end) was once the tallest bridge in the nation. The Pecos River is included in the listing of significant state natural areas. It is a transitional zone for three biotic and botanical provinces and supports a variety of species, with ten protected species. Numerous species reach the limits of their ranges in the watershed. The river is bordered by limestone cliffs and formations. Numerous rock shelters and a few caves reveal prehistoric evidence, such as burned rock middens, pictographs and petroglyphs.</p>	<p>Cultural, Fish, Geologic, Historic, Recreational, Scenic, Wildlife</p> <p>Lower Pecos</p> <p>1982</p>
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Pedernales River	Travis, Hays, Blanco, Gillespie	Headwaters to confluence with Lake Travis	126	LBJ National Historic Site is adjacent to river between Stonewall and Hye. River corridor is within migration route of the Whooping Crane, a federally listed endangered species. The Texas Blind Salamander, is known to exist in the upper part of Hays County. Recommended as potential component of National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. River Recreationist Survey ranked it 5th as state recreational river. LBJ State Park is adjacent to river near Stonewall. Pedernales Falls State Park provides access to Pedernales Falls, a major waterfall. River is spring-fed with many limestone formations and bluffs. Cypress Canyon-Hamilton's Pool is a significant natural area. In this area, near-unique survival conditions exist for many Edwards plateau species. West Cave Canyon is the most beautiful spot in central Texas. Bald cypress, red columbine and native orchids grow along the river, which provides habitat for abundant wildlife.	Historic, Recreational, Scenic, Wildlife	Pedernales	1982	
Red River, Prairie Dog Town Fork	Hall, Brisco, Armstrong, Randall	Lake Tanglewood to Highway 70 crossing at Briscoe-Hall County Line	87	Flows through Palo Duro Canyon State Park, a designated National Natural Landmark, which is significant as a "superb example of a landform that has been created by the geologic work of running water"". JA Ranch	Palo Duro Canyon in Armstrong County has been designated a National Historic Landmark. There is also evidence of the use of the Canyon by prehistoric man as well as several Plains Indian Tribes. River is used by canoeists when stream flow is sufficient."	Cultural, Geologic, Historic, Recreational, Scenic	Tule	1982

Sabinal River	Uvalde, Bandera	Headwaters to US 90 crossing in Sabinal	56	<p>Within habitat of Tobusch Fishhook Cactus, a federally listed endangered species. Lost Maples State Natural Area, a designated National Natural Landmark is near headwaters. Recommended for inclusion in proposed Texas Natural Rivers System. Hiking trail in Lost Maples Natural Area recommended for inclusion in proposed Texas Trails System. Sabinal Canyon is a wooded canyon with the only good stand of Big Tooth Maples in central Texas Hill Country. Many canyon wrens and other birds. Scenic limestone canyon walls (to 300 feet). River is spring-fed. Gorgeous fall colors. New National Champion Texas Ash and Escarpment Black Cherry north of Vanderpool.</p> <p>Geologic, Recreational, Upper Frio 1982 Scenic, Wildlife, Other</p>
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Sabine River	Panola, Harrison, Rusk	From headwaters of Toledo Bend Reservoir upstream to town of Easton (near Lake Cherokee)	66	<p>The Red-Cockaded Woodpecker and the American Alligator, federally listed endangered species, inhabit the area. Part of a segment of the Sabine River</p> <p>a natural oxbow lake amphitheater containing a nearly pristine oak-cypress-sweetgum forest</p> <p>which is being leased by the Nature Conservancy. A number of state listed threatened/endangered species potentially occur in the corridor"</p> <p>Historic, Scenic, Wildlife</p> <p>Middle Sabine</p> <p>1982</p> <p>recommended for inclusion in a proposes state system in 1973. This segment is characterized by:</p> <p>(1) a low gradient streambed with associated marshes, sloughs, bayous, oxbows and backwaters; (2) a near total lack of riffle rapid and waterfall areas; (3) a broad, deeply cut channel; (4) a diverse mixture of bottomland hardwood forests, pine ecosystems and wetland habitats with all stages of the hydric-xeric successional continuum being well represented; (5) diverse plant and animal assemblages; (6) archaeological and historical sites of potential importance; (7) a minimum of human development within sight of the river; and (8) outstanding scenic qualities. At least 7 Natural Areas are present, including "Woodland Cathedral"</p>
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Sabine River	Orange, Newton (Calcasieu, Beauregard and Vernon Parishes in LA)	Toledo Bend Reservoir to I-10 crossing above Sabine Lake	121	Federally listed endangered species occurring in the area are: Red Wolf, Bald Eagle, Red-Cockaded Woodpecker, American Alligator and Arctic Perigrine Falcon migration corridor. Recommended for inclusion in proposed Texas Natural Rivers System. River maintains larger flow of water due to heavy rainfall and numerous tributaries and springs, with long isolated stretches. Forested, gently rolling hills in area. Banks are heavily vegetated with stately cypress trees and other hardwoods. River is popular for float trips. Swampy terrain provides habitat for a wide variety of wildlife. Fine white sand bars utilized for camping and day use.	Recreational, Scenic, Wildlife	Middle Sabine	1982	LA
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Terlingua Creek	Brewster	Ranch (29°41'35"22.01"N	103°41'36"28.39"W) just north of Taurus Mesa Road and Agua Fria Road crossroads to confluence with Rio Grande"	45	Joins the Rio Grande at Santa Elena Canyon, one of the most spectacular canyons along the Rio Grande. Terlingua Creek is partially within Big Bend National Park and possesses similar qualities. Corridor is rugged and barren with scenic canyons and cliffs. Although intermittent, the creek provides water for a unique desert environment, which prompts limited recreational use in the corridor.	Geologic, Scenic, Other	Big Bend	1982
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Village Creek and Big Sandy Creek	Hardin, Polk	Headwaters to confluence with Neches River	119	<p>The Red Wolf, Red-Cockaded Woodpecker and American Alligator, federally listed endangered species, inhabit the area. The rivers flow through portions of Big Thicket National Preserve. Recommended for inclusion in proposed Natural Rivers System. River Recreationist Survey rated Village Creek as the #1 scenic and recreational river in East Texas. Heavily used by canoeists floating through Big Thicket National Preserve. Noted as a high priority significant natural area, associated with Big Thicket National Preserve. Attributes of the Preserve apply to these waterways (outstanding botanical, zoological, ecological, scenic, natural and recreational values). Many species of flora and fauna represent a variety of ecotypes.</p>	Fish, Recreational, Scenic, Wildlife	Lower Neches	1982
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